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COUNTY

OF

DOUGLAS,

ILLINOIS.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

WITH AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume goes forth to our patrons the result of months of arduous, unremitting and conscientious labor. None so well know as those who have been associated with us the almost insurmountable difficulties to be met with in the preparation of a work of this character. Since the inauguration of the enterprise a large force has been employed in gathering material. During this time most of the citizens of the county have been called upon to contribute from their recollections, carefully preserved letters, scraps of manuscript, printed fragments, memoranda, etc. Public records and semi-official documents have been searched, the newspaper files of the county have been overhauled, and former citizens, now living out of the county, have been corresponded with, for the verification of the information by a conference with many. In gathering from these numerous sources, both for the historical and biographical departments, the conflicting statements, the discrepancies and the fallible and incomplete nature of public documents, were almost appalling to our historians and biographers, who were expected to weave therefrom with some degree of accuracy, in panoramic review, a record of events. Members of the same families disagree as to the spelling of the family name, contradict each other's statements as to the dates of birth, of settlement in the county, nativity, and other matters of fact. In this entangled condition, we have given preference to the preponderance of authority, and while we acknowledge the existence of errors and our inability to furnish a *perfect* history, we claim to have come up to the standard of our promises, and given as accurate a work as the nature of the surroundings would permit. The facts incorporated in the biographical sketches have in most cases been secured from the persons whom they represent, hence the publishers disclaim any responsibility as to their general tenor. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not and *will* not comprehend the difficulties to be met with, we feel assured that all just and thoughtful people will appreciate our efforts, and recognize the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished in preserving the valuable historical matters of the county, and biographies of many of the citizens, that perhaps would otherwise have passed into oblivion. To those who have given us their support and encouragement we acknowledge our gratitude, and can assure them that as years go by the book will grow in value as a repository not only of pleasing reading matter, but of treasured information of the past that will become an enduring monument. THE PUBLISHERS.

AUGUST, 1884.

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The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

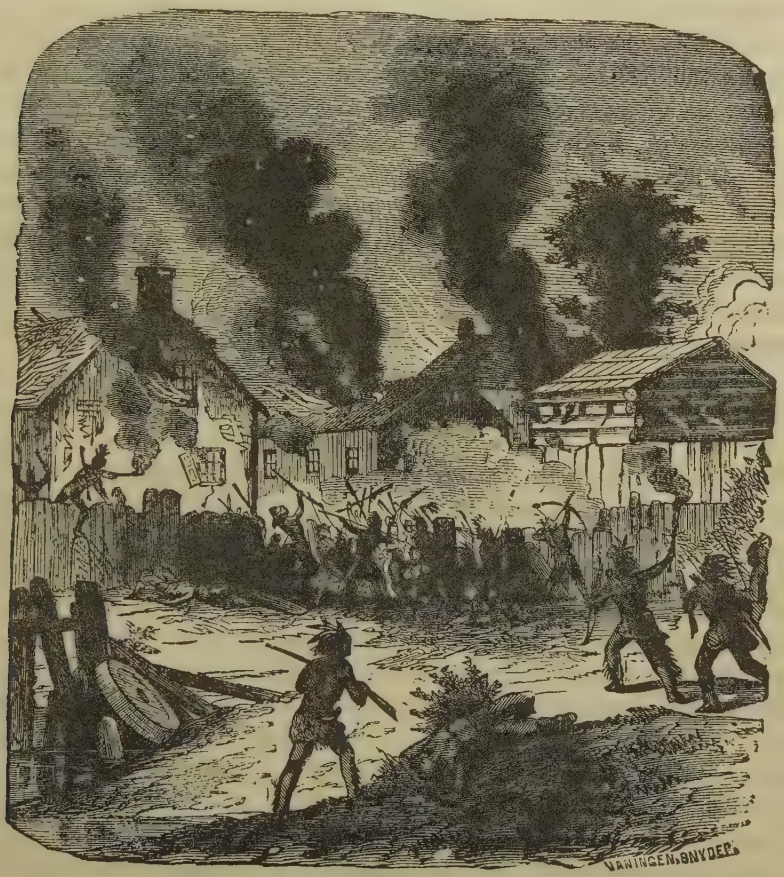
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3.. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

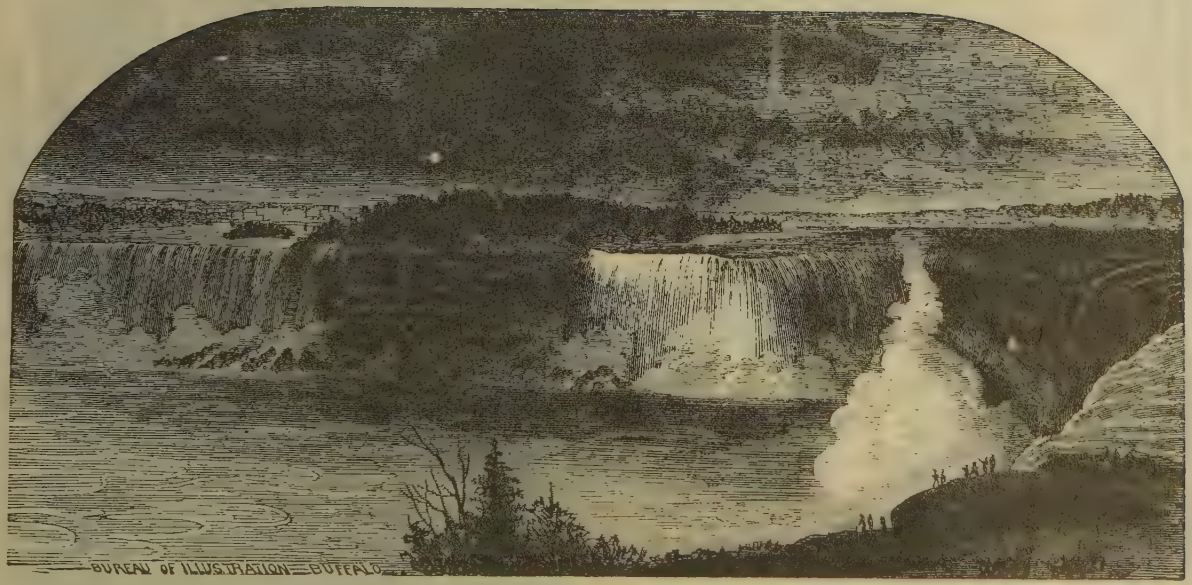
SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.



VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS, whose grassy prairies and productive soil have been pronounced the Eden of America, contains the earliest permanent settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and it is now almost assured of being the first of the States, and the center of wealth and population in the American Union.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

The surface of Illinois is mostly a level plain, with occasional undulations, the highest portion being found along the northern border from Freeport to Galena. Nearly the whole of the State is covered with a deep, fruitful mold, and is almost interminably productive. The origin of the prairies has been a subject of much speculation, some investigators having supposed these treeless wastes to be due to certain constituents predominating in the earth, as resulting from innumerable river freshets in ages past; but these are theories only.

The climate of the commonwealth of Illinois is generally salubrious, with the disadvantage of sudden and severe changes of temperature, of intense heat during the short summer, and severe cold during the long winter. Upon reflection, however, the beneficent order of this will be apparent; for, if it were otherwise, how could the large variety of cereals and fruits be cultivated and matured, particularly our invaluable staple—Indian corn? This section produces every nutriment known in our country except rice and bananas, which will account for the variations in climate. As statistics will show, Illinois is one of the most healthful

States of our confederacy, with also a greater length of life in the ratio than without its border.

MOUND-BUILDERS—INDIANS.

According to ethnologists, three distinct classes of people inhabit North America in the past—the first being those tribes who built the magnificent cities, the ruins of which are yet to be seen in Central America, who were among the most civilized of all the primitive dwellers on this continent, and were scarcely inferior to those who peopled the Nile in the remotest period of history.

The second race were the Mound-Builders, remnants of whose being are abundantly found in the United States, some of which are found in this State, extending down the Mississippi Valley, and consisting of temples, idols, monuments, camps, fortifications, pipes and the like. These people far exceeded the after Indian tribes in culture and attainments, particularly in the manipulation of copper, of which the modern Indians had no knowledge. None of the habitations of the Mound-Builders are left, which gives rise to an hypothesis that their dwellings were of wood or other perishable materials. In regard to their origin, it is surmised that they were from Asia; that they migrated hither at various periods; that they were idolators, and that their god of worship was the sun. But what became of this peculiar people? Even tradition casts no light upon the darkness—another and mighty evidence of the transient character of our existence.

The Indians, as we know them, are the third class of beings known to have inhabited our country, where the European pioneers surprised them. The question of their origin is likewise veiled in mystery, but it has been thought they are descendants of the Hindoos, and had migrated from Asia like their predecessors. The Indians opposed every advance of civilization by the Caucasian race, and contested every step in the invasion of their territory. They lived by fishing, hunting, and the cultivation of maize—their favorite cereal.

The territory now comprised in this State was once occupied by the Sacs and Foxes, the Iroquois and the Illinois Indians. The last mentioned were a powerful tribe, which was encroached upon and finally con-

quered by their enemies—among them the Ottawas, whose chief, Pontiac, they had slain in battle. Tradition informs us that the Illinois were in the end driven to a point on the river which bears their name, known as Starved Rock, and where they perished heroically, mainly for want of water—their enemies having destroyed the buckets which they lowered into the river. They died rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first discoveries of the Europeans date back more than 200 years; they are a part of the same movement which, in the seventeenth century, brought missionaries and fur traders into the valley of the Mississippi, and which afterward established the civil as well as the ecclesiastical authority of France from the Canadas to the Gulf. In 1608, the French founded Quebec, which served as a basis for the going forth of many intrepid explorers. In 1671, an agent of the Canadian Government was sent to call a meeting of peace among the Indians at Green Bay, Wis., previous to making a movement toward the Mississippi River, which had been discovered by De Soto in 1539. This measure had been deemed expedient to secure their approval and co-operation in so perilous an undertaking, and to assure them of the assistance and protection of the Government of France. Under an escort of Pottawatomies, one Nicholas Perrot journeyed in a bark canoe to make a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago; and said agent was therefore the first European to place his foot upon the soil of Illinois.

In 1672, Fathers Alouez and Dablon, from their mission at Green Bay, bore the cross through Western Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, during which they visited several tribes of Indians, among them the Kickapoos, at the mouth of the Milwaukee River. They then proceeded on the way, afterward followed by Marquette, as far as the head of Lake Winnebago.

Among the first occupations of this State by the French were those made by La Salle, Marquette and Joliet. Robert La Salle was born in 1643, of a wealthy French family, was disinherited by his father for religious preferences, came as a Jesuit to Montreal in 1666, and was given a tract of land eight miles from that place, where he studied several In-

dian tongues and improved his possession. He was filled with enthusiasm for travel and discovery, and after disposing of his property to the Superior of the convent at Montreal to obtain necessary means, he determined to explore the Ohio River, which the Senecas had described as a mighty stream emptying into the Gulf of California. After much delay and many trials he departed on the important voyage his genius has immortalized.

Previous to this event the traders and missionaries were compelled to reach the Northwest by way of the Ottawa River in Canada, on account of the hostility of the Iroquois Indians along the lower lakes, which necessitated the paddling of canoes through the Ottawa to Lake Nepissing, and thence bearing them across the portage to French River, which was descended to Lake Huron; this is the reason why all the early Jesuit missions were founded in the region of the Upper Lakes. It was La Salle who conceived the thought of opening a route by the lower lakes for Canadian commerce, connecting it with the Mississippi, and thus affording a water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This, like the divine inspiration of Columbus in seeking the New World, was the grand desire which animated his efforts and resulted in his achievements.

His first movement in this direction was to establish himself on Lake Ontario, and to build and garrison Fort Frontenac, on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada, where, having obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops, he turned back the irate and invading Iroquois, and cleared a passage to Niagara; this done, he conveyed his outfit to the falls, for the purpose of constructing a vessel with which to sail the great lakes. This vessel was sailed to Green Bay, whence he and his party went by canoes to the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, reached the Illinois in January, 1680, and at the end of Peoria Lake, where said city is now situated, erected Fort Crevecœur. It was now determined by La Salle to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but this was not accomplished until two years later. On departing to Fort Frontenac to procure materials with which to rig his craft, he left the fort in charge of his Lieutenant, Tonti, whom he failed to find on his return, Tonti having escaped from the place on the

coming of the Iroquois Indians, who invaded the fort and destroyed everything in the most barbarous manner. Tonti was afterward discovered among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, which tribe was in amity with the French.

In 1682, La Salle, having finished his vessel, reached and descended the Mississippi to its mouth, where he erected a standard inscribed with the French arms, and took possession of that great valley in the name of his King, Louis XIV, of France, whence comes the title Louisiana. Soon after La Salle repaired to his native country, was appointed Governor, returned with a fleet and immigrants, and after arriving in the Gulf of Mexico and failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, his ships were stranded in Matagorda Bay, after which, with the fragments of his fleet, he erected rude habitations for his followers, named the place Fort St. Louis, and departed into New Mexico in search of silver. After being disappointed and returning to the colony, but forty souls remained. He then endeavored to reach Illinois on foot, and, after coming to the Colorado Valley, was shot by one of his men March 19, 1687, and thus perished one of the greatest Captains of the world.

The exploits of Marquette and Joliet are familiar history. Marquette was born in France in 1637, and was an educated and zealous Jesuit. He reached Canada in 1666, and founded a mission in the Northwest in 1668. The following year he ministered among the Hurons, then removed to the Straits of Mackinaw, where he founded the mission of St. Ignace. Here he studied the language of the Illinois, and in 1673 was joined in his ministrations and adventures by Joliet, also a priest, and born in Quebec in 1645. By way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

In his course up the Illinois, Marquette visited the Kaskaskias, in what is now La Salle County, and the following year established a mission among them—the first in Illinois or the Mississippi Valley, and the last act of his life, he dying in Michigan on his way to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The area of the State of Illinois comprises 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres, being 150 miles wide and 400 miles long. The main rivers are the Mississippi, which divides the State from Iowa and Missouri; the Ohio, which is its Southern barrier; and the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, Sangamon and other smaller streams, the extent of navigable water being about 4,000 miles. The State abounds in coal, iron, copper and and zinc, as well as sulphur and limestone. Our climate has been previously considered the most unpleasant feature, being the excessive humidity which characterizes spring, and the consequent prevalence and annoyance of mud. The summer heat, although more intense than on the seacoast region, is usually mitigated by the prairie breezes; while the Indian summer, with its haze and softness, is the most exquisitely beautiful season to be found anywhere on the globe. The winters are mostly severe and long, but not unhealthful; while the prevailing notion that our country is liable to the so-called "bilious" disorders is erroneous, Illinois being very much less so than the adjacent States.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now La Salle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the Lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or, at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission was probably because of the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan, and Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head-waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes, all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek, and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. In its best day, Kaskaskia had a population of 3,000, but after passing from the French crown, it diminished one half, and under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to 450 souls. Fort Chartres was first built under the Mississippi Company in 1718 by M. de Boisbraint, an officer under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois

In 1682, Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependence of Canada and part of Louisiana. In 1765, the British flag waved

over Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted a treasure of Great Britain. From 1717 to 1732 Illinois was under the Company of the West, and from 1732 to 1759, under the Royal Governors. On the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was replaced by the flag of Great Britain, by which the rights and property of settlers were assured as under the old regime. From 1778 to 1787, Illinois was under the government of Virginia, and from 1787 to 1800 under the government of the Northwest Territory.

In 1779, the present State of Illinois was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark, at which period the Eastern colonies were sustaining a fierce and momentous struggle with the mother country for independent existence as a nation. The then Western frontiers were being cruelly ravaged by Indian raids and slaughter, aroused by jealousy and the encroachments of white settlers, which converted the territory into a scene of some of the most daring and heroic exploits in American history. Col. Clark was by birth a Virginian, by profession a surveyor, and it is said he had declined a royal commission; his love of adventure led him when but twenty-three years of age into the wilds of Kentucky, where his valorous bearing secured him recognition from the people, and also an appointment by Gov. Henry, of Virginia, to raise troops for service against the British and other enemies. His career was one of glory, having gained his victories in general with little loss of life; he suffered deeply, during his later years, from rheumatic attacks induced by exposure in the field, and died near Louisville in 1818.

The compact of 1787, which on the 13th of July became an act of incorporation, has a tale of proudest history attached to it. Jefferson had striven to secure for the Northwest Territory a substantial government, and favored the exclusion of slavery from Virginia when ceded to the General Government. Subsequent and contemporaneous events were ripe for this important and humane measure. Congress was in session and lobbying was the order of the occasion, the head figure of which was the Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Massachusetts. The state of public credit, the prejudices of the South, the basis of this man's mission, his character and learning, being versed in medicine, law, divinity, botany, etc., his name was second only to Benjamin Franklin in a knowledge of the sciences; he represent-

ed a Massachusetts company which desired to purchase 1,500,000 acres in the West on which to establish a colony. Other bodies in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent. These measures, if successful, would reduce the public debt. Government money was worth 18 cents on the dollar, and Jefferson was anxious to lessen the burden of the nation.

At this time, Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market, and consequently opposed the opening of the Northwest Territory. This fired the zeal of Virginia, inspired the Southern heart and assured the success of the project. Massachusetts dared not vote in opposition because many of her constituents were allied with the South. This made a hero of Dr. Cutler, who, true to his convictions, prepared one of the most finished documents of statesmanship, embracing 1, The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. 2, Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every Section numbered 16 in each township, or one thirty-sixth of the land, for public schools. 3, A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

In general terms this "compact" declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools should be maintained." On the 13th of July the bill was passed, every Southern member voting therefor. Thus the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, the heart of the great valley, were dedicated to freedom and intelligence. The South afterward recalled their blunder, and endeavored to repeal it, but it was referred to a committee, in 1803, of which John Randolph was Chairman, who reported that the same was a "compact" and incapable of repeal.

With all this, however, it was a constant effort to preserve the soil of Illinois free from the tread of slaves. In the southern part of the State, slavery had preceded said "compact," which having existed among the early French settlers, was difficult of eradication. A stream of population from the North poured into the State, bringing their laws, customs and institutions with them. The North regarded the South with almost as much distrust at that time as at a later period, the struggle of enmity being long and bitter. And still the sympathy of many for slavery was so strong that, despite the "compact of 1787," it was determined to allow the

French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters were permitted to bring slaves on condition of being freed after a term of bondage, and when so freed they were compelled to leave the State within sixty days, or be sold thereafter as fugitive slaves. In those days servants were whipped for such offenses as were punished by fines in the whites. A negro found absent from home at night, or ten miles away without a pass, was subjected to whipping. Each lash paid 40 cents of the fine, as work on the highways pays such now in minor criminals. These laws (identical with such as now exist in the State of Delaware) were importations from the Slave States, as were those for the inspection of flax and wool. Those Black Laws are now repealed, but in the State Constitution of 1817, a violent effort was exerted to bring protection to the "institution;" this was renewed in 1825, in the effort to make a new constitution, which was defeated; but slaves did not disappear from the State census until 1850, when a strong anti-slavery agitation began, one of the fruits of which was the assassination of Lovejoy and the destruction of his newspaper, followed by a list of martyrs preceding the great conflict of 1861–1865.

By act of Congress approved May 7, 1800, the unwieldy territory of the Northwest was divided, for the more convenient administration of government and the enforcement of law. That territory comprised the present States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. In this division William Henry Harrison—then in Congress, afterward Territorial Governor—was largely instrumental, and the act was considered the greatest public benefit of the time. By the purchase of Louisiana from France, in 1803, that domain was in 1804 annexed to Indiana Territory, which continued only until March 3, 1805, when Louisiana was made a separate jurisdiction. In the nine years during which Illinois remained part of Indiana Territory the following Indian treaties were ratified: Treaty of Fort Wayne, concluded June 7, 1803; treaty of Vincennes, concluded August 13, 1803; treaty of St. Louis, concluded November 3, 1804; and second treaty of Vincennes, concluded December 30, 1805. By act of Congress, approved February 3, 1809, Illinois was formed into an independent Territory.

Owing to their remoteness from civilizatton, and the toilsomeness of travel, the Illinois settlements were for a time of tardy growth; yet the

population of 12,282, which occupied the Territory in 1800, had increased to 45,000 in 1818, at which period Illinois had acquired sufficient numerical strength to become a State of the American Union.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and recommended the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Previous to the war of 1812, the State Treasury was without money, a necessity for the practice of rigid economy, the stationery bill of the first Legislature amounting to but $13.50, and deer and coon skins being the main medium of circulation. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the commonwealth; this bank issued notes which were made legal tender for everything, and said bank was authorized to make loans from $100 and upward on personal property, mortgages and other securities. They passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieut. Gov. Col. Menard put the resolution. It was carried. "Now gentlemen," he said, "I bet $100 he never be land-office money." Hard sense at such a time was good capital.

This old Frenchman presented a prominent figure against his countrymen of that day, for they were inactive and without progress in anything; as an example, they wore neither hats nor caps, but in the winter season wore blankets over their heads, as did the Indians, whom they closely imitated, and with whom they freely mingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; he was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people,

the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent, usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

EARLY INDIAN TROUBLES.

To understand properly the history of these times, it is necessary that we also understand the location and condition of the Indian population in this vicinity. It should be remembered that Chicago then was far removed from the American settlements. Ohio was the most Western State, and contained but little over two hundred thousand inhabitants. White settlements west of Ohio, properly, there were none, other than those clustering about a fort or an Indian trading post, such as Fort Wayne, Detroit or Chicago. Scattered over this section of the country, of which Chicago would then have represented the center, were different tribes of Indians, occupying the same territory they had occupied for ages before any white man had set his foot upon their shores. We have before given the locality of the tribes of the Northwest. It should be remembered that the Pottawatomies were the Chicago Indians. The Miamis were their near neighbors at the south. The Winnebagoes joined them on the north, and occupied the region of the Rock River. The Sauks and Foxes on the north and west, and the Kickapoos at the south, were known as the Indians with whom communication was had by the trade of the station at Chicago. The villages or bands of the Pottawatomies were at the Calumet, Des Plaines, Geneva Lake (since called Big Foot Prairie) on Fox River, near Aurora; Au Sable, on the Au Sable Creek, west of Joliet; on the Kankakee, and in the St. Joseph country, east of the lake. At points convenient for hunting and fishing, the Indian bands congregated, and made what local habitations they had. They had met Mr. Kinzie of Chicago in social and business relations, and their intercourse had always been of the most agreeable nature. Their rank and native dignity had always been respected, and their laws of integrity, hospitality and inter-

course observed. Therefore, the leading Indians were strongly attached to Mr. Kinzie and his family.

Perhaps at the head of these prominent Indian characters we should place the name of Black Partridge. His Indian name was Muck-ke-tay Pe-nay. He was the head chief of the Pottawatomies, and the leader of the Au Sable band, whose village was upon the Au Sable Creek. He was a conspicuous character, naturally constituted for a leader, finely formed and dignified in his bearing. He was a man of excellent qualities, and fully deserved the term applied to him by one who had reason to measure well his kindness—a "good Indian." He was ever a friend of the Americans, and as far as he could, influenced his tribe accordingly. From the Americans he received a medal as a token of respect and friendship. He was, of course, the friend of Mr. Kinzie, and it was through his influence, mainly, and personal vigilance, that the family of Mr. Kinzie were saved from destruction. He was the friend in disguise who, at the time of the Fort Dearborn massacre, saved the life of Mrs. Helm, Mr. Kinzie's stepdaughter, rescuing her from the hands of a young savage, who was about to plunge a tomahawk into her skull. He is the chief mentioned by Capt. Heald as the negotiator at the surrender after the battle at the sand-hills.

Wau-ban-see, chief of the Fox River band, located near Aurora, was another "good Indian," and every way a fine specimen of the race. He assisted Black Partridge, after the massacre, in restraining the hostilities of the Indians, and in preserving Mr. Kinzie's family. In addition to the city of Chicago, in the northwestern division, is named after him, Wau-ban-see.

Win-ne-meg, or Catfish, was also another distinguished Pottawatomie chief. He was the bearer of dispatches from Gen. Hull, ordering Capt. Heald to evacuate the fort. He felt great solicitude for the safety of the garrison, and the protection of Mr. Kinzie, with whom he was on the best of terms. The suggestions which he made, had they been heeded, might have saved the garrison.

To-pe-ne-be was the head chief of the St. Joseph band. Among this band there had been for a long time a trading station and an old French trader. Mr. Kinzie had been a resident among them before his removal to Chicago.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men, under command of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was Surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

Among the Indians were increasing indications of hostility. Sometimes they entered the fort in defiance of the sentinels, and made their way even to the quarters of the officers. One of them fired his gun in the parlor of the commander, as an expression of defiance. It is supposed by this that an attack upon the fort had been contemplated, for outside the greatest agitation prevailed. Crowds of Indians were rapidly assembling, and old chiefs moved around with the utmost concern, as if striving to stay the impetuosity of the young men. The squaws and children rushed madly about, screaming and yelling, as if conscious of some impending evil. But disturbance for the time was suppressed. Yet Capt. Heald continued to have faith in the friendliness of the natives, and still believed he had gained their good will, so as to insure the safety of his command on their march to Fort Wayne. With the inhabitants clustering about the fort for protection, and with those stationed there as protectors, there were sad forebodings. Gloom was spread over every countenance, each night they sought rest with a cloud upon their spirits, darker than the shades of night—the shadow of the coming event.

The first transaction to break the repose of years, and the first scene of bloodshed to be recorded on the pages of this history, is the murder of the family of Mr. White, on Lee's place. This occurred on the 7th of April, 1812, four months previous the massacre of the soldiers. Lee's place was a farm lying on both sides of the South Branch of the Chicago River, about four miles from its mouth, and a little above the present

outlet of the canal. It was afterward known as Hard-scrabble, and under this name described in one of Maj. Richardson's novels. The house stood upon the western bank of the river. It was occupied by Mr. White and three other persons, two men and a boy, employed to cultivate the farm. In the afternoon of the 7th of April, a company of ten or twelve Indians, painted and dressed as warriors, entered the house, and, according to their custom, silently seated themselves. Their appearance aroused the suspicion of a Frenchman, one of the hired men, who declared that he "did not like their looks; that they were none of their Indians, for he knew by their paint that they were not Pottawatomies." Another of the men, a discharged soldier, told the boy that they "had better try to get away," and advised him to follow, and "do what he saw him do."

Toward night, the soldier, for the purpose of stealing away, walked leisurely to the river, where were two canoes. To one of the Indians, who inquired where he was going, he pointed toward the haystack, and made signs as if he was going to feed the cattle. The boy took one of the canoes, and he the other, and crossed the river. Making a show of gathering up the cattle and feeding them, until they gained a circuit, and were screened by the stacks, they ran for the woods, which were near by, and then hastened to the fort as fast as possible. They had gone but a short distance, when they heard the report of two guns, discharged, as they supposed, at their two remaining companions. They hastened on through the belt of timber skirting the east side of the South Branch, until they came to the river opposite the residence of Mr. Burns. This stood on the north side, near where Wolcott street (Chicago) now is. Here they halted to give the alarm, and then ran to the fort. Learning that the Burns family were in peril, the gallant young Ensign, Ronan, volunteered, with a party of five or six soldiers, to remove them to the fort. They ascended the river from the fort to Mr. Burns' residence in a scow, and taking Mrs. Burns and an infant child, but two days old, on a bed, they conveyed her and the other members of the family safely to the fort.

In the afternoon of the same day, a party of soldiers and a Corporal had left the fort for the purpose of hunting and fishing. They had gone up the South Branch, and were about two miles above Lee's place, when

the intelligence of the attack reached the fort. The commanding officer ordered a cannon to be fired to warn them of their danger. They understood the signal—the ominous meaning of that gun booming over the prairies in the darkness of night. They put out their torches, and in their canoes passed down the river as silently as possible. At Lee's place, they stopped to warn the supposed inmates of their danger, as indicated by the signal-gun from the fort. Truly, the stillness of death reigned around. Groping their way toward the house, and leaping over the inclosure, the Corporal accidentally placed his hands upon the dead body of a man, and though startled by the discovery, he soon ascertained by the sense of touch, that the man had been killed and scalped.

This was conclusive evidence that Indians had done the deed. A faithful dog guarded the lifeless remains of his master. Quickly and silently the Corporal and his soldiers returned to their canoes and embarked, proceeding cautiously down the river. They were unmolested, and reached the fort about 11 o'clock at night. The next morning a volunteer company of soldiers and citizens started for Lee's place to ascertain the fate of those who remained there. The bodies of Mr. White and the Frenchman were found. Mr. W. had been shot twice, and stabbed in eleven places. The Frenchman lay, scalped and mutilated, as the Corporal had discovered him, the dog still guarding his remains. The bodies were conveyed to the fort and buried in its vicinity.

It was ascertained soon after that the murderers belonged to a party of Winnebagoes from Rock River, who came into the neighborhood with the savage design of "taking some white scalps." It seems their intention had been, after killing the people at Lee's, to proceed down the river, and coming upon the settlers unawares, murder all outside of the fort. These consisted of a few discharged soldiers, and some families of half-breeds. The warning gun from the fort admonished the savages that they were discovered, and they forthwith retreated. This enabled the soldiers to escape and pass down the river unmolested.

On the 7th of August, 1812, Gen. Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawatomie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more

wisdom than the commanding General. He advised Capt. Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."

On the 12th, a council was held with the Indians who had assembled from the neighboring villages. Capt. Heald was the only person representing the military who attended the council. The other officers declined accompanying him. Mr. Kinzie, whom all the Indians regarded with favor, participated with Capt. Heald in the council. When they had assembled with crowds of savages, upon the esplanade, the young officers in the fort having learned that the Indians intended to murder the whites in council, and then rush upon the fort—took command of the block-houses, which raked the ground where the council was held, opened the port holes, and pointed the loaded cannon upon the assembly. This, it is supposed, saved the lives of the whites who were then assembled.

The commander informed the Indians of his intention to distribute among them, on the following day, the goods stored in the factory, with the ammunition and provisions of the garrison. He requested an escort of Pottawatomies to Fort Wayne, promising them a liberal reward on arriving there in addition to the presents they were about to receive. The savages assented to these propositions with much promptness and apparent sincerity.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Capt. Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war, and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Capt. Heald and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort, and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated, and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day, when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm, bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat, in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Mich., in the event of his death.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawatomie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against 500 Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her: "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill, too." He spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a squaw, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely, you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant seized the savage and endeavored to reach his knife in a sheath on his breast. While so engaged she was dragged away by another, who bore her struggling to the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment, however, she was not drowned by him, and looking upon her assailant more closely, she recognized the friendly face of Black Partridge. He had saved her life.

The wife of Sergt. Holt, also a brave and powerful woman, acted as an Amazon. She rode a fine, spirited animal, which was coveted by the savages, who made violent assaults upon her to obtain possession of her horse, but she used the sword of her disabled husband with so much skillfulness as to foil her assailants, after which she dashed over the prairie followed by the Indians, who shouted after her, "Brave woman! brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They overtook her, however, and while fighting them in front, one of the party seized her from behind and dragged her to the earth. Horse and woman were both made prisoners, and Mrs. Holt was for a long time a captive of the red man, but afterward ransomed.

In this terrific action, there was much slaughter and wounding of the whites, who lost their baggage, horses and provisions. Only twenty-eight straggling and disheartened men remained to continue the strife with nearly 500 Indians, whom the sight of blood had made furious. They succeeded in breaking through the murderers, and gaining an eminence near Oak Woods; from this point there was no pursuit, the chiefs falling in consultation, and expressing symptoms of concession. As the fort party could not continue the fight, Capt. Heald went forward to meet Blackbird on the prairie, where terms of surrender were agreed on, which were to the effect that the whites should resign their arms, and be held as prisoners of war, subject to ransom when practicable. This being settled, the captors and captives marched in company to the Indian camp near the fort, whither Mrs. Helm had been taken by Black Partridge, after her terrible ordeal before related.

A new scene of horror was opened at the camp. The wounded were not included in the terms of surrender, as interpreted by the Indians, and, as a price had been offered by the British Gen. Proctor for American scalps, many of said prisoners had been already killed, and their scalps secured for the purpose of reward.

The total number of killed and wounded was 52, including 26 soldiers, 12 militiamen, 2 women and 12 children, the latter being murdered by a single savage. The prisoners were marched back to the fort, which was plundered and burned the next day, and the prisoners were distributed in various directions, awaiting the time when they were to be ransomed by their friends, when they all found their way to the East.

For four years after this terrible event, the place was deserted by all save the Indians. Even the fur-traders did not care to visit the scene of so much disaster.

In 1816, the fort was rebuilt and was thereafter occupied continuously by the United States troops until 1837, when it was abandoned, as the Indians had been removed westward. The fort stood, however, until 1856, when the old block-house was demolished.

ILLINOIS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

During the pioneer age of the Northwest, Illinois was generally exempt from Indian warfare. Ohio and Indiana were larger battle-fields, with greater spoils, and this may account for the larger conflicts further east. The battle of Tippecanoe, waged between Gen. Harrison and the Shawanese and other tribes, on November 7, 1811, was a disastrous defeat to the redskins. The British in Canada, where they continued to linger, had made friends with the Indians by giving them annual presents and making to them various concessions, and this was one of the causes of the war of 1812, on the declaration of which the Indians rallied generally to the British standard, in the belief and hope that the Americans would be driven from their territory. When Gen. Hull arrived at Detroit, to garrison that fort against the English in Canada, he discovered an extended Indian confederation of hostility, they having closed the forest pathway in his rear, so that he had a foe before and behind him. On the 24th of September, Gen. Harrison was commissioned by the President Commander-in-chief of the forces of the Northwest. He was materially aided by Gen. Shelby, of Kentucky, who raised a large force of volunteers for the purpose of breaking up the Kickapoo villages on the Illinois River.

In 1813, there was begun an expedition for the purpose of crossing the Mississippi River, and which marched to Peoria and there built Fort Clark, in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark; they also attacked and destroyed some Indian villages.

In 1814, there was continued activity along the frontiers. Notwithstanding the British had been defeated near Detroit—at sea by Com. Perry, on land by Gen. Harrison—Michilimackinac and Prairie du Chien

remained in possession of the enemy; whereupon, an expedition numbering 200 men was immediately organized, which left St. Louis May 1, on four barges, commanded by Gov. Clark, of Missouri. This force took Prairie du Chien almost without an effort, the English, under Col. Dickson, having evacuated the region to join their allies in Canada. The following July, however, the site was re-captured by a body of British and Indians, who had returned for that purpose.

In August of that year another expedition of 334 men, under the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor, afterward President of the United States, was dispatched to the Upper Mississippi, but were defeated a short distance below Rock Island by a force of British, aided by the celebrated chief, Black Hawk.

This year terminated the war on the Illinois and Wisconsin borders, and articles of peace following the negotiations of Ghent, on December 24, 1814, concluded the wage of war; the Indians then returned to their villages, and the British to the North.

More than a passing notice is due to the virtues, sagacity and memory of Shabbona, an Indian chief scarcely less sagacious and influential than Tecumseh and Black Hawk, and generally the friend of the white man, for which he was ridiculed by his associates.

Shabbona first saw the light at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, about the year 1775. At an early age he was made chief of his native band, as which he soon became distinguished among them; yet he was an observing and progressive Indian.

During the war of 1812, Shabbona and his followers joined Tecumseh's band, and was an aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians

(through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of his influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona, the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going West for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove forever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazen Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861, subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

In 1818, Judge Nathaniel Pope, father of the present Gen. Pope, a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Illinois, received a petition from the Territorial Legislature, then sitting at Kaskaskia, praying for admission to the Union as a State. Judge Pope promptly brought the matter before Congress, which resulted in the adoption of Illinois into the United family of States on December 30, 1818.

The first Governor under this new order of government was Shadrach Bond, elected for a term of four years.

In 1822, Edward Coles, an accomplished Virginian, was elected Governor, and A. F. Hubbard, Lieutenant Governor. Gov. Coles was an unyielding advocate of freedom, and was at the helm of State when Gen. La Fayette, by special invitation, visited the new-made commonwealth, in 1825. In 1826, Ninian Edwards was elected Governor and William Kinney Lieutenant Governor. Gov. Edwards greatly improved the finances, reducing the annual expenses to $20,000, the State revenue being then $35,000.

In 1830, John Reynolds was elected Governor and Zadoc Casey Lieutenant Governor. The main event of this administration was the Sauk war, the Sauks and Foxes at that time occupying the territory between the Rock and Mississippi Rivers. During the struggle of 1812, these tribes formed a part of the "British band," the leader of which was Black Hawk. After a continuance of this war and numerous atrocities by the Indian enemies, Gen. Scott was dispatched from Washington with nine companies, to assist in its suppression, and reached Fort Dearborn on the 8th of July. Cholera had broken out among his soldiers, and the Chicago villagers fled from before them. Gen. Scott removed his quarters after a period of rest to the Desplaines River country; this camp was located on the present site of the town of Beloit, Wis. After the war, Black Hawk was sent a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, but was soon released, was lionized throughout the East, returned to his people, and died October 3, 1835, on the Des Moines River, in the State of Iowa.

In 1834, Joseph Duncan was elected Governor and Alexander M.

Jenkins Lieutenant Governor. Under his administration, a new State Bank was chartered, with a capital of $1,500,000, and by legislative enactment on March 4, 1837, said capital was increased to $2,000,000. This financial undertaking was to aid water and railway transportation, but these measures being impracticable the bank suspended specie payment in May following, which action was legalized by a special session of the Legislature.

In 1838, Thomas Carlin was elected Governor and Stinson H. Anderson Lieutenant Governor. At this period the State was in hard financial embarrassment, in consequence of which the Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan of $4,000,000 for continuing the Illinois & Michigan Canal enterprise; but up to January, 1839, $1,400,000 only had been subscribed. Public confidence was now greatly shaken, and early in 1842 the State Banks were completely shattered; the public debt had reached $14,000,000, while the State bonds were quoted at 14 cents on the dollar. Another event of this year was the announcement of the candidacy of James G. Birney, of Fulton County, as the first Anti-slavery candidate for President of the United States; this movement was the nucleus of the future Republican party, with its first President, the illustrious Abraham Lincoln.

In 1842, Thomas Ford was elected Governor, and John Moore Lieutenant Governor. During this administration all hope concerning the competition of the Illinois & Michigan Canal appeared to be gone. The work as first ordained would require the sum of $3,000,000; yet it was thought that, by reducing its dimensions, $1,600,000 might be sufficient. Accordingly, for the purpose of negotiating the necessary loan, four gentlemen convened to confer on the subject—Arthur Bronson, of New York, William B. Ogden, Justin Butterfield and Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago. These gentlemen, in organizing the loan, proffered to the bond holders as security the canal and its revenue when finished. With the approval and advocacy of Gov. Ford, the bill passed the Legislature, and the canal was completed April 19, 1848. In addition to various financial embarrassments, Gov. Ford had to contend with the rebellious Mormons at their Nauvoo settlement, in 1840, from which period until their departure, six years later, there was unbroken turmoil. The war with Mexico

was also declared during this administration, and the first regiment for service in that campaign was dispatched.

In 1846, Augustus X. French was elected Governor and Joseph B. Wells, Lieutenant Governor. The war with Mexico was then in full storm, and five regiments were promptly equipped and made ready for duty, which duty was well performed until the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, soon after which they returned and were discharged. From June 7 until August 3, 1847, at Springfield (which had been the capital of the State since 1840), a convention was held for the purpose of framing a new constitution, which was ratified in March, 1848, and by which a new election of State officers was called for. Gov. French was re-elected for a second term, the first having been abridged two years, on the adoption of the new constitution—William Murtry being the Lieutenant Governor for the second term.

In 1852, Joel A. Matteson was elected Governor, and G. Koerner, Lieutenant Governor. At this election, a new and novel ticket for State officers was inaugurated, composed of Dexter A. Knowlton and Philo Carpenter for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the first political recognition of the anti-slavery element in the State, afterward so potent in the development of the Free-Soil faction at a later period. Although this ticket was defeated, E. B. Washburn was the next year elected to Congress on anti-slavery principles. Another event of this administration was the adoption of a law for the support of public schools in February, 1855.

In 1856, William H. Bissell was elected Governor, and John Wood Lieutenant Governor. This was during the exciting campaign of Buchanan and Fremont, and Gov. Bissell was an avowed Republican. It was likewise an eventful period, the celebrated Lincoln and Douglas Senatorial campaign taking place in 1858, by which Mr. Douglas was returned to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature, although Mr. Lincoln had received a majority of the popular vote. This result was the stepping-stone of Mr. Lincoln's nomination at the first Republican Convention, held in Chicago May 18, 1860, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President, on the third ballot of that illustrious body. Gov. Bissell died in March, 1860, and was succeeded the remainder of the term by Lieut. Gov. Wood.

In 1860, Richard Yates was elected Governor, and Thomas Marshall Lieutenant Governor. This was the most important administration in the history of the State, inasmuch as the rebellion of the South took place, and the war for the preservation of the Union was inaugurated and continued. Stephen A. Douglas, the renowned advocate of "Squatter Sovereignty," died in Chicago June 3, 1861.

In 1864, Richard J. Oglesby was elected Governor, and William Bross Lieutenant Governor. In the spring of the following year, peace was established between the North and South, and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States ratified by the Legislature. At this time, the assassination of President Lincoln cast over this State, as over the whole country, a pall of sorrow.

In 1868, John M. Palmer was elected Governor, and John Dougherty Lieutenant Governor. The feature of this administration was the Convention at Springfield, held December 13, 1869. Mr. Palmer was re-elected in 1872, with J. L. Beveridge as Lieutenant Governor. The principal event of this term was the re-organization of the State institutions—charitable, reformatory and penal, embracing the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin; Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee; Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville; Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville; Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville; Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, at Lincoln; Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago; Illinois Orphan Home, at Normal; Industrial University, at Urbana; State Normal University, at Normal; Southern Normal University, at Carbondale; Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet; Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester, and the State Reformatory School, at Pontiac.

In 1876, Shelby M. Cullom was elected Governor, and Andrew Shuman Lieutenant Governor. In consequence of heavy and recent business failures, great financial depression prevailed. Gov. Cullum was re-elected in 1880, with John M. Hamilton as Lieutenant Governor. The last dollar of the public debt had been paid, except some $23,000, on which interest had been stopped, and which had never been presented for collection. On March 4, 1883, Gov. Cullum was elected United States Senator, in place of Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, whereupon Lieutenant Governor Hamilton succeeded to the gubernatorial office.

ILLINOIS IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the war with Mexico, the declaration of which was made in May, 1846, Thomas Ford was Governor of the State. In this strife Illinois bore a conspicuous and distinguished part; 3,720 men were immediately equipped and sent away, out of 8,370 which had volunteered their services but were not accepted.

Some of the heroes of that war from the "Prairie State" are deserving of the most honorable mention, as Shields, Baker, Harris and Coffee. They were especially connected with the capture of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In the latter action, after Gen. Shields had been disabled, Col. Baker continued and stormed the stronghold of the enemy. This and other contemporaneous acts are indices in the proud history of Illinois.

THE MORMONS IN ILLINOIS.

The first Mormon settlement in the United States was founded at Kirtland, Ohio, in the year 1831. They then moved to Jackson County, Mo., whence in consequence of their insolence and depredations they were driven away by the populace. From 1838 to 1844, they were located in Illinois, at the town of Nauvoo, where, after short residence, a chism arose, which resulted in a division of their ranks, the seed of discord being polygamy. The rancor ended in a riot, during which one of their newspapers (the *Expositor*) was destroyed. The Sheriff of the county appealed to the Governor for military aid in maintaining the peace, which movement the Mormons resisted. Several of the leaders were arrested and commited to Carthage Jail, for insurrection, among them Smith, Richards and Taylor. After the Governor had disbanded the militia, a mob attempted to take forth and kill the prisoners. In the melee which followed, Smith and one other were shot and two were wounded.

These Mormons were not persecuted for religious opinion in this State; they were well received, and even encouraged to settle in peace and propriety; but their conduct was intolerable. After the riots the Mormons made no efforts at retaliation, and shortly after the remaining

body made active preparation to emigrate to Salt Lake City, as they claimed they had been divinely directed to do, and arrived at their Utah destination July 21, 1847. They have been exceedingly prosperous, a fact which, more than anything else, is due to their admirable method of combining labor. It is wonderful how easily mankind and womankind are led into error, and how strong is superstition among them.

WITCHCRAFT IN ILLINOIS.

It is recorded that at least two lives were sacrificed to the mean superstition of witchcraft. The assertion that mankind are everywhere in some way acted upon by this influence was no exception in the young "Prairie State." The first victim was an African slave, named Moreau, who was hanged about the year 1790, near the town of Cahokia, for supposed complicity in this imaginary crime. The contagion continued to spread, and the second unfortunate was shot shortly afterward. Others were suspected and ostracised; it spread, too, among the Indians, who, like the negro people, have a strong leaning to every form of superstition, which is in kinship a first cousin to ignorance. Lawlelneskaw, the "one-eyed prophet," was a devotee to this delusion, who, with an old Delaware chief, are said to have been burned for their connection with witchcraft, on the site of what is now Yorktown, Ind.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois was the Illinois & Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first Governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated $10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at $600,000 or $700,000. It finally cost $8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—Commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35,

George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a Western Legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over $111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Illinois alone to accommodate every citizen in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the shipload. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered a construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of $200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing simultaneously. The appropriations for these magnificent and valuable improvements were in excess of $12,000,000, Commissioners having been appointed to procure the money on the credit of the State. And it should be borne in mind this was in early days of railroading, when such means of travel were luxuries; that the State contained whole counties without a cabin, and also that the pop-

ulation was scarcely 400,000; from this a fair idea can be gleaned of the stuff of which those early people were made. It seemed to be the same element which redeemed the city of Chicago from the ashes and ruin of 1871. Truly there were giants in those days, whose children control and direct the State in 1884.

At this juncture, the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey, Gilman & Co., and to other noted houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton; they soon failed, however, and dragged the bank down with them.

In 1840, hope was almost gone, and despair was deepening. A population of about 480,000 was freighted with a debt of $14,000,000. At that time there were but six cities, all small, within the State—Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena and Nauvoo. Now, how was such a debt to be cared for, with an empty treasury and a pall resting above the State. There was not even enough money to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. But notwithstanding these great straits, the youthful State refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford undertook the solution of the problem, and was successful in bringing the State from weakness into power.

ILLINOIS IN THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

In that tremendous struggle for the endurance of the nation, no one of the States did better service, or can show a more glorious record, or stands higher on the roll of fame than Illinois—for it was this State that gave to the country its sixteenth President, whose firmness, heroism and kindness were crowning points in his illustrious character.

His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He was radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philan-

thropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this vortex of history.

On April 15, 1861, two days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the rebel troops, the northern people awakened to the reality of war, for which the State of Illinois, with a population of 1,711,951, as indeed the country, was wholly unprepared. The Governor, having received a call for troops, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 23d instant, soon after which thirteen regiments were ready for the field. There was another call for soldiers on the 13th of August, but no lack of volunteers, and by January, 1862, this State had furnished 15,000 more men than had been her quota; and in this manner she continued to do thereafter.

On the surrender of the rebel Gen. Lee in April, 1865, the rebellion was virtually at an end, and recruiting ceased to go on, the hypothesis being that no more troops would be required. Patients in hospital were first mustered out; then those whose terms would have expired previous to October, 1865, and finally the forces comprising the armies of the Potomac and the Tennessee.

The whole number of troops furnished by Illinois during the four years' continuance of the war was 180 regiments, or about 256,000 men,

independent of some 30,000 through other States, a number which exceeded in amount the entire continental army during the Revolution. We enrolled volunteers from the age of eighteen to forty-five years, and had at the close of the strife a credit of 20,844 for 100 days' service. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world.

Of the number of enlistments from this State, there were killed in action 5,888; died from result of wounds, 3,032; died from effects of disease, 14,496; died in Southern prisons, 967; lost at sea, 205; total number, 29,588; more than 800 who perished at Andersonville should be added to this list. The Andersonville treatment of our prisoners was an insult to God, and a disgrace to the human family. "We may forget, but we cannot forgive." So base a crime has no counterpart in history, and it has blackened the record of the South forever.

It may be said, and without chance of contradiction, that no troops ever excelled in brave behavior the boys of the "Prairie State." They were in the main assigned to the Western Division, where the hardest fighting and the best work was accomplished. In substantiation, take the records of Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and the famous and historic "march to the sea" of Gen. Sherman, in which forty-five Illinois regiments were in line. On the return of the soldiers of this State, 300 battle flags were borne as trophies.

It should be remembered, to the honor of Illinois, that Lieut. Gen. Grant, afterward twice President of the United States, and Gen. John A. Logan, now Republican candidate for Vice President of our country, began their careers as Colonels of Illinois regiments, appointed by Gov. Yates.

RESOURCES OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the American Federation has in totality more fertile resources, has made greater strides toward empire, or has so enviable a future as the State of Illinois. Let us consider separately some of these resources:

The following is an approximation to the total value of our trade in 1883. It includes only the first selling price in each department, second sales not being counted, though made by jobbers:

Produce trade	$ 402,000,000
Wholesale	412,000,000
Manufactures	325,000,000
Total	$1,139,000,000

COAL.

At an equal rate of consumption it is estimated that the coal supply of Illinois will continue 120,000 years, while that of England will be exhausted in less than 300 years, having a deposit of 12,000 square miles only. As a computation, could the coal in this State be sold for one-sixth of one cent per ton, it would more than pay the National debt—four-fifths of the entire area having a deposit of forty feet thickness.

WHEAT.

According to the Washington estimate, Illinois is ahead in the yield of wheat for the last three years, the yield being in 1881, 66,094,000; in 1882, 99,141,000, and in 1883, 102,780,000 bushels.

She raised in 1875, 130,000,000 bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana.

In regard to the supply of Europe with food, we have at once lost in influence and gained immensely. The peculiar crop conditions of the

world have caused us to lose ground as a power to dictate prices and terms to consumers across the Atlantic. But their representatives have come here to trade all the same, and made a great deal more money than when they used to operate in the old-fashioned way. England and France have a deficiency of not less than 75,000,000 bushels as compared with 1882, and the Russian yield is confessedly inferior, both in quantity and quality. The great offset to this is British India, which has about doubled her export movement in a single year. That country is said to have raised about 350,000,000 bushels as her last wheat crop; but the quantity does not appear so overwhelming when we reflect that it is only about one bushel per head for its own population, and that they will naturally learn to consume a large part of what they produce, even though it be an unusual article of food. The Indian wheat has been a drug in the markets of Western Europe for three or four months past; but the great bulk of the supply has already been forwarded, and some parties in the trade estimate that not more than 30,000,000 bushels will have been received from that source by the end of the cereal year in place of the 45,000,000 bushels expected, while Russia is now said to have little remaining for export. There will thus probably be room next summer for much more liberal imports from the United States by England and France than during last autumn. Russian and other Black Sea ports sent over 12,000,000 bushels more wheat to the British Isles last year (1883) than in 1882, while we have sent them nearly 8,000,000 bushels less, including flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat.

MEAT PACKING.

As early as 1876, Illinois marketed $57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States. In this the city of Chicago leads the world. There was a time when Cincinnati was entitled to be called Porkopolis, but it is so long ago that there are few people in the trade now who remember the fact, except as they have heard others tell of it. In fact, Chicago had just passed her majority in this respect, first passing Cincinnati in the race in the winter of 1862–63. We have enormously increased the distance since then, though at a somewhat irregular rate, varying with the magnitude of the hog crop. Our biggist record was made in 1880, when 5,700,000 hogs were cut.

The record of 1882 fell about twelve per cent behind that number, but simply because there were not so many hogs available for the slaughter. The work of last year shows a marked increase over that of 1882. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes like dry goods, the world has become the market. In brief, the following statement shows how this branch of trade is augmenting, and what the future may unfold to us :

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Received in 1872	684,075	3,252,623	310,211
Received in 1883	1,878,944	5,640,620	749,917

In the city of Chicago alone the warehouse capacity for storing grain is fully 26,000,000 bushels.

BUTTERINE.

The making of imitation butter, or butterine, as it is almost universally called—oleomargarine and all the other names having become merged in the more euphonious one—is largely on the increase in the city of Chicago. There are eight establishments engaged in the business, including two of the largest Chicago packing-houses. There have been several changes in the firms engaged exclusively in the production of this article, but the numbers remain intact, while two or three new firms have just started or are about to do so. The production of butterine has already grown to enormous proportions, one establishment alone having turned out about 5,000,000 pounds during the season, which extends from September to May. Almost the entire bulk of this product is shipped to the principal cities of the Union. It is claimed that the manufacture of butterine it now established on a legitimate basis ; and the goods are sold entirely on their merits. It is said that no one can detect the difference between butterine and butter.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

These keep pace with the productions and growth of the State. She was born of a missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as King, and the Scriptures as the only necessary

guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

The evangelization of the masses is the great problem of the times—the reform of immorality and drunkenness. Our enormous annual tax for drink, costing us more than the value of all our wheat and cotton crops, is largely paid by the cities; so largely that in the city of Chicago at the present time every forty-two men above the age of twenty-one support a saloon, and many of them are first-class saloons at that. These are but a few of the city evils.

The gratifying feature of the situation at present is that the gravity of it is beginning to be realized. The drink question is being agitated almost as intemperately by the reformers as by the saloonists themselves. The impending break-up of political parties gives ground of hope for a new party of purity and reform. One thing, at least, is certain; it is that no machinery will clean the modern city. The weak, the degraded, and the vicious must bring themselves back to manhood through the operation of hope and love in their hearts.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817, regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme. The State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowses on a distant corner of a street; not because a Sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air, and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind.

Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel beween her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov. Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

The Young Men's Christian Association in the State of Illinois have for many years rendered efficient service to young men. The last report says: "Work among the boys has been carried on with great success. Very little is known of the excellent work being done by our committee in behalf of the Chinamen in the State. The Chinese Sunday and night schools are well sustained, and have a membership of hundreds. Too much credit cannot be given to their untiring officers and teachers, who have been most faithful during the year.

"We could occupy pages in speaking of our work among railroad men The fact that we have the hearty indorsemont and financial support of the railway officials, and that the work is greatly appreciated by the employes, commend it to all. We have buildings fitted up in a pleasant and attractive manner especially for their convenience, each in charge of an efficient and devoted Secretary. The work among railroad men, as shown by annual reports, is certainly gratifying.

"It may seem a useless expense to some to have had the services of an efficient man entirely taken up with the unemployed, but the situations

found for 3,239 men and boys through the employment departments during the year has brought joy and gladness to many hearts.

"Much could be said of other features of our work that have been carried on. We sometimes fail to appreciate the influence of our association building as a headquarters for Christian information and usefulness, yet the blossom and fruits will surely follow."

There are many interesting recitals and experiences connected with the propagation and rise of religion in our State. In his early description of affairs in this direction around Chicago in the early days, Mr. Porter says: "On the arrival of Maj. Fowle at Fort Dearborn, on the 4th of May, 1833, in a schooner direct from Fort Brady, with his missionary pastor [Mr. Porter] on board, they found, including troops of the United States Army, some four hundred people at Chicago; but no minister or priest had ever visited them so far as they could learn, except Father Jesse Walker, who as an itinerant Methodist minister had come once a month from his Indian mission on the Fox River, and gathered a few Christians in a log schoolhouse on the west side of the river.

"But Philo Carpenter had preceded the army Chaplain by a year, and had established a Sabbath school and a prayer meeting. John Wright and his son, John S. Wright, were associated with Mr. Carpenter in these incipient Christian efforts, laying foundations for many generations. The elder Mr. Wright, by writing, had tried for months to secure a minister for Chicago, and when to his surprise on that Monday morning he met the minister (as he went to dinner in his log boarding-house), whom he had known eight years before a student in Williams College, and learned from him that he had come with a part of a scattered church, he exclaimed with admiration:

"'This is like the bursting out of the sun from the darkest clouds! Yesterday was the darkest day we ever saw. We were to lose one of our praying officers, and were expecting only godless men with the troops, and Mr. Carpenter has gone back to New York for his spring goods.'

"With the aid of Maj. Fowle and his men, the carpenter shop at Fort Dearborn was changed into a house of worship."

Rev. Arthur Mitchell, in a recent historical discourse, thus describes one of the first Sunday schools:

"Several months before the schooner's arrival from Fort Brady (which brought the Rev. Jeremiah Porter to Chicago), before there was either schoolhouse, or church, or minister in the settlement, four earnest workers had started a Sunday school. Its first session was held (so I learn from Mr. Porter) in a log house at the Point, on the west side of the South Branch of the river. There were fifteen scholars, mostly children of the French and half-breed residents. They were untutored little urchins, and had to be collected each Sabbath by the teachers.

"Mr. Philo Carpenter, a druggist, a member of Dr. Beman's Presbyterian Church, in Troy, N. Y., was the Superintendent. This was the first Sunday school established in Northern Illinois, except one opened by that heroic home missionary, Rev. Aratus Kent (known as Father Kent), in a dram-shop in Galena. The Sunday school (in Chicago) was opened August 19, 1832.

"In April, 1833, Father Walker, an aged Methodist minister, came to Chicago to reside. He lived in a log cabin on the west side of the river, near the North Branch, and preached there on the Sabbath. The Methodists are the pioneers. The first minister to preach the Gospel in Chicago was a Methodist. He had about *thirty days' start* of Mr. Porter.

"The Sunday school in its first two years of labor had been moved from the log house on the Point, first to Father Walker's house, then to the fort, then to the second story of one of the three frame buildings used as stores. This stood at the corner of La Salle and South Water streets, then the business part of the village. Mr. Carpenter was still Superintendent, and John Wright Secretary and Librarian, 'the library being comfortably carried'—so writes Dr. Humphrey—'in a silk handkerchief. It soon became necessary, however, to substitute a basket for the silk handkerchief,' Mr. Joseph Meeker having arrived in July, 1834, with great spoil—a quantity of second-hand books, which had been used in a Sunday school in the city of New York."

In 1835 or 1836, John H. Kinzie donated two lots on the southeast corner of Cass and Illinois streets as a site for the church edifice, and in 1836–37 a brick church was erected thereon. On the 26th of March, 1837, the body of the church was first occupied for public service. The entire cost of the church, exclusive of the organ, was $14,000. On the

Monday following the first service most of the pews were sold at auction, and brought the sum of $13,862, which, with subscriptions and the proceeds of a fair, paid the cost of the church and left a balance of $4,000, which was used toward the erection of a rectory.

At the house of John H. Kinzie (standing on the northeast corner of Cass and Michigan streets) the Bishops and clergy of the Diocese of Illinois were always welcome. The venerable Bishop Chase always found there a home and a genial welcome. Indeed the hospitality of the Kinzie family was proverbial all over the Northwest. In the reminiscences of Bishop Chase, published in two volumes, by James B. Dow, Boston, 1848, this family is spoken of.

In a letter dated Monday, July 26, 1837, the good old Bishop says: "The consecration of St. James' Church, Chicago, took place yesterday at half-past ten. The church was filled to overflowing even before the Bishop met the wardens and vestry at the door. The Rev. Mr. Hallam read the morning prayers, and myself the ante-communion and the sermon. Text: 'The Lord is in this place. This is none other than the house of God, and this the gate of heaven.' The whole number of communicants is now about thirty. I went to the Kinzies. Mrs. Magill, and all the young, and Mrs. K., were most attentive to my every want," etc.

Indeed, such was the prominence and activity of Mrs. John H. Kinzie in the early days of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Illinois, that she was sometimes called "The Female Bishop of Illinois."

The Episcopal denomination was a very prominent one in those days. On this subject, the late Hon. Isaac N. Arnold said:

"John H. Kinzie and Mrs. Juliette A. Kinzie, with Gurden S. Hubbard, may be considered, more than any others, the founders of St. James' Church. Others aided and contributed, but the Kinzie family took the lead. The parish was organized in 1834. Rev. Isaac W. Hallam arrived in Chicago, and took charge of the parish.

"The first regular services were held in a room in a wooden building standing on the corner of Wolcott (now N. State) and Kinzie streets, fitted up by Mr. Kinzie and others as a place of worship, and which afterward, being used in the Presidential campaign of 1840 as a place for political meetings, was named 'Tippecanoe Hall.'

"The first sermon was preached in Father Walker's schoolhouse, west of the South Branch, just over the bridge.

"No minister of any church, or priest, except Father Walker, was found north, south, east or west, within 100 miles. Niles, Mich., east; Danville, Ill., south; Galena, Ill., west; Princeton, southwest; and the Stockbridge Indians, north, on the Fox River, Wis., were the only near churches.

"During the month of June (the 26th), 1833, a Presbyterian Church was gathered, consisting of two officers of the army and their wives, three wives of soldiers, and eleven soldiers, all from the church at Fort Brady. The citizens of Chicago who united at the organization were only four gentlemen and four ladies, all by letter from churches in New England, except Philo Carpenter, who was a native of New England, coming from Dr. S. S. Beman's church, Troy, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, sister of the present Gen. Orlando Wilcox, U. S. A.

"From this acorn of a church, planted fifty years ago, have grown the oaks that now fill the third, if not the second, city of the American United States.

"John Wright, Philo Carpenter and Maj. De L. Wilcox were chosen Elders of the church, and set apart by the pastor."

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one-thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence, it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start, it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832, the Baptists built Shurtleff College at Alton. Then the Pres-

byterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years, colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and $1,500,000 endowment.

The first school in Illinois, after the conquest of Gen. Clark, was begun near Bellefontaine by Samuel Seely, in 1783; he was succeeded by Francis Clark, who in turn was succeeded by a Mr. Halfpenny, and he, further, by John Clark, an eccentric but worthy clergyman, who, in addition to the primary branches formerly taught, added mathematics, the Latin language, philosophy, logic, and the like.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the Western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787 newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements.

In 1825, a beneficent law was passed, to the credit of the State, providing for the incorporation of common schools; and following this were established Illinois College, founded in 1829 at Jacksonville; McKendree College, founded in 1835; Shurtleff College, founded in 1835; Knox College, opened in 1837 at Galesburg; and lastly, the Chicago University at Chicago, a gift of the late Senator Douglas, admired for its fine location and healthfulness. The college buildings are of stone, of fine appearance, and are unsurpassed for their internal arrangements. The college has a large and efficient faculty, with law, medical, classical and philosophical professorships, and has several hundred students (including a number of young ladies) in the various courses. Attached to the university is Dearborn Observatory, noted as containing one of the finest, if not the finest, equatorial telescopes in the country. On the second floor is a large and well-lighted room used as a museum, containing specimens of human anatomy and physiology, zoölogy and comparative anatomy and geology. There is also a fine collection of upward of 3,000 coins, and a fine herbarium.

Some notes of reminiscence in reference to the establishment of schoolmasters of the city of Chicago and the northern portion of the State:

Mr. John Watkins was Chicago's first school teacher. In describing his early labors, he says: "I arrived in Chicago in May, 1832, and always had the reputation of being its first school teacher. I never heard my claim disputed.

"I commenced teaching in the fall, after the Black Hawk war, 1832. My first schoolhouse was situated on the North Side, about half way between the lake and the forks of the river, then known as Wolf Point. The building was owned by Col. Richard J. Hamilton, was erected for a horse stable, and had been used as such. It was twelve feet square.

"My benches and desks were made of old store boxes. The school was started by private subscription. Thirty scholars were subscribed for. But many subscribed who had no children. So it was a sort of free school, there not being thirty children in town.

"During my first quarter I had but twelve scholars, and only four of them were white. The others were quarter, half and three-quarter Indians. After the first quarter I moved my school into a double log house on the West Side. It was owned by Rev. Jesse Walker, a Methodist minister, and was located near the bank of the river, where the North and South Branches meet. He resided in one end of the building, and I taught in the other. On Sundays, Father Walker preached in the room where I taught.

"In the winter of 1832–33, Billy Caldwell, a half-breed chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, better known as Sauganash, offered to pay the tuition and buy books for all Indian children who would attend school, if they would dress like the Americans, and he would also pay for their clothes, but not a single one would accept the proposition conditioned on the change of apparel.

"When I first went to Chicago there was but one frame building there, and it was a store owned by Robert A. Kinzie. The rest of the houses were made of logs. There were no bridges. The river was crossed by canoes!

"I was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1802. I left Chicago in 1836, and have resided in Joliet and vicinity ever since. I had the ac-

quaintance, when in Chicago, of Col. Richard J. Hamilton, Thomas Owen (Indian Agent), George W. Dole, John Wright, P. F. W. Peck, Philo Carpenter, John S. C. Hogan, Col. John B. Beaubien, Mark Beaubien, John H., Robert A. and James Kinzie.

"I will now give yon the names of some of my scholars: Thomas, William and George Owen, Richard Hamilton, Alexander, Philip and Henry Beaubien and Isaac N. Harmon, now a merchant in Chicago.

"I remember Stephen R. Beggs, who sometimes preached in Father Walker's building where I taught school."

Mr. Watkins is still residing at Joliet.

CHICAGO AND ENVIRONS.

The first white men who visited this region were Marquette and Joliet, two Jesuit missionaries, in 1662–63. Canada eventually fell into the hands of the English, and the war of the Revolution transferred the Northwestern possessions of the British to the United States. English intrigue still stirred up Indian warfare upon our border, and so embittered did it become, that after peace was effected a general war of the western Indians against the United States was declared. This was continued till the year 1795, when, having been roughly handled and severely chastised by Gen. Wayne, the chiefs of the several tribes concluded a treaty of peace with him, which closed the war of the West. In this treaty the Indians ceded to the United States, among other small tracts of land, one described as "one piece of land six miles square, at the mouth of Chickajo (Chicago) River, where a fort formerly stood." In this treaty is contained the first land trade of this city.

Not many years passed after this "tract and parcel of land" had been ceded to the United States, ere the energetic proprietors thought it practicable to enter upon actual possession. A trade was already established with the Indians, which needed protection; and in these regions, remote from civilization, peace could not well be maintained among the tribes without a show of the restraining force which was at command. Accordingly, in 1803, the Government built the first United States fort occupying this locality. It stood nearly on the site of the fort erected in

1816, and finally demolished in the summer of 1856. It was somewhat different in its structure from its successor—having two block-houses, one on the southeast corner, the other at the northwest. On the north side was a sally-port, or subterranean passage, leading from the parade ground to the river, designed as a place of escape in an emergency, or for supplying the garrison with water in time of a siege. The whole was inclosed by a strong palisade of wooden pickets. At the west of the fort, and fronting north on the river, was a two-story log building, covered with split oak siding, which was the United States factory attached to the fort. On the shore of the river, between the fort and the factory, were the root houses or cellars of the garrison. The ground adjoining the fort on the south side was inclosed, and cultivated as a garden. The fort was furnished with three pieces of light artillery. (A company of United States troops, about fifty in number, many of whom were invalids, constituted the garrison.) It received the name of Fort Dearborn, by which it remained known as long as it continued a military post. Such was the old fort previous to 1812.

Up to the time of the erection of this fort, no white man had made his home here. The Pottawatomie Indians had undisputed sway. Their villages were all in this vicinity. In addition to the garrison, there soon gathered here a few families of French Canadians and half-breeds, consisting of that floating class which hang about a military post or an Indian trading station. Whatever there was of civilized society, which has connected those days of the past in a bright chain of identity with the present, was sustained in the Kinzie family. And such was the nucleus of a community formed in the center of the northwest but half a century ago, shut out from communication with all the world, except by the waters of the lakes—passed over but once or twice a year by a single sail vessel—or by Indian trails to other almost as isolated communities, at St. Louis, Detroit or Fort Wayne. It was certainly a way-mark in the wilderness, far in advance of civilization. They were a little world unto themselves. They pursued in an even way the narrow routine of pioneer life, furnishing few incidents of sufficient note to fill up a page of history, from the time of the erection of this fort till the one great incident which blotted it out—the massacre of 1812.

In 1804 the first house was built here by John Kinzie, an Indian trader, and in 1818 there were but two white families resident. The American Fur Company had trading posts at convenient distances all through this section. In 1828, another Indian war was threatened, but the Indians were pacified by the presence of a large force under Gen. Atkinson, and very little mischief was done.

Cook County was organized in March, 1831, and included all the territory in the counties of Lake, McHenry, Du Page, Will and Iroquois; and there were but a dozen families constituting, with the officers and soldiers in the fort, the entire population of Chicago at this time. The original town was surveyed in 1829, and the first map was made by James Thompson, being dated August 4, 1830.

The winter of 1831–32 was long and intensely cold, and on the approach of spring it was announced that Black Hawk, with about 500 Sauk and Fox Indians, was moving up Rock River with hostile intent, burning houses and destroying property. What few inhabitants there were in the surrounding country made their way to Chicago.

Chicago, usually called the "Garden City," is pre-eminently the wonder of the nineteenth century, and enjoys the proud distinction of having been the first city to exhibit an almost magic growth. Within the space of half a century the Indians roamed freely ever the place where now marble palaces tower toward the skies. A few years ago it was unknown; to-day its fame has reached the ends of the earth.

The city of Chicago is located in north latitute 40° 52′ 20″, longitude west from Greenwich 87° 37′, and has an average elevation of 591 feet above the sea level. It derives its name from the "wild onion," which grew abundently on the banks of the Chicago River.

The city is now virtually the second of the Union, and in less than another half century, as we predict, it will be the first city of that great body. Only think of such a triumph, a city born of a swamp, baptized by conflagration, and resurrected in glory!

The earliest settler of this peerless city was one Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable, originally from the West Indies, who commenced trading with the Indians at this point as early as 1796. He was followed by John Kinzie in 1804, who with his family was long identified with Chicago's

growth and industry. From that period until the Black Hawk war, in 1832, this locality was a mere trading post.

The city owes its prosperity to the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which connects the great chain of lakes with the Mississippi River. This project was agitated as early as 1814, but not until 1823 was the Board of Canal Commissioners appointed. Ground was broken at Bridgeport July 4, 1836, and the work was completed in 1848, costing about $6,500,000.

In 1829, the first survey and census of the town were taken. The boundaries of the incipient town were Madison, Desplaines, Kinzie, and State streets, embracing an area of about three-eighths of a square mile. The population was composed of less than ten families outside of the fort. The prospect of an early commencement of the canal, and the consequent increase of business at this point, now began to attract the attention of settlers. Three vessels arrived during the year 1831. At this time the fort was given up to the emigrants, who were constantly arriving. By September it had some 400 souls within its walls.

In this year the first ferry was established, which gave way in 1834 to the drawbridge located at Dearborn street.

The year 1832 was marked by a considerable increase in the population and importance of the young settlement, several important families locating here, and the first school and Sunday school were established, the former with twelve and the latter with thirteen scholars.

The same may be said of the great packing interest, first begun in the smallest of ways at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. At that time 200 cattle and 350 hogs were slaughtered, prepared, packed and sent to the Eastern market.

In the spring of 1833, Congress appropriated $30,000 for the improvement of the harbor, which was to this time inaccessible to vessels, which work was completed in the following spring. About 150 frame houses were built during the season. At this time it was deemed necessary to have a post office. This was established in 1833, having but one mail per week. On the 26th of November the first newspaper published in Northern Illinois was started.

The first fire department was organized in 1835, of volunteers, the apparatus consisting of one hand engine and four ladders.

The city of Chicago was incorporated in 1837, and we find it had only a population in 1842 of 6,590, which had increased in 1850 to 30,000.

The natural advantages of the city at this time began to attract the attention of the outside world, and indications of its future prosperity were everywhere apparent.

Situated in the heart of millions of acres of the best agricultural lands, on the extreme south end of the chain of great Lakes, capable of affording the finest inland navigation, and with a naturally good harbor, the stream of commerce quickly turned in this direction.

In 1852, the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads extended to the young city, in all about sixty miles, but these were speedily succeeded by others, which gave so strong an impetus to the trade that not only railways but families crowded hither, there being an increase of population in one decade of from 30,000 to 112,000. Now there are centering in and departing from this city about fifty railway lines, the most important of which are the following: Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Illinois Central; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Michigan Central; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; Kankakee; Wabash & Kansas City.

At the census taken in 1870, the population had still further increased nearly 300 per cent, giving a total at this time of 298,977, and at the last census, in 1880, Chicago had the proud distinction of being rated the fourth city in the Union in point of population, it at that time showing a grand total of 503,000, and as we write we are informed that on the 1st of July, 1882, the population was estimated at over 650,000, which places us third in the list of the cities in the United States.

During this wonderful progress, the development of its industries, commerce and transportation facilities kept pace with the surprising increase in population. What was forty-five years ago but a collection of rude hamlets, is to-day a recognized power in the busy world of traffic.

WATER SUPPLY.

One of the most interesting sights of Chicago is the tunnel and water-works system. The first mention of a public water-works to be found in the early records of Chicago is an order for the payment of $95.50 for the building of a public well. The general supply was drawn directly from the river, then unpolluted by the sewage of a city. In 1840, a private company was organized to supply the city with water by means of a reservoir and distributing pipes, the water being obtained from the lake at a distance of 150 feet from the shore. This was soon found inadequate to supply the rapidly growing city, and in 1851 another company was organized. The works were located near the site now occupied by the city water-works. These were completed and put in operation in February, 1854, when water was first introduced into the houses.

Again in 1863 the question of a water supply became one of absorbing interest. For years the sewage of the city had been flowing into the river, thence out into the lake, contaminating the water to such an extent that it was totally unfit to drink. Many plans were suggested and tried for the improvement of the water, with but partial success. After a careful discussion of the various methods submitted, the Board of Public Works decided, in 1863, to adopt the plan of carrying a tunnel out under the lake. Ground was broken on the shore end March 17, 1864. The shore shaft, consisting of an iron cylinder nine feet in diameter, was sunk. From this the tunnel extends two miles out in a straight line, at right angles from the shore; the diameter of the tunnel being five feet; the bottom of the crib end being sixty-six feet below the level of the lake.

July 25, 1865, the crib for the east end of the tunnel was launched. It was built on shore and towed out to its proper position, no expense being spared to make it solid and firm. It is built of logs one foot square, bolted together. Its dimensions are 40½ feet high, and 98½ feet in diameter. Its form is pentagonal, with three walls, 11 feet apart, and a central space having a diameter of 25 feet, within which is the iron cylinder, 9 feet in diameter, running from the water line to the tunnel below. The work was completed March 25, 1867, and the water flowed through the pipes and hydrants of the city. The water is forced by immense en-

gines into a tower 175 feet high, whence, by its own weight, it is distributed over the city. In a few years this supply was found to be insufficient, and a second and larger tunnel was constructed, 7 feet in diameter, and 6 miles long, running diagonally across and under the city to Ashland and Blue Island avenues and Twenty-second street, at which point is the West Side Pumping Works. After an expenditure of $8,000,000, Chicago can now boast of possessing the best water supply of any city in the world, that supply being inexhaustible, and the pumping capacity 150,000,000 gallons per day. It has 500 miles of water-pipe, and 3,000 fire hydrants. From the tower a fine view of the city can be had, which every visitor should behold.

GRADING, DRAINAGE.

Originally, the city was a swamp; the land was on a level with and in some places below the water of the lake, while the river was without the least current. In 1867, the prodigious undertaking of raising the level of the streets was commenced. A system of sewerage was also begun, by which the refuse of the city was carried into the river, thence to the lake, or through the canal to the Mississippi. At the same time the river was deepened, the canal widened, sidewalks were built in the streets, filled to the required level with earth and stones, and mostly paved with Nicholson, granite or asphalt pavement. The buildings were then raised equally, and new foundations placed beneath. These improvements were accomplished at an expenditure of three years' labor and several million dollars; but the attainment was worthy of the effort, which has resulted in a complete and unequaled sewerage system.

THE STOCK YARDS.

The immense trade now carried on in live stock has rendered it necessary to occupy a large space of ground for the purpose of receiving and properly caring for the various animals, and affording to dealers the required opportunities for examination and comparison. Previous to the year 1865, the business was transacted at three or four yards located about a mile distant from each other; the first regular yards being those located at Madison street and Ogden avenue, known as the Bull's

Head, and which is now occupied by the Washingtonian Home. These continued from 1848 to 1856. In the latter year, yards having a capacity for 5,000 head of cattle and 30,000 head of hogs were laid out on the line of the Illinois & Michigan Southern Railroad. From that time until the building of the present Union Stock Yards in 1865, the business was divided by yards owned by the different railroad companies.

The Union Stock Yards opened for business December 25, 1865. These gigantic tracts cover an area of 345 acres, and have a capacity for receiving 150,000 head of stock daily. There are in these yards thirty-one miles of drainage, seven miles of passage-ways, three miles of water troughs, ten miles of feed troughs and 1,500 open and 800 covered pens. The cost of building was over $3,000,000. The water is supplied by an artesian well, 1,100 feet deep. Whoever visits Chicago, and fails to see this greatest live stock market in the world, loses an opportunity to be found in no other city.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Space will not allow of more than a brief reference to the great conflagration of 1871, which destroyed 18,000 buildings, and burnt over three and a quarter square miles, destroying property aggregating over $200,000,000. Yet this work would be incomplete without some description of that terrible disaster.

At 9:32 P. M., October 9, 1871, an alarm was sounded at the corner of Jefferson and De Koven streets, and before the first engine arrived the flames had developed considerable headway. The spread of the fire was very rapid, being fanned to fury by a southwest gale. The firemen, seeing that the saving of ignited property was in vain, directed their energies toward checking the progress of the raging element, but this, too, was useless, as the flames fairly ran along the wooden tenements. The narrow streets were thronged with appalled spectators, half-dressed men and women running distractedly hither and thither. The firemen were driven back foot by foot, until at last they could only rush desperately through the blinding heat to safety. The flames advanced rapidly to the north, and at 1 o'clock in the morning the fire overleaped the narrow river, and lodged itself in the very heart of the South Side.

The flames on Market, Franklin and Fifth avenue marched steadily on. At the court house it had caught such a hold that the tower had to be abandoned. The doors of the County Jail were thrown open, and the released prisoners, yelling like demons, rushed into the street. The Sherman House resisted the flames for a time, but it could not last. The roof and woodwork were smoking in places, when suddenly a flame appeared at a window in the third story, another and another followed, and in twenty minutes every window shot out great clouds of smoke and flame.

Toward the west, the fire had burned more slowly. At noon, the distilleries at Madison street bridge had given way. Streets and blocks were no longer distinguishable. There was nothing to save, no place whence to escape. The tumult was loud; the wailing of children seeking their parents; mothers seeking their families; men stupefied with liquor and wild with grief, bewailing their losses. The curious pressed forward to see, and the dishonest to steal. In a short time, the fire was practically over at this point. It had rolled away to the northward, leaving its ruins behind. By this time, the fire had ceased its progress southward, and by noon no one south of Harrison street knew the desolation which reigned in the North Division. At this side, the terror now became a panic. Language cannot portray the scenes that ensued; to describe this fire, in its details, through the North Division, would be utterly impossible; the flames raged and roared with the unchained malice of a million fiends; nothing could check or stand before it. The loss of life was fearful. People plunged into the river and were drowned, or were suffocated by the frightful smoke. The scenes were enough to unnerve the stoughtest hearts.

Thousands of people rushed to the lake shore; some wading out up to their necks, while others threw themselves on their faces on the hot sand. Wagons which were run into the water for safety, took fire and burned to the water's edge, while scores of horses perished in the waves.

So great a calamity might well have disheartened even Chicago. All the business portion of the city wiped out of existence; banks, hotels, newspaper offices, in fact, everything destroyed. Nearly a hundred thousand people homeless and destitute. Wise people shook their heads, and pronounced the career of our city ended. But they little knew Chicago.

To-day the city presents so many miles of stately streets, such endless rows of warehouses and stores, such palatial hotels, on every hand such evidences of accumulated wealth, that the visitor can scarcely realize that all he sees has been created in so short a time. From this destruction a new Chicago rose, like the fabled phœnix, from its bier of cinders, a monument of greatness and of progress unequaled in human annals. In addition to the wide destruction, which threatened utter ruin, there were lost upward of 300 lives, with probably 100 premature births from fright and exposure. But all this is a bygone, and Chicago stands to-day at the front of commerce and manufactures, whose merchants and capitalists are known and trusted throughout the domain of civilization, and the colossal proportions of whose transactions are the equals of any of the other cities of the world. But not even in the high pressure state of progression were literature, science, the drama, the fine arts, morals, charity and religion overlooked, for these have a multitude of devoted and munificent patrons; no more or better are anywhere to be produced, which gives good reason to hope for as much goodness and refinement as America elsewhere boasts.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

Chicago has the proud distinction of being the third commercial city in the Union. Its cosmopolitan character is best illustrated by its chief business houses. In nearly all departments it can show an equality with the proudest marts on earth. In the grain, provision and lumber trade, it leads the world.

It is the great distributing point for three-fourths of the Union, and the greatest railroad center in the world; 400 passenger and 500 freight trains, carrying 50,000 passengers and 125,000 tons of freight, arrive and depart daily.

The trade of Chicago reached, in 1881, the vast sum of $1,015,000,000. The remarkable increase being shown in the following figures. Total trade in 1850, $20,000,000; 1860, $97,000,000; 1870, $439,000,000; 1880, $900,000,000; 1881, $1,015,000,000.

The following list shows the amount of staple articles handled during the year 1881: Live stock, $192,500,000; breadstuffs, $96,700,000; groceries, $77,000,000; dry goods, $62,500,000; provisions, $66,000,000;

lumber, $45,000,000; clothing, $20,000,000; boots and shoes, $18,000,000; tobacco, etc., $9,000,000. During the year 1883, there were 1,546,832 head of cattle; 6,470,917 hogs; 493,822 sheep, and 12,812 horses received in this market.

The days are gone when the city of Chicago looks to New York as the reservoir for the capital to move the crops of the West. The West now furnishes from its own resources by far the largest part of the money it uses.

"Chicago during the last year, has progressed nearly as much as in the palmiest years of her history." The totals of the product of our manufactures, the value of farm products handled here, and wholesale sales reach the sum of $1,050,000,000 for 1883. For 1882, the figures were $1,045,000,000. This small gain has been made in the face of a large and irresistible shrinkage in general prices, a general diminution of consumption among all but the very few whose means make them independent of the vicissitudes of the industrial world, and of mental conditions.

The following is a summary of the business of the Clearing House during the first fourteen weeks of its existence:

Total clearings	$35,341,936 50
Total balances	$9,355,602 64
Total number items cleared	515,193
Total number checks paid	14,449
Total number checks received	12,537

The business done with these 26,986 checks would probably have required 260,000 checks under the old method of conducting the business.

Our capacity for the storage of provisions has been considerably increased. New warehouses were built in 1883 by Denny, Silberhorn, and Davies, Atkinson & Co. Since then the different houses have held about 230,000 barrels of pork, 175,000 tierces of lard, and 112,000,000 pounds of meats, which moderately well taxed their capacity. The additions of this winter are one by Fowler Bros., which will hold some 25,000 packages, a 5,000 barrel enlargement by Cudahy, and an immense building covering nearly three acres by Armour & Co., but which partially takes the place of an already existing structure now devoted to beef-slaughtering, etc. Chicago warehouses can now store at one time fully one-third of the product of a year's packing.

We now have twenty-five public warehouses for the storage of grain, the aggregate capacity of which is nominally about 25,000,000 bushels. Only one house has been added during last year, the Armour, Dole & Co. house lettered as E, which was declared "regular" in April, 1884. The management of the elevator system remains the same, except that about six weeks ago Murry Nelson retired from active supervision of the Bridgeport houses, leaving the Alton Elevator in charge of Mr. Keith and the National in charge of Mr. Eggleston. The actual capacity of the warehouses is about one-sixteenth less than the nominal figure, as the latter includes room usually occupied by tracks, etc. Besides these twenty-five houses, which are operated directly under the warehouse law, there are private establishments capable of accommodating about 1,250,000 bushels more. Hence the city warehouse capacity for storing grain is in round numbers about 26,000,000 bushels.

The following table shows the aggregate clearings of the Chicago banks by months (omitting fractions of dollars) for 1883:

1883—January	$ 207,244,564
February	170,243,638
March	197,105,609
April	188,001,655
May	221,218,243
June	239,154,456
July	212,135,747
August	198,431,803
September	212,855,584
October	233,382,807
November	212,782,103
December	225,215,368
Total, 1883	$2,525,622,994
Do 1881	2,249,097,451
Do 1880	1,725,684,894
Do 1879	1,257,756,124
Do 1878	967,184,093
Do 1877	1,044,678,476

On August 28, 1883, a number of leading merchants of the city organized "The Chicago Freight Bureau," and the institution got under way in the latter part of November, with a membership of over 200, represent-

ing nearly every branch of business carried on in this city. The object is claimed to be to work for the interest of shippers of goods without antagonizing the railroads. In the language of its officers, it aims to give to the railroad and transportation companies such information regarding the various lines of goods it represents as shall insure their proper classification: To secure freight rates to all shipping points that shall in no case discriminate against Chicago; to assist in adjusting claims for losses, damages, or overcharges; and to render its services to members individually and collectively in all matters pertaining to the transportation of merchandise and the extension of the trade of Chicago.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING.

Another of Chicago's great industries, employing millions of capital and thousands of laborers, is the enormous meat packing business. These establishments are located near the stock yards, and can be visited at the same time. The celerity with which live hogs are transformed into dressed pork is simply marvelous, some of the larger houses slaughtering as many as 15,000 per day. A walk through one of the great packing houses, when in full operation, is something to be enjoyed. This great industry has kept pace with the development of all other material resources. The product of our packers is now found in all parts of the civilized world, taking the preference, as to quality, over all others.

The packing of cooked and sealed meats is an industry that has assumed great proportions. Though the process has been principally confined to beef, it has extended to poultry and game. The export of both fresh and cooked meats from this city has been conducted with very satisfactory results. The trade is on the increase, and although now of enormous proportions, is destined to become still greater. The shipments are mainly to Great Britain.

The packing for the twelve months ending with last October was nearly 4,400,000 head. The total was very nearly 46 per cent of the 9,600,000 head packed in the West in the same time, and has amounted to about 47 per cent of the whole during the last two months, and the work is kept up here through the whole year, which is not possible at many other points, owing to the lack of ice for

curing in hot weather, and the fact that there is always a market for the live stock, which cannot be depended on elsewhere. The animals come here because they will sell in Chicago for more money than can be obtained at any other city, while the product is sold cheaper.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

Chicago has the most extensive park and boulevard system of any city in the world. No one can be said to have seen the city without devoting some time to the inspection of these. All the larger parks are embraced in one complete belt of verdure, which will eventually surround the city on its three sides, being connected by boulevards, 200 feet wide, forming a continuous drive of thirty miles. The principal are:

The South Side Parks, comprising 965 acres, and approachable by two grand parkways—the Grand and Drexel boulevards. The South Open Green is the largest of unbroken lawns, and comprises 100 acres.

The East, or Jackson Park, contains more than 600 acres, with a shore line of one and a half miles; it is connected with the South Park by a boulevard 600 feet wide, called the Midway Plaisance.

Lake Park extends along the lake front from Jackson street to Park Row.

Garfield (formerly Central) Park is at the western limit of the city.

Jefferson Park is bounded by Monroe, Adams, Loomis and Throop streets—a small but beautiful park.

Union Park is at union of West Lake and Randolph streets, containing probably the largest bear on exhibition.

Humboldt Park is at the northwestern limit of the city.

Douglas Park is at southwestern part of the city, four miles from court house.

Lincoln Park is in the North Division, and comprises 310 acres.

The buildings of Chicago embrace some of the grandest structures in the country, such as the new Board of Trade, the finest of its kind in the world; the Exposition Building, the County Hospital, the Calumet Building, the Post Office, the new Court House, the Lakeside Building, Montauk Block, Pullman Car Office, and many others.

Chicago may well be proud of its houses of learning, and the educa-

tional advantages it extends to all. The public schools are under the control of a Board of Education, who receive no compensation other than the glory thereof. These schools are divided into primary, grammar and high schools. There are nearly fifty of them, besides the colleges and private schools, as the University of Chicago, St. Ignatius College, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and the Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, are the most prominent.

Chicago comprises 22 asylums, 31 banks and savings institutions, 14 boards and exchanges, 6 cemeteries, 20 colleges, of which 5 are medical, 5 theological, 3 literary, 4 musical, 1 of law, and 1 of photography. There are 6 general and 4 police courts, 14 elevators, 8 express offices, 25 Government departments, 10 foreign consulships, 61 hotels, 22 newspapers, 9 libraries, and 14 hospitals and infirmaries.

Chicago might now be called a city of churches, as it numbers 84 houses of worship; of these 18 are Methodist, 16 Episcopal, 12 Congregational, 14 Baptist, 2 Christian, 4 Lutheran, 15 Presbyterian and 4 Swedenborgian.

Chicago has 19 theaters, 14 lines of transportation steamers, 9 reading-rooms, and 26 societies and clubs.

Chicago has an efficient and equipped fire department—one of the best in the land. The force numbers 375 men, 185 horses, 36 engines, 32 hose carts, and nine hook and ladder trucks. Some remnants of history of "ye olden time" in Chicago are of much interest in connection with this city, and are here introduced:

John Wentworth is one of the very few men now living who attended the meetings called in the winter of 1836–37, to consider the expediency of applying to the Legislature, in session at Vandalia, for a city charter. He was Secretary of the first political meeting ever held in the first ward to make nominations preliminary to the first municipal election, and at which meeting Hon. Francis C. Sherman was one of the nominees for Alderman. In August, 1837, he was Secretary of a convention held at Brush Hill (now of Du Page County), to nominate officers for the then county of Cook, and at which Walter Kimball was nominated for Judge of Probate. In 1838, he was appointed School Inspector, and he held the same office, under the new name of member of the Board of Education,

when he was last elected to Congress. He has met among the scholars whilst making his official visits, the grandchildren of those he met as scholars in his first year of service. He was the first corporation printer in Chicago, elected in 1837, and he held the position for about three-fourths of the period of the twenty-five years that he was sole editor, publisher and proprietor of the Chicago *Democrat*. He commenced making public speeches at our first municipal election, when Hon. W. B. Ogden was elected Mayor. Often Mayor of Chicago, he always gave satisfaction, and proved himself an energetic executive officer. To have seen him at the head of police and firemen during the great fire, would have been a sight long to be remembered.

In October, 1846, Gov. Bross started out west and visited Chicago, St. Louis and many other Western cities. Chicago, though then an apparently unimportant town—not a commercial emporium, but literally a "garden city"—was recognized by his cultivated eye as the future focus of the great Northwest; he decided to make it his home. He returned to the East, closed his school, and moved to Chicago, arriving here on the 12th of May, 1848, as the active partner in the bookselling firm of Griggs, Bross & Co.

In the fall of 1849, Mr. Bross commenced the publication of the *Prairie Herald*. In 1852, Chicago was opened up to direct relationship with the East by the two great iron arteries known as the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railroads. The roads now leading westward from Chicago, were also all projected, and some of them begun. The Galena road was pushed as far as Elgin, and the Rock Island road to Joliet, while workmen were busy on the track of the Illinois Central. Our city was emerging from the lethargy which had weighed her down since the panic of 1857, and was asserting her claim to be the great railroad and commercial focus of the Northwest.

Nelson R. Norton, who came to Chicago November 16, 1833, says: "Soon after I arrived, I commenced cutting the lumber for a drawbridge on the land adjoining Michigan avenue, afterward owned by Hiram Pearsons. In March, 1834, I commenced building it, and I think it was completed by the 1st of June.

"The first steamboat that passed through it was the old Michigan, with

a double engine, commanded by Capt. C. Blake, and owned by Oliver Newberry, of Detroit.

"The bridge had an opening of sixty feet, with a double draw. I think the length was 300 feet. This is the best of my recollection. The width was sixteen feet. It was located at Dearborn street."

The following are some interesting items of early improvements and subsequent changes:

"Horse cars" made their appearance in the city, "as far up as Twelfth street," April 25, 1859.

The first Coroner was John R. Clark, and his first inquest was "over the body of a dead Indian."

Robert Fergus issued the first directory of Chicago. It appeared in 1839, and contained 1,660 names.

The first church fair held in Chicago was given by the ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, June 18, 1835.

David McKee was Chicago's first blacksmith. He also in early days carried a monthly mail from Fort Wayne to Chicago.

The first white woman to make her home in Chicago from New England was Mrs. Hadassah Trask, who arrived May 26, 1826.

The first Justice of the Peace in Chicago was John Kinzie, commissioned July 28, 1825, as shown by the records of Peoria County.

The first bank established in Chicago was a branch of the State Bank of Illinois, in December, 1835, of which W. H. Brown was cashier.

The first lawyer who appeared on the Chicago horizon was Russell E. Heacock. He arrived July 4, 1827, and still lives in the city.

Chicago boasted of its first brick house in 1831, built by Caleb Blodgett on the north side of Adams street, between Dearborn and State streets.

The first railroad to run out of Chicago, was the "Galena & Chicago Union," which penetrated the distant village of Elgin (forty miles), in 1850.

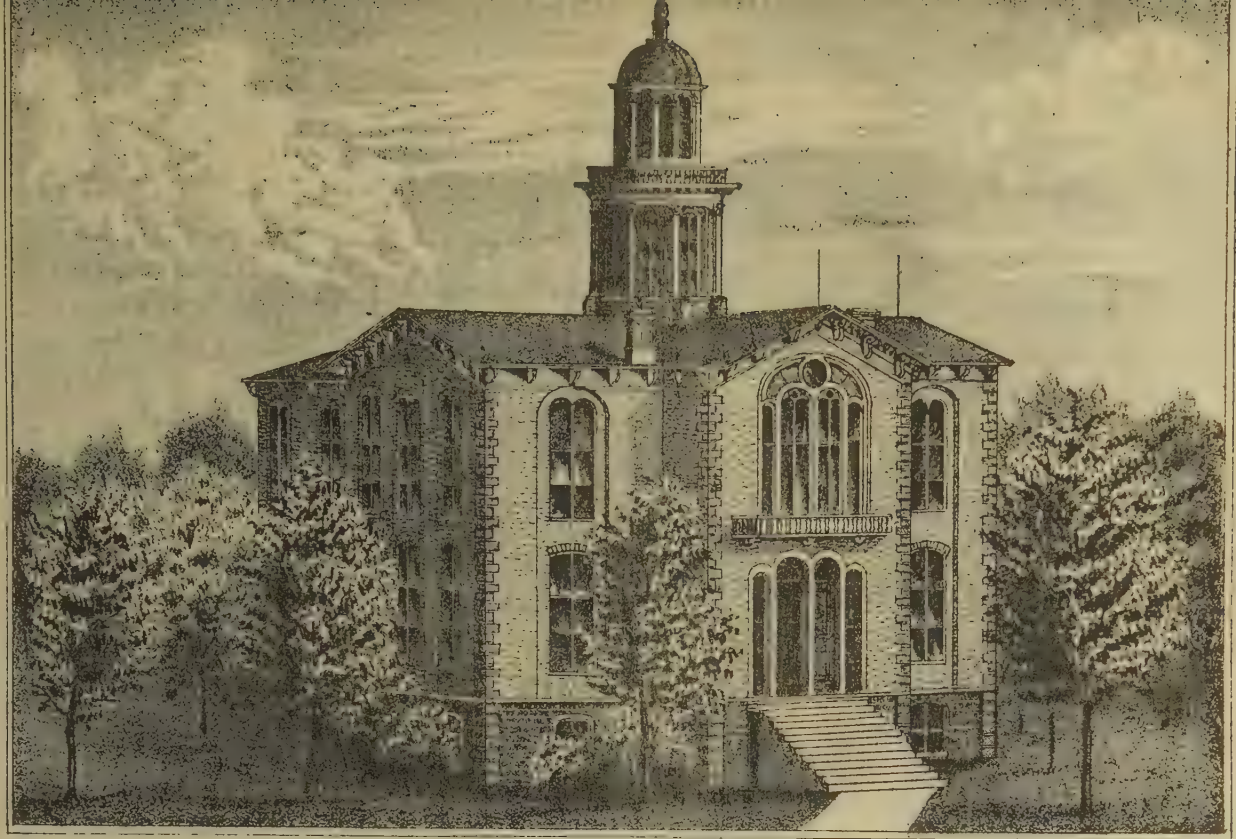
Chicago's first City Clerk was Isaac N. Arnold, afterward member of Congress, and now deceased.

The following is a complete list of the Mayors of Chicago, from the organization of the municipal government, in 1837, down to the present time:

William B. Ogden, May 2, 1837.
Buckner S. Morris, March 6, 1838.
Benjamin W. Raymond, March 5, 1839.
Alexander Lloyd, March 3, 1840.
F. C. Sherman, March 5, 1841.
Benjamin W. Raymond, March 7, 1842.
Augustus Garrett, March 7, 1843.
A. S. Sherman, March 7, 1844.
Augustus Garrett, March 5, 1845.
John P. Chapin, March 3, 1846.
James Curtis, March 2, 1847.
James H. Woodworth, March 7, 1848.
James H. Woodworth, March 6, 1849.
James Curtis, March 6, 1850.
Walter S. Gurnee, March 4, 1851.
Walter S. Gurnee, March 2, 1852.
Charles M. Gray, March 14, 1853.
Isaac L. Milliken, March 13, 1854.
Levi D. Boone, March 8, 1855.
Thomas Dyer, March 10, 1856.
John Wentworth, March 3, 1857.
John C. Haines, March 2, 1858.
John C. Haines, March 1, 1859.
John Wentworth, March 6, 1860.
Julian S. Rumsey, April 16, 1861.
F. C. Sherman, April 15, 1862.
F. C. Sherman, April 21, 1863.
John B. Rice, April 18, 1865.
John B. Rice, April 16, 1867.
R. B. Mason, November 2, 1869.
Joseph Medill, November 7, 1871.
Harvey D. Colvin, November 4, 1873.
Monroe Heath, July 12, 1876.
C. H. Harrison, April 1, 1879.

PART III.

HISTORY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY



DOUGLAS CO. COURT HOUSE

HISTORY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

PRELIMINARY AND DESCRIPTIVE.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

ILLINOIS, north of a line drawn from Vincennes to St. Louis, was practically a *terra incognita* to the English when the French power was broken. Below this line the widely-scattered settlements were only to be found along the rivers that form the boundaries of the State in this direction. The early immigration came in principally from the Southern States, and settled along the margin of these rivers, from whence it gradually extended northward, following the line of timber which fringed the large rivers of the State, leaving vast tracts of prairie land between, unoccupied. The settlement of the eastern portion of this State followed the line of the Wabash. During the troubles incident to the war of 1812, this tide of population was checked for a time at La Motte Prairie, in Crawford County, a large colony finding protection in a fort at Palestine. The hindrances to settlement being removed by the general pacification of the Indians, the cooped-up emigrants rapidly spread over Eastern Illinois, and many found their way to Coles County, and even farther north where they were met subsequently by the eastern emigration, which took possession of the northern part of the State. The progress of these early settlements may be approximately estimated by the formation of the counties of the State. After the organization of the Old Northwest, Gov. St. Clair, in 1790, erected the first county, which included the whole of the present State, extending as far north as little Mackinaw Creek, and was named after himself. In 1795, the Governor divided this county by run-

ning a line through the New Design settlement, in the present county of Monroe, due east to the Wabash. All south of this line was called Randolph, in honor of Edmund Randolph, of Virginia. In 1812, the Territorial Government of Indiana Territory, consisting of Gov. St. Clair and the United States Judges, confirmed these counties and erected the counties of Madison, Gallatin and Johnson, named after the national heroes of similar names. In 1814, a Territorial Legislature having been formed, the counties of Edwards (named in honor of Gov. Edwards), and White (in honor of Capt. Isaac White, who fell at Tippecanoe), were formed. In 1816 were formed Monroe, Crawford and Jackson, named for well-known national men. Pope, named for Nathaniel Pope, the first delegate to Congress, and Bond, named for Shadrach Bond, afterward first Governor of the State. In 1818, the first Legislature of the State formed Franklin, Union and Washington. In 1819, Alexander, Clark, Jefferson and Wayne were formed; 1821, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Lawrence, Montgomery, Pike, Sangamon; 1823, Edgar, Fulton, Marion, Morgan; 1824, Clay, Clinton, Wabash; 1825, Adams, Calhoun, Hancock, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Peoria, Putnam, Schuyler, Warren; 1826, McDonough, Vermillion; 1827, Jo Daviess, Perry, Shelby, Tazewell; 1829, Macon, Macoupin; 1830, Coles, McLean; 1831, Cook, Effingham, Jasper, La Salle, Rock Island; 1833, Champaign, Iroquois; 1836, Kane, McHenry, Ogle, Whitesides, Will, Winnebago; 1837, Boone, Bureau, Cass, De Kalb, Livingston, Stephenson; 1839, Brown, Carroll, Christian, De Witt, Du Page, Hardin, Jersey, Lake, Lee, Logan, Marshall, Menard, Scott, Stark, Williamson; 1841, Grundy, Henderson, Kendall, Mason, Piatt, Richland, Woodford; 1843, Cumberland, Massac, Moultrie, Pulaski; 1847, Saline; 1851, Kankakee; 1859, Douglas, Ford.

ORIGIN OF DOUGLAS.

In date of formation, Douglas County precedes Ford by one day only, and lacks so much of being the latest-formed county of the State, but though late in asserting its independence, it has not been unknown to the geography of the State, under other titles. In October, 1778, it was included in the county of Illinois; in 1790, it became a part of St. Clair County; in 1816, a part of Crawford; in 1819, a part of Clark; in 1823,

a part of Edgar, and in 1830, a part of Coles. During all this time, the territory now included within the limits of Douglas County was a "howling wilderness," without the habitation of a single white man, with the exception perhaps of one family in 1829. The county of Coles was originally a part of Edgar, and as first formed included the territory of the present counties of Cumberland, Coles and Douglas. At this time the settlement at Charleston was strong in numbers and influence, and became the county seat. Later, as the southern portion of its territory began to settle up, an agitation was begun for a division of the large territory included in Coles, and while the interests of Charleston were not hostile to this movement in the abstract, there was a very decided preference manifested for the way it should be divided. The leaders of the new county movement preferred to have the whole territory equally divided, but in such case it appeared certain that the county seat interests of Charleston would be put in jeopardy, as it would be located too far south in the reconstructed county to long hold the seat of justice. The question was soon forced into politics, and three campaigns were fought on this issue, the candidates for the General Assembly, announcing themselves in favor of one or the other party. The Coles County people proposed the formation of a small county on the south, and eventually another on the north, and the issue was defined in the vernacular of the stock marks of the time as a crop or a split. Twice the Charleston people defeated the split at the polls or in the lobby, but finally a candidate was elected upon the platform of "first a split, second a crop, but in any case a new county," and in 1843, Cumberland County was formed. Anther county would have been formed from the north end of Coles, but this part of its territory settled up slowly, and by the time that a movement was made for a new county, the necessity for its erection was no longer recognized by the older community. Coles County contained twenty-four Congressional Townships, enough to form two counties of the required area, and the tedious trip of twenty or twenty-five miles over the prairie to the county seat, located considerably south of the geographical center, intensified the determination to divide it. Public-spirited men organized the movement, and a bill was introduced in the General Assembly to form the new county. The name occasioned no little difficulty at first. W. D. Wat-

son, of Camargo Township, was in the Senate, and a Republican. The proposed county was politically in sympathy with him, and the petition for the new county asked for the name of Richman, that of the first white inhabitant; others proposed and pressed the name of Watson, and the subject was discussed at local meetings, with a good deal of excitement. There was a disposition on the part of the Legislature to reject both names, and honor the name of Stephen A. Douglas with its designation. Dr. Pearce, of Camargo, and others strongly resisted this suggestion, and the vigorous opposition was not relaxed until it appeared certain that a bill could not be passed with another name, and even then it is said that promise was given by certain responsible persons, that the name should subsequently be changed. The name, however, has long since lost its political significance, and is worthily bestowed in honor of a brilliant and patriotic statesman. The peculiar spelling follows that adopted by Senator Douglas.

THE ACT OF ORGANIZATION.

The bill introduced for the purpose of organizing Douglas County provides as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That all that portion of the county of Coles lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the county of Coles; thence west on the line between said county and the county of Champaign, to the northwest corner of the county of Coles; thence south on the west line of Coles County, to the southwest corner of Section eighteen (18), Township fourteen (14) north, of Range seven east; thence east on the section line to the southwest corner of Section eighteen (18), Township fourteen (14) north, Range ten east; thence north to the township line between Townships fourteen (14) and fifteen (15); thence east on said line to the east line of Coles County; and thence north on the east line of Coles County to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created into a new county, to be called the county of Douglas: *Provided*, that a majority of all the voters of said county of Coles voting on the question, shall vote for the same in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. The qualified voters of the said county of Coles may, at an election to be held in the several precincts of said county, to be held on the first Monday of March next, vote for or against the creation of the said new county of Douglas by ballot, upon which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, "For the New County" or "Against the New County."

SEC. 3. The Clerk of the County Court of the county of Coles shall give notice of said election in the several election districts in said county, in the same manner as gen-

eral or special elections are given, as nearly as may be; and the Judges of election and Clerks thereof shall conduct said election and make returns thereof in the same manner as is now provided by law for conducting elections. In case of vacancies in the board of election, or failure to attend, such vacancies of absentees shall be filled in the same manner as is now provided by law in relation to elections. Returns of said election shall be made by the several boards of election to the Clerk of the County Court of Coles County, who shall be governed by the general election law then in force in opening and canvassing the same. The Clerk of the County Court of Coles County shall make return of the votes to Coleman Bright and J. B. McCown within six days after the same have been canvassed; and the said Clerk shall also within ten days, make return of said votes to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. If it shall appear that a majority of all the voters in said county of Coles voting upon the question have voted for the creation of the new county of Douglas, then, and in that case, there shall be held a special election in the several precincts within the limits in this act described for said new county of Douglas, on the second Monday in April next, for county officers. Said election shall be conducted by the Judges of Elections then holding office under appointment in the county of Coles, and at the usual places of holding elections; at which election the qualified voters of the new county of Douglas shall elect all county officers for said county, except such as are hereafter excepted, who shall be commissioned and qualified in the same manner as such officers are in other counties in the State, and shall hold said offices until the next general election for such officers, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall have all the jurisdiction and perform all the duties which [are] or may be conferred upon or required of like officers in this State. In case there shall be portions of precints or election districts within the boundaries of the new county, then the voters within the same may, at the first election for county officers, as herein provided for, vote within such precinct or election district as they may deem most convenient within said new county.

SEC. 5. All the Justices of the Peace, Constables, or other officers who have been heretofore elected and qualified in the county of Coles, whose term of office shall not have expired at the time of said election, and whose place of residence shall be embraced within the limits of said county of Douglas, shall continue to hold their said offices and exercise the jurisdiction and perform the duties thereof until term of office shall expire and their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of fixing the permanent county seat of said new county of Douglas, the voters of said county shall, at said election of county officers, vote for some place, to be designated upon their ballots, for a county seat; upon said ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, "For county seat"—after which word shall be written or printed the name of the place intended. The place receiving the majority of all the votes polled upon that question shall be the county seat of the said county of Douglas; but if no one place shall receive a majority of all the votes polled upon that question, then it shall be the duty of the County Court of said county to call another election, within sixty days thereafter, at the several places of holding

elections in said county; at which time the voters of said county shall choose from the two places having the highest number of votes at the previous election, and the place having the majority of all the votes cast shall be the permanent county seat of said county of Douglas.

SEC. 7. Notice of said election for county officers shall be given by the Clerk of the County Court of Coles County, in the same manner as notices of general elections are given in other cases; which notices shall specify that a vote will be taken upon the location of the county seat; and returns of said election shall be made to said Clerk of said County Court, the same as is provided by law in other cases.

SEC. 8. All suits and prosecutions that have been, or may be commenced in said county of Coles, including all proceedings in the County Court of said county in matters of probate before the organization of said county of Douglas, shall not be affected by this act, but all such suits, prosecutions and proceedings shall be prosecuted and conducted to their final termination in said county of Coles; and the officers of said county of Coles are hereby authorized to execute all writs that may be necessary for the completion of said suits, prosecutions and proceedings within the limits of said county of Douglas; and all judgments that may have heretofore or that may hereafter be obtained under the provisions of this section shall have the same lien upon all property within the limits of said county of Douglas as though the said territory had not been erected into a separate county.

SEC. 9. As soon as the county officers shall have been elected and qualified, the said county of Douglas shall be considered organized, and the Clerk of [the] Circuit Court of said county shall give notice thereof to the Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, who shall hold court at such places as shall be designated by the County Court, until the county seat is located, as herein provided, said Circuit Court to be holden at such times as said Judge shall direct, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10. The school funds belonging to the several townships embraced in the limits of said county of Douglas shall be paid and delivered over by the School Commissioner of the county of Coles to the School Commissioner of the said county of Douglas as soon as he shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. The County Court of the said county of Douglas may, at any term of said Court, by an order to be entered of record, appoint some competent person a Commissioner for the purpose hereinafter expressed, who shall take an oath of office before some person authorized by law to administer oaths. Said court shall, at the same time, provide a sufficient number of blank books and deliver to said Commissioner, who shall receipt for the same to the Clerk of said County Court.

SEC. 12. As soon as said books shall be delivered to said Commissioner, he shall record in each a copy of the order of his appointment, and of his oath of office, and shall thereupon proceed to transcribe into such books all such deeds, mortgages and title papers of every description, with the certificates of acknowledgment thereto, of lands lying in the county of Douglas, which have been recorded or may be recorded hereafter, before the organization of said county of Douglas, be recorded in the Recorder's office of

the said county of Coles; and there shall be allowed him, the said Commissioner, such sum as his services aforesaid are reasonably worth; to be paid out of the county treasury of the county of Douglas.

SEC. 13. When said Commissioner shall have completed his work he shall make return of said books to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county of Douglas; and they shall thereupon be taken and considered, to all intents and purposes, as books of record of deeds, mortgages and title papers for the county of Douglas; and copies of said papers, certified by the officer having custody of said books, shall be evidence in all courts and places in the same manner that copies of records are evidence in other cases, and with like effect.

SEC. 14. The county of Douglas shall be responsible for and bound to pay one-fourth of the county debt of the county of Coles, incurred for stock in the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company, and shall be entitled to one-fourth of the stock held by said county of Coles in said railroad company; and it shall be the duty of the County Court of the county of Douglas, after the 1st of January, A. D. 1860, to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the county of Coles for that purpose, numbered from No. 1 to No. 25, inclusive, semi-annually, as the same shall become due; and also to provide for and pay the principal of said bonds, numbered as above, the same being one-fourth of the said debt of the county of Coles.

SEC. 15. That the county of Douglas shall, until otherwise provided for by law, at this or a subsequent session, be attached to and constitute a part of the Twenty-fifth Representative District, and of the Eighteenth Senatorial District.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of State shall forthwith furnish the Clerk of the County Court of the county of Coles with a copy of this act, certified under the seal of State.

SEC. 17. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 8, 1859.

A SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

This bill was drawn up by A. G. Wallace, assisted by Dr. McKinney, Martin Rice, Coleman Bright, J. B. McCown, W. H. Lamb, J. R. Hammet and others. In its description of boundaries, Township 14, of Ranges 10, 11 and 14, were omitted in some way, and it soon appeared that the county as described in the act did not contain the required area "of not less than 400 square miles," whereupon a supplementary act was asked for to cover their deficiency. The defective bill had passed both houses before this vital error was discovered, and only three days of the session remained. Dr. J. W. McKinney, of Camargo, at once started for Springfield, wrote out a supplementary bill adding eighteen sections of land. This was accomplished between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning,

and after a deal of hard work the bill was considered in the House, under a suspension of the rules, and read a second time and passed, reported to the Senate and again passed, under a suspension of the rules; the bill was signed by the Governor at 4 o'clock, and the Doctor, with a copy of it in his possession, was on his way home by 6 o'clock P. M. the same day. This bill also postponed the day of election and is as follows:

Whereas it is represented that the county of Douglas, as created by the act to which this is supplementary, does not contain the number of square miles required by the Constitution; therefore, in order to perfect the same, and that said county may contain the requisite number of square miles,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, that the following described territory, to wit: Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), Township No. 14, Range No. 10, and Section six (6), in Township No. 14, Range No. 11, and Sections four (4), five (5), and six (6), in Township No. 14, Range No. 14 west, be and the same are hereby declared to be a part of the county of Douglas, as fully and completely, for all purposes whatsoever, as if they had been contained within the boundaries set forth in the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 2. The election required by the act to which this is supplementary, to be held on the first Monday in March next, shall be held on the third Monday of March, in the manner therein provided.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 16, 1859.

The partition left the new county with regular outlines, save in the southeast corner, where some fifteen square miles of territory was not included to accommodate the citizens of Oakland and vicinity, who preferred to remain in Coles County, and by this concession the managers of the partition secured their co-operation. As finally formed, Douglas County contained 408 sections, the area amounting to between 409 and 410 square miles, the sections varying in this county considerably in size, the smallest being as low as 230 acres, and many running somewhat over 1,000 acres. These and other irregularities are occasioned by the inaccuracies of the Government surveyors, and the practical limitations of the system.

SYSTEM OF SURVEYS.

To one not informed in regard to the principles of the Government survey, the map of Douglas County presents a good many difficulties, and

it may not be unprofitable to devote a page to this subject. The rectangular system adopted by the United States is peculiar to the public lands of the Government, and was devised for the old Northwest. Meridian lines running due north from the mouth of some river are first established. These are intersected at right angles by a base line, running east and west, and arbitrarily located. The meridian lines are known as "principal meridians," the first one being a line running due north from the mouth of the Miami River, and forming the east line of Indiana. The Second Principal Meridian, is a line running due north from the Little Blue River, eighty-nine miles west of the former, and near the central part of the State of Indiana. The Third Principal Meridian, is a line running due north from the mouth of the Ohio River, and the Fourth Principal Meridian, is a line running due north from the mouth of the Illinois River. The base line from which the survey of Indiana was projected, and all of Illinois east of the Illinois River, crosses the State in latitude 38° 30′. With these principal lines established, the surveyors began at the intersection of the base line and a principal meridian line, and projected meridian lines, at intervals of one mile, parallel with the principal one, working eastwardly and westwardly from a given "principal meridian." Lines at right angles to these were run in similar manner, working northwardly and southwardly from the base line. In running the north and south lines, owing to the shape of the earth, these are found to converge, and sub-base lines were established at intervals of twenty-four miles north of the base line, and thirty miles below it, from which the line was begun afresh after acurate measurements east and west were obtained. At each of these "correction lines" a jog in the meridian-parallels will be observed, which shows the error due to convergence of lines. These jogs are known to surveyors as "fallings," i. e., falling to the right or left of the true corner, at the end of the line run. In surveying east and west from the several established principal meridians, another "fault" is found in actual practice. The distance between these principal meridians is such as to leave a narrow strip of land between the survey proceeding west (for example) from the Third and east from the Fourth Principal Meridian, and the east and west lines from either meridian are not found to exactly coincide at the meeting point.

In actual surveying the first lines were run each way at intervals of six miles, dividing the country into "Congressional Townships." These townships were subsequently subdivided into sections by lines at an interval of one mile by other surveyors, the law making it illegal for the same survey, or to run both sets of lines, so that one might be a check upon the errors of the other. The land was first offered for sale by sections, but this was found to work disadvantageously to settlers, and these sections, containing 640 acres, were subdivided into halves of 320 acres, and quarters of 160 acres each, which last were again subdivided into halves of eighty acres, and quarters of forty acres each. "Fractions" are parts of sections intersected by rivers, or confirmed claims or reservations, and are of various sizes. The sections of a township are designated by numbers, beginning with the northeast corner and following in regular order to the west side, the second tier of sections beginning on the west side of the township and proceeding east, using the numbers from one to thirty-six inclusive.

Townships are designated by numerals increasing north and south from the base line, and are still further defined by ranges numbered east and west from the principal meridian, and both are required together with the further description of north or south, and east or west to accurately locate it.

The survey of Illinois was made from about 1812 to 1824, and presents some exceptions to the above rules. South of the base line both townships and ranges are regular, and north of it, to the southern boundary of Township 31, east of the Illinois River. A portion of the State, east of a line running due north from the mouth of the Wabash River to the southern line of Township 31 north, was surveyed west from the Second Principal Meridian, and ranges are numbered westward as high as fourteen; the ranges eastward from the Third Principal Meridian reaching number eleven, the last one consisting of but a single section in width. Above Township 30, the ranges extend east from the Fourth Principal Meridian to the eastern line of the State, and reach the number of sixteen. West of the Third Principal Meridian the ranges run regularly to the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers so far north as the point where the Third Principal Meridian crosses the Illinois River, where the ranges west cease.

The townships are regular, extending south to number 16, and north to number 46. North of Township 33 north, the townships on the east side of the Third Principal Meridian only proceed regularly. That part of the State lying west of the Illinois River, and north of the Illinois River and west of the Third Principal Meridian, is surveyed from the Fourth Principal Meridian. The base line for this survey is a line running due west from the point where the Third Principal Meridian crosses the Illinois River, and passes just south of Beardstown. The townships extend south from this line to number 14, and north to number 29. The ranges number 9 west and 11 east, the last being fractional. North of the Illinois River the ranges are numbered east from the Fourth Principal Meridian up to the Third Principal Meridian.

In Douglas County the pecularities of the survey are nearly all exemplified. The jog or "falling" in Newman and Garrett Townships shows the presence of the correction line; Range 11 east, in Newman and in Sargent Townships, shows the result of the independent surveys, eastward from the Third Principal Meridian and westward from the Second Principal Meridian, and in Range 11 east. the southern line of Township 15 north shows the slight variation in the east and west lines of the two surveys. The long sections in the north tier of Township 15, clear through Douglas County, were the result of the arbitrary placing of the correction line; the Township Surveyor, having found the extra half mile on closing on his standard or correction line, threw it into lots and so recorded it. Many contradictions between the record and actual measurement are found, but the rule is established that where the original corners can be found they are unalterable, and remain under the law as the true corners they were intended to represent, even though not exactly where strict professional care might have placed them in the first instance. Missing corners must be re-established in the identical localities they originally occupied, and when the spot cannot be determined by existing landmarks in the field, resort must be had to the field notes of the original survey. The history of the first survey of Douglas County is not complete, but Township 16, Range 8, was surveyed by John Messinger, April, 1821; Township 15, Range 9, by W. L. May, in May, 1821; Townships 14 and 15, in Range 8, by C. McK. Hamtranck, who subdivided Township 15, Range 9, into sections in June, 1821.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Douglas County lies about midway between the north and south limits in Eastern Illinois. It is bounded on the north by Champaign, on the east by Edgar, on the south by Coles, and on the west by Moultrie and Piatt. It lies on the divide between the hydrographic basins of the Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers, sending its surface drainage through the Embarrass to the one and through the Okaw to the other. The Embarrass, popularly pronounced "Ambraw" through a corruption of the French, takes its rise near Tolono, in Champaign County, and, flowing southeasterly through this county, proceeds in its meanderings some ninety miles before it reaches the Wabash in Lawrence County. It was marked Fox River in the Government survey, but the French name seems to have outlived it. It is said that this name had its origin with the original settlers at Vincennes, who found the marshy margins of that river in that region a great embarrassment to early travel. The Okaw is the head waters of the Kaskaskia, and rises in Champaign County. Flowing nearly a direct south course, it passes through Garrett and Bourbon Townships, and thence southwesterly to the Mississippi River in Randolph County, after a meandering course of 300 miles. The regular tributaries to these streams are few, the Embarrass receiving the Brushy Fork from the northeast, a small creek draining the southeast corner of Newman and the northwest corner of Sargent Townships; Deer Creek, a prairie creek flowing nearly directly east, and joining the main stream on the line of Section 33, in Sargent Township; and Scattering Fork, a tributary which divides into three branches, which extend through Tuscola Township, about a mile apart, and traverse the township in a southeasterly direction. The tributaries of the Okaw are all on the west side of the river in this county, and all have a southeasterly course. There are three only, Dry Fork, Lake Fork and Big Slough, joining the main stream at points about five miles apart, and are characteristically named.

The whole area of the county is covered so deeply with drift clays that there is no outcrop of the underlying coal measure strata. From the exposures in the adjoining counties, it is known that the underlying beds belong to the upper coal measures, and probably include two or

three of the upper coals, but the extent to which they are developed here can only be determined with the drill. It is not probable that any heavy bed of coal will be found short of 600 or 800 feet from the surface, though one of the upper seams, two or three feet thick, might be found at a moderate depth. The drift clays are found here at nearly their maximum thickness, but only the upper part of this deposit is to be seen in the natural outcrops in the bluffs of the streams. Bowlders are rarely found of any great size in the county, and in many parts they are unknown. In other sections, however, there are enough, weighing from one to 500 pounds, to add some difficulty to the tilling of the soil. The largest specimen of this rock stands in the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 16, Range 7. It protrudes considerably above the ground, showing some 1,000 cubic feet. Water is generally obtained of fair quality at a depth of twenty to thirty feet. Upon Section 33, Township 16, Range 9, in Camargo Township, is a fine fountain of living water, widely known as "Patterson's Spring;" a similar one near the Okaw on Section 14, Township 16, Range 7, is called the "Sulphur Spring," and another is in Hackett's Grove, Section 31, Township 16, Range 9, the overflow of which finally reaches the Embarrass, through Scattering Fork. The soil is mainly a deep, black, vegetable mold, characteristic of the prairie lands throughout the central portions of the State. On the timber lands the soil is a light grayish clay, rather better adapted to wheat-growing than the prairie soil.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

Douglas County is situated on the Grand Prairie, and is generally a low, level tract of country. This fact greatly retarded its early settlement, as a large proportion of its area was covered with water during certain portions of the year. Cultivation has done much to remedy this evil, but the task of draining so large an area, where but few good natural outlets exist, has been a slow work. In addition to this general character of this region, there was a large area in the county, as well as throughout the central portion of the State, of swamp or overflowed lands. On the 28th of September, 1850, the General Government granted to the several States the whole of these lands, "made unfit thereby for cultivation, and remaining unsold" on or after that date. On March 2, 1855, "An act

for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," provided upon proof by the authorized agent of the State, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased by any person from the United States, prior to the passage of this act (March 2, 1855), were swamp lands within the true intent and meaning of the act of September 28, 1850, "the purchase money shall be paid over to the State wherein said land is situated; and when the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State shall be authorized to locate a like quantity of any public lands, subject to entry, at $1.25 per acre or less, and patents shall issue therefor." By an act approved March 3, 1857, "all lands selected and reported to the General Land Office," under the above recited laws, were "confirmed to said States respectively so far as the same remained vacant, unappropriated and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any law of the United States."

Under the act of 1855, indemnity for lands disposed of by the United States on scrip or warrant was sought to be secured out of lands outside of the State limits, but the Interior Department decided (February 5, 1866) that "such indemnity must be limited to the State in which the original selections were situated, and as there are no public lands in Illinois with which to satisfy such awards, if made, this office declines to take cases as the one in question into consideration." On April 12, 1881, the department rendered a decision to the effect that "the right of indemnity under existing laws goes only to sales made prior to March 3, 1857; for sales subsequent to this latter date, no indemnity is now provided." Another question arising under these acts, in which Douglas County, with certain others, has a peculiar interest, relates to the original grant to the Illinois Central Railway Company. These lands were granted by the General Government by an act approved March 20, 1850, and conveyed every alternate section, designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of the road. Applications for indemnity for certain lands within the six miles limit of this grant were denied by the department in November, 1855, on the ground "that those lands which had been removed by the President under the act of September 20, 1850, did not pass to the State by virtue of the swamp land act." This decision has been repeatedly re-affirmed, and as late as 1881, efforts are being made

to set aside the effect of these several decisions by Congressional action, and until such remedial legislation is accomplished, Tuscola and Arcola Townships will not be able to recover any indemnity for swamp lands.

It will be observed that under existing laws and decisions of the Department of the Interior, only the cash indemnity is available to Illinois claimants, and that only on lands erroneously disposed of by the United States between September 20, 1850, and March 3, 1857. In most of the counties in Illinois, the original selections of swamp lands were incomplete, for the reason that the county authorities who selected them under instructions of the Governor failed in most cases to list any swamp lands which had been entered prior to the actual date of the selection. But few of these selections were made prior to 1852, and most of them not until 1853, so that the new selections are made to include all swamp lands entered after September 20, 1850, and not previously reported. Douglas County has filed its claim and proofs for some 6,000 acres, but has only received $2,851.21, which is as yet unappropriated.

DRAINAGE.

The original grant by the General Government was made for the express purpose "to enable the several States to construct the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein." In furtherance of this object, the State of Illinois, under an act of June 22, 1852, granted these lands to the several counties of the State, but some of the counties have not been careful to use the fund derived from this source for its legitimate purpose. In some counties it has been used in constructing roads or bridges, and in some it has been contributed toward the construction of public buildings. This use of the fund has proven an obstacle in the way of securing the remedial legislation desired. The State Agent in his last report in reference to this subject remarks, "The belief was prevalent in both the House and Senate Committees, as well as among many of the members, that this fund had been used for building court houses, divided among the school districts, or placed in the general fund, and, therefore, not used for the purpose for which the original grant was made. * * * It will be difficult to get any relief bill through Congress, unless I can make some pledges in the direction indi-

cated." There is little danger, however, that Douglas County will divert any of this fund to illegitimate uses. There is scarcely an acre in the county that does not imperatively demand draining, but up to the legislative act of 1879 only a very little was done. By this act the Commissioners of Highways are made "Drainage Commissioners" whenever a drainage district is formed. To this end the law provides that "a petition shall be presented to the Town Clerk, signed by a majority in number of the adult owners of lands lying in said proposed district, and they shall be the owners in the aggregate of more than one-third of the lands lying in said district." The law further provides that after the preliminary steps are found to be regular, and an examination of the territory and an estimate of the expense has been made by the "Drainage Commissioners," if "it shall appear that the lands included in the proposed district will be benefited for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes by the construction of a drain or a combined system of drainage, they shall so find, unless they shall find from the evidence of witnesses then introduced that the cost of the proposed work will exceed the benefits to be derived therefrom. And should they find in favor of the petitioners, or should two-thirds' majority of the owners of the land, owning more than one-half of the lands lying in said proposed district, still desire the formation of said district, * * the Commissioners shall enter on their record an order in writing organizing said drainage district." In determining the course of the drain the right of way is secured similar in manner to that for a railroad, and the expense of its construction is assessed upon the lands in the district in proportion to the benefit each receives from the ditch. Under the provisions of this law nine districts have been formed in Douglas County, varying in area from 3,000 to over 12,000 acres, and in expense from some $2,000 to $6,000. Of these, a union district is formed of contiguous territory in Newman and Murdock Townships. Beside this, Murdock has an independent one, as have Camargo, Bowdre, Arcola, Bourbon and Garrett Townships. Tuscola Township has two, and Arcola, while it has only one, has the largest one in the county. In this district some twenty-seven miles of ditch have been staked out. The drainage of Tuscola and Arcola Townships tends toward the O. B. Ficklin pool, southeast of J. H. Robertson's farm, and

the probability seems to be that the northwest corner of Bowdre Township will be overflowed with the contents of the drainage district of the central part of the county, which naturally would seek an outlet through Scattering Fork, the natural water course of this section. To avoid this evil an effort is now being made to have the Board of Supervisors appropriate the fund on hand to enlarging the natural water-course across Sections 14, 15 and 16, in Township 16, Range 9 east, in Bowdre. The merits of the question are concisely stated as follows:

"The Lower Embarrass, that is that portion of the river in Sargent Township, is the outlet for the drainage of Sargent and part of Newman Townships; it also forms the outlet for the Upper Embarrass, which receives tributaries that drain Camargo, Arcola, Tuscola and Bowdre Townships. Inasmuch as individuals cannot afford, not considering the impracticability of a proper assessment for that purpose, to make this improvement, and which affects more than half of the area of the county, we think it would naturally fall to the county government to provide out of the general fund for the improvement of the outlet to the drainage of the greater part of the lands of the county. There is now a fund lying idle, and why should not this fund be utilized? All the tributaries that empty into the Embarrass now back up, overflowing the lands adjacent to them. The Lower Embarrass is filled with drifts and debris, which retard the current and cause a deposition of the silt, carried by the stream, forming bars. Let a share of the money be expended in the improvement of the Lower Embarrass and Scattering Fork, and a share also be used to clean out the Lower Okaw."

AGRICULTURE.

Douglas is a purely agricultural county. The prime essentials of cheap coal, constant water-power and abundance of timber all seem to be lacking in quantities adequate for manufacturing purposes. The different streams of the county are all fringed with a good growth of timber, which includes the usual varieties of this latitude, such as white, black, Spanish and red oaks, shellbark and white hickory, sugar and white maple, white and red (slippery) elm, black and honey locust, white and black walnut, swamp and upland ash, sycamore, cottonwood, mulberry and wild

cherry. Since the land has been under cultivation, considerable timber has been added by the cultivation of forest trees on the prairie, to the success of which numerous groves about the county bear witness. Wood is still the principal fuel and is hauled to the various villages in considerable quantities. The varieties generally used are hickory and oak, and bring prices varying from $4 to $5 per cord. Since the building of the east and west railroads, coal has come largely into use, not only in the town, but among the farmers also, and will eventually generally supplant wood as fuel. The coal used is generally the bituminous variety, of Indiana, and is sold at about $3.50 per ton. No generally observed system of agriculture is followed by the farmers here. Average success has yielded too liberal returns to make a study of the scientific principles underlying this industry seem a necessity, and but few innovations have been introduced in farming methods during the last twenty years. The pioneer farmer had enough to engage his attention and resources in providing a plain subsistence for his family, and did little in the way of improved methods of cultivation, but with the rude, careless method in vogue, the land yielded considerably in excess of the home demand, and in the absence of any profitable market there was no sufficient inducement to increase the annual product by increased care and system. The first settlers began their improvement in the timber, and the scarcity of this in the county greatly delayed its development. It was not until the building of the Illinois Central Railroad that the prairie land began to be taken up for cultivation, and then the great obstacle of its low, wet character retarded the movement. For some years this was borne with as beyond remedy, or at least not to be improved save by years of cultivation. Up to about 1878, the farming interests suffered very much from this cause, many farmers selling their property after several successive annual failures and moving to drier locations in the West. The new purchasers were generally men of some capital, who at once grappled with the evil, and by a system of drainage favored by good seasons revolutionized farming interests, and made Douglas County as good an agricultural region as is found in the State. Tiles are extensively used, especially during the past five years, and the manufacture of them has grown into an important industry of the county, some eight establishments now being

in active operation in the county. The soil is richly productive and does not need enriching by artificial means. Commercial fertilizers are unknown here, and even the accumulations of the barnyard are not preserved with care, and seldom used. The lack of demand for its use is the prime reason for this waste, but the large demands upon the prairie farmer's time is also a notable factor in this matter. There is a time in the spring when the hauling and scattering of manure might be done without the neglect of other duties, but in this latitude the soil is generally at this time so soft that it is considered unwise to cut it up with the wagon. The fertility of the soil has led to the practice of cropping the same field for twelve or fifteen years in succession, but this practice has of late years given way to a more or less systematic rotation of crops which is found to be advantageous.

The great staple of the county is corn. This is usually the first crop planted on sod ground, and generally is succeeded by a second crop, and then by wheat. The ground is generally well prepared and the seed put in by a two-horse machine. The rows are laid out regularly both ways, and the crop is generally well cultivated. This is principally done with the double cultivator passing in both directions and continued until the plant is some four feet high or begins "to joint," when the crop is "laid by." The farms are generally large, averaging throughout the county from 160 to 200 acres, and the usual amount of help available will not permit further care, even if it was deemed necessary. More care is not, however, considered of any advantage. Corn is husked from the standing stalk, a wagon being driven along one side and two rows taken at a time, the ear being stripped, broken off and thrown in the wagon to be transferred to the crib. This harvesting is generally done in November, but it is often late in the following month before the crop is all housed. Many of the cribs are mere temporary structures designed for the season's yield, and are built at the most convenient point. The present season has been especially unfavorable for housing corn. The warm wet weather has prevented the grain from hardening and drying, and some have been obliged to put lines of tiles through the body of the grain to give it air to dry. The different towns about afford good marketing facilities, and, it is generally disposed of in the ear, but few steam shellers being found

in the county. A large proportion of the yield is fed to stock, but a still larger proportion, perhaps, is shipped away and forms an important source of revenue.

Wheat is an important product of the county. In an early day this was thought to be ill-adapted to the soil and climate and was only found to succeed on the sod ground of the timber lands. Continued cultivation and the careful choice of seed has developed the fact that it can be grown anywhere with fair success, though many still hold that it is more productive on the soil of the timber belt. While it is found to do well on sod ground, is generally sown on corn stubble. In this case it is usually drilled in with a single-horse machine of five hoes between the rows. When sown otherwise, the ground is carefully prepared and the seed put in with a two-horse drill. The grain is threshed in the field, the steam-power and horse-power thresher being in about equal use and favor. The straw was, some years ago, generally burned, but a more economical method has since come in vogue, and the straw stack generally left open to stock, which are found to thrive in an open winter with very little other feeding. The sales of wheat each year reach a high figure and find the general market through the elevators which are found at each of the principal villages of the county. Oats are grown to a considerable extent, and form a considerable part of marketable product of the county.

Broom corn in Douglas County is the most highly remunerative of any crop grown. It was first raised here about 1865 by a man who was engaged in the manufacture of brooms. His neighbors began to raise it for the home market, and gradually exceeding the home demand sought a market elsewhere. This brought buyers and good prices, under the influence of which the area devoted to the culture of broom corn was considerably extended. The corn is drilled in rows about three feet apart and cultivated in a manner similar to Indian corn. In the fall, the top is gathered, seed removed and placed in drying-sheds constructed somewhat after the fashion of tile sheds. When thoroughly dried, it is baled and brought to Tuscola or Arcola for shipment. The latter village is the principal shipping point for this product. The average cost per ton to raise and market, including the rent of land, is from $40 to $50 per ton, and the price ranges with the season and quality of the corn from

$60 to $150 per ton. With such returns, the crop is the most profitable one that can be grown in this region. Farmers have realized as high as $14,000 from a single crop. One man, a renter, sold his crop for the farm on which it was raised, and other evidences of the large returns made to the cultivator of this corn are abundant. The difficulties in its culture are not great or numerous. The average yield is about one-third of a ton to the acre, and one hand with a team can put in and care for about thirty acres. In securing a crop there is a demand for a large number of hands, and competent men command good wages, which constitutes the larger part of the expense. Any land which is suitable for Indian corn will grow broom corn, and where it matures without damage by frost or excessive dampness, the profit is large. The area in the county devoted to this crop is constantly increasing, but there is just enough risk and doubt regarding the profit to make the increase gradual. In an unfavorable season any unnecessary waste or expense involves considerable loss, and to a man of limited capital this means bankruptcy. Men of larger means find the scarcity of hands and the consequent increase of capital involved an argument in favor of other disposition of the land.

Fruit, this year, has been a prominent product of the county, though not generally considered a profitable product for marketing purposes. When favored with a good yield, the product obtains so low a price generally as to cause a considerable portion to be fed out or left to rot. Apples, owing to the scarcity in the surrounding States, have this year brought a good price, and thousands of bushels have been shipped abroad. Little or no cider is manufactured, acid vinegar monopolizing the trade almost exclusively. Pears, cherries and peaches are fairly successful here, but are grown only in a small way for domestic purposes. Small fruits are generally neglected. The climate and soil are propitious, but the cares of the prairie farm allow the farmer far too little leisure to indulge in what is too often considered luxurious farming. There is nothing in the natural situation to prevent the large production of berries, which would not only add greatly to the comfort of the farmer, but also prove an important source of income.

Stock-raising and feeding fairly divide the interest and capital of agriculturists of Douglas County. Mixed husbandry is not the general

rule here. Either crops or stock absorb the attention of the farmer, according to his tastes. The larger farms are devoted to the latter business, a considerable number of cattle being bought in the Chicago market for feeding, which are again reshipped to the city for beef. Sturritt & Mann, of Camargo Township, are feeding 1,500 head this winter, and others are feeding smaller numbers. Cattle are the leading feature among stockmen, and several persons are engaged in breeding registered stock on a large scale. The more prominent of these is C. M. Culbertson, whose farm of some 2,300 acres lies some four miles north of Newman, and ten miles east of Camargo. Since 1864, this farm has been devoted to stock-raising, and is supplied with all the improved appliances that plenty of capital and sound judgment can supply. The fields range from twenty to 160 acres; it has some twenty-five miles of hedges, forty-nine gates, fifteen wells and two dams, which hold a six-foot depth of water the year round, and about 2,000 acres in grass. From two to four hundred head of cattle are handled each year, and from two to three hundred hogs, which are all of the Poland-China variety. A capital of from $20,000 to $30,000 is required to conduct the farm when fully stocked. Until recently, Short-horns have been the breed of cattle raised, but these have given place to the Herefords, which are less common, and in more active demand. The owner is a resident of Chicago, and engaged in pork-packing, but his interest in his farm does not flag. At the recent show of fine stock at Chicago, the Culbertson stock took the prizes offered in this class of stock. John T. Irwin and W. R. Hammett, of Camargo Township, and Malden Jones, of Bourbon Township, are engaged in the breeding of Short-horns.

Horses have not yet received the attention of farmers that cattle have obtained. Improvement in the stock has been gained principally by the purchase of better animals rather than the careful breeding here. Within the last few years, G. S. Helm, of Murdock Township, who has for years been engaged in stock-raising, has introduced the Norman breed. His brother Fletcher is also interested in the same class of horses, and, in company with him, he last year imported two fine stallions from France. Speed horses, or roadsters, have not yet gained much foothold in the county. The heavy roads and the general occupation of the people have

inclined the public taste to the serviceable "all-purpose" animal. The horses of the county are generally a good class of animal, and are commonly used for team purposes, a yoke of oxen being a rare sight in the county. Mules are considerably in favor, and are found in good number about the county. Their hardy constitution, easy maintenance and excellent marketing characteristics make them especially valuable to the farmer. Both classes of animals find easy sale at good prices. Hogs are raised in large numbers, and fed for market. A few breed registered animals, but the larger industry is in raising and feeding them for market. The Poland-China is the breed largely preferred, though the whole range of prominent breeds is found here. Sheep are found only in small numbers. The rule that sheep are found most numerous in a wheat-growing country, and cattle and hogs in a corn country, seems to prevail here. Most farmers have a flock of ten to fifty head, and there are probably not two flocks that reach 200 in number.

With stock so important an interest here, it is not surprising to find grass lands forming a large portion of the cultivated area of the arable lands in the county. Hay is a large article of export, one or two establishments in the county being kept busy in baling and shipping the surplus product to market. Timothy, occasionally mixed with clover, is generally used for hay. Clover thrives, and is considerably used for pasturage. When plowed under, the latter proves an excellent renewer of the exhausted fertility of the soil, but it is not sown and turned under for this purpose. The average life of a pasture is some five years, though there are a great number of fields that have served in this capacity for a much longer period. Meadows are not especially prepared before seeding, and top-dressing or any sort of cultivation beyond draining is unknown. These are used on an average for some five years before they are turned over, and then only because a general system of rotation in crops has become the general practice. A "run-out" meadow is seldom seen. Machinery of all descriptions needed in the cultivation and harvesting of farm produce is used throughout the county. It is generally poorly cared for, however, and forms a large part of the expenditure of the farmer in the conduct of his business. Farms and farm buildings are beginning to show the improvement warranted by the improved returns of late years,

but there is much room for further progress in this direction. Dwellings are generally comfortable, many of them neat, with some show of adornment, and some of quite a superior order. On the larger farms, a combination of capital and enterprise has provided ample covering for stock and machinery, but this is in general too much lacking.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The value of associations for the promotion of agricultural interests has been very generally recognized by the farmers of Illinois, and these have usually been among the earliest institutions of a newly organized community throughout the West. A great part of the popularity of these institutions is undoubtedly due to the union of pleasure with profit. The annual exhibitions afford a source of amusement to the residents of the farm, who have too few occasions to allow this to pass unimproved. It was not long after the formation of Douglas County that the first fair was held. The Coles County Association sufficed for a time, but about 1861 a fair was held at the old court house, then just constructed. The building served as "floral hall," where the display of woman's handiwork was found. A modest show of stock was made on the site of the present court house and jail, and a band stand was erected just north of the old court house. There was no charge for admission to the show, and no valuable premiums offered. Ribbons of various colors indicated the decisions of the Judges. On March 5, 1866, the Douglas County Agricultural Society was formed, with Caleb Garrett, as President; Joseph B. McCown, Vice President; and William Brian, W. F. Murphy, G. W. Henson, L. McAllister and E. McCarty, as the first Board of Directors. Fairs were held under the auspices of this organization similar to the first one, save that a half-mile ring was made on the schoolhouse grounds, where the speed horses were exhibited. In 1868, the Douglas Park Association was formed to purchase grounds for "fair" purposes. This association was formed principally of stockholders of the other organization, but for some reason it was deemed advisable to form a new one for the purpose. Under this arrangement, a farm of eighty acres on the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 15, Range 8, which is about a half mile wide, was secured. The shares of the new association were $25 each, which

sufficed to pay for the improvements, and most of the cost of the grounds. All but thirty acres were sold, and improvements made upon the part reserved at a cost of some $4,000. On August 26, 1872, the association was again recognized under the new State law, with the title of Douglas County Agricultural Board. The capital stock was placed at $6,000, in shares of $12.50 each. The officers were: Derrick Lamb, President; T. F. Daggy, Secretary; A. M. Woody, Treasurer; J. S. Wyeth, James Farley, John Erwin, Elias Daggy and Coleman Bright, Directors. During the war, general attention was so absorbed with other matters, that there was no attempt to continue the exhibitions begun in 1861; but in 1866, after the regular organization of the first association, one or two old-fashioned fairs were held. It was plain, however, that annual exhibitions could not be sustained in this way, and the Park Association was formed to secure grounds. These secured, properly fenced and furnished, several good fairs were held, when an obvious falling off in the patronage was observed. To add to this, during the years of 1870 and following, several seasons passed without exhibitions, and then came the re-organization of 1872. This association has been fairly successful, has provided the necessary pens and stalls, a floral hall, Judges' stand and "grand stand." Of late years there has been a growing dissatisfaction with the character of the exhibition, many believing that the trotting ring has been made too prominent in the annual programme. Others have objected to the way the privileges of the grounds have been disposed, and the character of the enterprises that have been allowed in the inclosure. This dissatisfaction, with the natural jealousy of the rival towns, has led to a rather limited success in the fairs of late years. Last season the cattle men emphasized their dissatisfaction by holding a free show of stock at Camargo, which has determined the officers of the association to change the character of the next exhibition to one more to the taste of the people of the county. Stock is to be the leading feature and the speeding not made so prominent. The buildings of the association are rather cheap affairs, and consist of a floral hall, band and Judges' stand, and the usual pens and stalls. The "grand stand" was destroyed by fire this last summer.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF DOUGLAS.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS tell us that the white race is the third, and perhaps the fourth, race that has possessed this land. The evidences of the presence of the earlier races are not abundant in all parts of the country, but sufficient is learned of their habits, numbers and power, to lead to the conclusion that they dominated the region within which the territory of Douglas County lies. Robinson Crusoe's unexpected discovery of a human footprint upon the sands of his deserted island, was hardly more startling than have been the discoveries of antiquarians in Europe within the past twenty-five years. Scientific followers of Usher and Petarius had placed the various migrations of men, the confusion of tongues, the peopling of continents—the whole evolution of human society—within the narrow compass of a little more than forty centuries, when the discovery of the geologist and ethnologist developed the trace of human existence dating back to a possible period of 30,000 years. Nor are confirmatory evidences wanting to show that the "elder man" had found a place in the New World. The gold-drift of California has supplied abundant testimony to the high antiquity of man, and notably the "Pliocene skull," the popular conception of which is derived more widely, perhaps, from a characteristic poem by Bret Harte than from scientific publications. Explorations in Illinois, Missouri and South Carolina, have yielded similar testimony, and while it should be stated that in many cases these evidences rest upon the testimony of single observers, and that there is not that recurrence of "finds" which would render "assurance doubly sure," yet there seems no room to reasonably doubt the presence here of that "oldest inhabitant."

MOUND-BUILDERS.

Descending to a later time, and one probably falling within the historic period, the more tangible traces of an early race of men are found. Of this race, named from the character of their remains, the Mound-Builders, the evidences are found vastly multiplied, and of such a character as to afford means of a reasonable conjecture as to their mode of life, their advancement in civilization, and final destiny. These evidences, though first accepted with great distrust, have been so amplified and confirmed by more recent researches, as to leave no room for intelligent dissent to the former existence of this race. The remains upon which this conclusion is based, "consists," says Mr. Foster in his "Pre-historic Races of the United States," "of tumuli, symmetrically raised and often inclosed in mathematical figures, such as the square, the octagon and circle, with long lines of circumvallation; of pits in the solid rock, and rubbish heaps formed in the prosecution of their mining operations, and of a variety of utensils, wrought in stone, copper, or molded in clay." To the uninstructed mind the mounds, doubtless, seem a very slight foundation upon which to rear the fabric of a national existence, and yet to the archæologist they furnish "proof as strong as Holy Writ;" in them they find as distinctive characteristics as mark the pre-historic remains of the Pelasgi, the wall-builders of Europe, a not dissimilar race in many respects, and one which long ago found a place in the realities of history; and while they differ in external form, and are scattered over a wide scope of country—characteristics in marked contrast with those of the aboriginal race found here in possession of the country; yet the scientist finds in each mound the never-failing marks of a race peculiarity.

The widest divergence from the typical mound is found in Wisconsin. Here, instead of the circular or pyramidal structure, are found forms, for the most part, consisting of rude, gigantic imitations of various animals of the region, such as the buffalo, bear, fox, wolf, etc.; of the eagle and night-hawk, the lizard and turtle, and in some instances the unmistakable form of man. These, though not raised high above the surface, and even in some cases represented *intaglio*, attain the largest dimensions; one representing a serpent extending 700 feet, and another representing a

turtle, had a body fifty-six and a tail 250 feet long. The significance of these peculiar forms has not been determined, but unmistakable evidences have been discovered, which mark them as the work of the same race whose structures are found elsewhere so numerous throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Typical Structures are sometimes classified with reference to their purpose, as Inclosures—1, for defense; 2, sacred; 3, miscellaneous. Mounds—1, of sacrifice; 2, for temple sites; 3, of sepulture; 4, of observation. Of the first class, the inclosures for defense seem to have been constructed simply for protection against hostile attack. The locations chosen are those best adapted naturally to repel a military approach. The inclosure is gained usually by a steep and narrow way, requiring the assailant to place himself at immense disadvantage, while the garrison, provided with parapets often constructed of rubble stone, could fight under cover, and perhaps found in these stones his store of ammunition. The sacred inclosure included within its lines the mounds of sacrifice, temple sites, and sepulture, as all of these uses were sacred to the Mound-Builder, and yet, in the "American Bottom," where the mound system reached its highest development, the mounds of these classes are not inclosed. The mounds of sacrifice, or altars, as they are variously termed, are generally characterized by the fact, "that they occur only within the vicinity of the inclosures or sacred places; that they are stratified; and that they contain symmetrical altars of burned clay or stone, on which were deposited various remains, which in all cases have been more or less subjected to the action of fire."* In relation to this latter characteristic, it should be said that it is not at all plain that the use of fire was intended for cremation. A thin coating of moist clay was applied to the body, nude or wrapped in cloth, and upon this a fire was maintained for a longer or shorter period, but in most cases the heat was not sufficient to destroy the cloth, sometimes found in a good state of preservation. This evidently did not result from a lack of knowledge, as cremation and urn burial was also practiced.

Temple mounds are described by Squier and Davis as "distinguished by their great regularity of form and general large dimensions. They

* Squier and Davis' Ancient Monuments.

consist chiefly of pyramidal structures, truncated, and generally having graded avenues to their tops. In some instances they are terraced, or have successive stages. But whatever their form, whether round, oval, octangular, square or oblong, they have invariably flat or level tops," and upon these were probably constructed their temples, but which, constructed of perishable materials, have left no trace of their existence. This class of mounds is not found along the lake region, or that line which seems to mark the farthest advance of this people. The principal structures of this class are found at Cahokia, Ill.; near Florence and Claiborne, Ky.; at Seltzertown, Miss.; at Marietta. Newark and Chillicothe, Ohio, and at St. Louis, Mo. The mound at Cahokia, "the monarch of all similar structures in the United States," may well serve as a type. When in all its integrity, this mound formed a huge parallelogram, with sides at the base, respectively 500 and 700 feet in length, towering the height of 90 feet. On the southwest there was a terrace, 160x300 feet, which was reached by a graded way, and the summit was truncated, affording a platform 200x400 feet. This structure, upon which was probably reared a spacious temple, perhaps the principal one in the empire, covered an area of about six acres, while in close proximity were four elevated platforms varying from 250 to 300 feet in diameter. The great mound of St. Louis reached a height of thirty-five feet, and that at Marietta to about the same height.

"Sepulchral mounds," says Mr. Foster, "consist often of a simple knoll, or group of knolls, of no considerable height, without any definite arrangement. Examples of this character may be seen at Dubuque, Merom, Chicago and La Porte, which, on exploration, have yielded skulls differing widely from the Indian type. * * * The corpse was almost invariably placed near the original surface of the soil, enveloped in bark or coarse matting, and, in a few instances, fragments of cloth have been observed in this connection. Sometimes a vault of timber was built over it, and in others it was inclosed in long and broad flags of stone. Sometimes it was placed in a sitting position, again it was extended, and still again compressed within contracted limits. Trinkets were often strung about the neck, and water jugs, drinking cups and vases, which probably contained food, were placed near the head. Over the corpse, thus

arrayed, a circular mound was often raised, but sometimes nothing more than a hillock." Other mounds have been found that favored the theory that many of these structures were used for miscellaneous burial. Mounds of observation is rather a fanciful classification intended to mark mounds found on elevated points of land. The authors of this classification think that these may have been used as platforms on which to build signal fires, and such are their elevation and outlook that such signals could have been seen at great distance. This theory of special purpose, however, has not been accepted as supported by any special evidence. They may have been so used, or simply as an eligible site for residence.

There is, in addition to these mounds, a large number of which are not embraced in this classification, which, following Mr. F. W. Putnam, whom Mr. Foster quotes at length, may be called "habitation mounds." A large number of these are described as located at Merom, Ind., and a group of fifty-nine mounds at Hutsonville, Ill., a few miles above the former place and across the Wabash River. These mounds were carefully examined, to ascertain if they were places of burial, without discovering a single bone or implement of any kind, but, on the contrary, the excavations showed that the mounds had been made of various materials at hand, and in one case ashes were found, which had probably been scraped up with other material and thrown upon the heap. In the ancient fort at Merom, in depressions found within the earth works, were found striking evidences of food having been cooked and eaten there, and the conclusion drawn by Mr. Putnam is that these pits were the houses of the inhabitants or defenders of the fort, who were probably further protected from the elements and the missiles of assailants by a roof of logs and bark, or boughs. Another writer,* in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at their Boston meeting, August, 1880, says: "There is in this region a peculiar class of mounds, that was for a long time a puzzle to me. They are usually found in groups of from two or three to twenty or thirty, and even more, and are generally on some pleasant knoll or rising ground in the vicinity of a spring or water-course, especially in the vicinity of our prairies or level areas of land. These mounds are from one to three, and, in a few in-

* Hon. William McAdams, Jr., Otterville, Ill.

stances, even four feet in height, and from twenty to fifty feet in diameter. One mound of the group is always larger than the rest, and always occupies the commanding position. Sometimes the group is arranged in a circle; other groups have no apparent design in arrangement. Numbers of these mounds can be seen in the cultivated fields. Although I have made excavations in them, and dug trenches entirely through them, I have found nothing but ashes, charcoal, decayed portions of bones of fishes and animals partially burned, shells from the adjacent streams, flint chippings, and in one or two instances a flint implement of a rude character.

"After examining many of these structures, I am induced to believe that they are possibly the remains of ancient dwellings, made by placing in an upright position the trunks of young trees in a circle, or in parallel rows, the tops of the poles inclining inward and fastened together, the whole being covered with earth and sod to form a roof, or in the same manner as many Indian tribes make their mud lodges; as, for instance, the Mandans and the Omahas. Such a structure, after being repaired from time to time by the addition of more earth on top, would finally, by the decay of the poles, fall inward, and the ruins would form a slight mound. Conant and Putnam describe such mounds in Missouri and Tennessee, some of the largest of these ancient towns being provided with streets and highways. They are also found in Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Putnam has described an inclosed town in Tennessee, in which were many low mounds, or rather, as he calls them, earth circles, that he has pretty conclusively shown to be sites of the lodges or houses of the people."

These are the main evidences brought forward to show that the Indian was the author of the mound system, and probably describe the character of the mounds found in Douglas County. On the farm of Wesley Blaase, in Bourbon Township, some mounds have been found, from one of which human remains were taken. Other elevations, evidently formed by human hands, are found elsewhere in the county, but no proper investigation has been made of them to determine their relation to this race, if indeed they are true mounds. There is no presumption against the facts; but the data given are so insufficient as to leave no ground to base an intel-

ligent opinion. This region was undoubtedly within the range of their influence, and doubtless these mysterious beings roamed over the place now possessed by successive races of red and white men.

THE INDIAN.

The obvious inquiry suggested by these conclusions is, Who succeeded this extinct race? To this question science offers no complete answer. Two hypotheses are entertained as to the origin of the Mound-Builders here. The one supposes them to be of autothionic origin, and that semi-civilization originating here flowed southward, and culminated in the wonderful developments of the Toltecs, of Mexico; the other supposes them to have originated in the South American continent or in Central America, and to have emigrated northward from natural causes, and later to have returned to Mexico, driven from their Northern empire by an irresistible foe, or by a powerful political eruption among themselves. Upon any theory, the line of their most northward advance is pretty clearly defined, and writers upon this subject generally agree that the line of defenses, "extending from the sources of the Alleghany and Susquehanna in New York diagonally across the country, through Central and Northern Ohio, to the Wabash," accurately indicates the region from whence attacks were made and expected, and marks the farthest extent of the Mound-Builders' empire. But what was the character of the foe, what his action on the retreat of the Mound-Builders, and what his final destiny, is an unwritten page of science, for which there exists little data. It is a later suggestion that the North American Indian may be a degenerate but legitimate descendant of the dominant race, or even of the Mound-Builders themselves, but there is a broad chasm to be bridged before these early races can be linked with the aboriginal tribes. Without making any such attempt, however, the Indian naturally succeeds this people in regular historical order, and, passing over the vexed question of his origin, it is sufficient that the whites everywhere found him in full possession of the country.

The natural habitat of the Indian is in the timber, and Douglas County, possessing but little, there are few or no local traditions concerning them. The early French explorers found the tribes of the Illini

Nation along the banks of the Illinois River, where, under La Salle's influence, they were re-enforced by other tribes or remnants of Eastern savages. Subsequently, the Iroquois devastated the upper waters of the Illinois, and the land was occupied by other tribes, among which were the Kickapoos. The later treaties of the General Government brought a number of other tribes to this vicinity, which remained until their general removal from the State about 1832. The grand prairie, however, served only as a great hunting ground to the various tribes located in the State, and seldom afforded a site for a village, save in the heavily timbered margin at some points. In Douglas County there were no such sites, and while there are evidences of their having been here, it was probably only for the purposes of hunting. There is a tradition that the Government Surveyors were attacked by a roving band in the eastern part of the county, and while it is quite possible there is no definite information in regard to it. But few of the early settlers saw any here, as they had generally left before the date of the earliest arrivals. John Hammet, who came to Camargo Township in 1830, was visited by a large number of Indians during his first winter here. Harrison Gill came to Camargo in the same year, and it is related that on one occasion he visited a camp of the natives at Hugo, where his uncle jocosely informed the chief that the younger man was in quest of a wife. The announcement created some commotion among the fair sex, and there was "gathering in hot haste." There was no objection to color, provided he could hunt, and so pressing was the interest manifested by these untutored maidens, that Gill was forced to escape under the plea that he was a poor hunter. During all the intercourse of the savages with early settlers, the Indian showed himself a good citizen, and did not exhibit the usual propensity to steal or molest the whites in any way.

THE PIONEERS.

The open prairie country of Douglas County greatly retarded the settlement of this section of Coles County. A few came here previous to 1850, but the great bulk of the public lands was occupied by actual owners subsequent to that date. The first settlement in Coles County as originally formed was about 1824, and subsequent additions to the white

population found homes at widely separated points, from the Cumberland road on the south, to Camargo on the north. The original pioneer of Douglas County was John Richman, who, in 1829, settled in Camargo Township. He was a native of Greenbrier County, W. Va., and came with his father when a lad of sixteen years to Vermillion County, Ill. The journey was made over the tedious roads of the frontier in wagons accompanied by a drove of sheep, horses and cattle. Here the family lived on and worked a rented farm for some two or three years. In the meanwhile, the father accompanied by a friend made a visit to the Embarrass timber in quest of honey. Here in eight or ten days they secured several barrels of honey, and in the course of their rambles became so enamored with the country that Mr. Richman determined to remove to this region. In May of the following year, 1829, the family removed and took up their residence a mile and a half from the present site of Camargo Village in the timber skirting the Embarrass River. At this time there was not another white family within the present limits of Douglas County, and none in Coles north of Charleston. For upward of a year the Richmans lived in this solitude, when they were joined by Harrison Gill, and perhaps some six months later by Isaac Moss, who settled about a mile east of the present village of Camargo. The Indians were in the neighborhood for three years after the advent of these pioneers, their village occupying the present site of Bridgeport. The savages came in the fall for hunting, and stayed through the winter, and in the spring went north to their corn-fields. The first summer, the Richmans lived in a temporary camp built of logs split in twain, while the male portion of the family devoted their efforts to breaking the prairie, and securing a harvest, but they soon found their team power inadequate for the undertaking, and resorted to the timber. The work of clearing and putting in the crop consumed the time until the 10th of July, when they had the satisfaction of seeing fourteen acres planted with corn. Their next care was to provide a permanent shelter from the rigors of the winter. Logs were procured and partly hewed, when the grim terror of pioneer life, the ague, laid seven of the eleven members of the family prostrate. For several months the family were obliged to give up further work on their improvements, and the winter found them still occupying the original

cabin. On the following year the hewed log house was finished and occupied, and still remains a landmark of the olden time.

Harrison Gill, who may be noted as the first purchaser of land in Douglas County, was a native of Kentucky, and belonged to the family noted in that State. Other branches of the family came to Palestine in Crawford County about 1812, and found refuge in old Fort La Motte for some time. At the pacification of the Indians, the Gills settled on the Sandy Prairie, but James Gill a few years later moved further north and settled on the Embarrass, near the northern lines of the present Cumberland County. On reaching the age of twenty-one, Harrison Gill found himself possessed of a few hundred dollars, and upon the advice of his father proceeded to Illinois to invest his capital in land. Visiting his family relatives in the State, he found his uncle in Cumberland County busy in shingling his first permanent cabin, and at once engaged to assist in completing the job. This done, the two made a tour northward in search of lands for investment. The first point above Charleston where a settlement had been made was at the mouth of Brushy Fork, where Maj. Ashmore had begun an improvement. He was pleased with the appearance of the country, and selected land in the northwest quarter of Section 35, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the same section, in Township 15 north, Range 10 east, and at once repaired to the land office at Palestine, where the entry was properly recorded. The patents which are still retained as a *souvenir* by the family, were signed by Andrew Jackson, as President, on the 8th of March, 1830. Mr. Gill has not been a citizen of the county, having returned to Kentucky soon after his purchase of the land.

John Hammet was scarcely second to Gill in his entry of land in this county; he visited Illinois in 1828, and entered 800 acres of land north of the present site of Camargo Village, in company with Gill. Mr. Hammet was a native of Virginia, from whence he moved to Kentucky, where his son, James R., was born. It was not until the fall of 1830, that he moved to his new purchase. The household goods were brought from Kentucky by teams of horses and oxen—Mrs. Hammet and smaller children coming in a carriage. It was November before the family reached the site of their new home, and before a cabin could be erected, winter

was at hand. The family was therefore obliged to find shelter in a tent with a large fire before the opening to keep off the cold. The under bed ticks had been filled with blue grass seed in Kentucky, and upon these the feather beds were placed, and drawn near the fire. This winter was very severe, as was the following one, which is known as the season of the great snow, and many of the Indians in the vicinity made frequent visits to this new addition to the white settlement. At the time of the arrival of the Hammets, there were only two families of permanent settlers in the territory of Douglas County, though some squatters had taken up their residence in the southern part, and who removed soon afterward. This family suffered great privations during the first years. No provisions had been brought from Kentucky, and everything during the first winter was only to be procured at a point on the Vermillion River, near the present site of Indianola. Their milling was afterward done at a still greater distance, at Eugene, Ind., some forty miles away. John Hammet died in the winter of 1834, leaving the care of the farm and family to his widow, who discharged her responsibilities in a way to show how great a debt the country owes to its pioneer women.

Eli Sargent was a settler in Douglas County in the same year. He was a native of Maryland, but had subsequently emigrated to Ohio where his children were born. Anxious to avail himself of the cheap lands in Illinois, he made a journey here, accompanied only by his son, Snowden. They left home on the 18th of March, and proceeded down the Ohio River to Evansville, Ind., on a flat-boat. Here they continued their journey overland, crossing the Wabash at Vincennes, and directing their course to Paris. Mr. Sargent's original intention was to seek a location in Buffalo Heart Grove in Sangamon County, a point he had greatly admired when he had passed through it, returning from a trip to Missouri two years before. Coming through Walnut Prairie, some fifteen miles below Marshall, Clark Co., Ill., he learned of Walnut Point, on the Embarrass River, where Ashmore had made a setttement. The favorable reports of this location determined him to visit it, and so pleased was he upon examination, that he entered 400 acres here when he returned to Palestine. The household goods were promptly brought forward in wagons, and arrived at the new location in April of 1830, Mrs. Sargent arriving soon

afterward. A wigwam in the Indian fashion was at first erected, and later the usual cabins which served the family as homes for several years. Maj. Ashmore was the only settler in this township (Sargent). In 1834, Mr. Sargent died, leaving his son, Snowden Sargent, to care for the family.

William Brian, a native of Ohio, came to Douglas County in 1834, and entered 160 acres of land in Section 18, Township 16 north, Range 7 east. He arrived at this point in June and erected a cabin, returning then to bring his family, consisting of his wife and four children. He returned to Illinois in the following September, and cultivated his farm for about a year, when he removed to the farm which is known as the old homestead. For several years he was the only resident of what is now Tuscola Township. Jacob Taylor was probably the first settler in Garrett Township. Soon after him came James Drew, who came to the territory of Douglas County in 1839, having, with his father, a job to split rails for Taylor. Land was cheap here at that time, and Drew being only eighteen years of age, thought it a favorable opportunity to secure a start by entering land. He first entered eighty acres, borrowing $100 of Taylor to make the purchase, and contracting to discharge a portion of the debt by day's labor. He put up a split-log house in 1840, and lived with his brother-in-law. At this time, for thirty miles west in the direction of Decatur, there was not a single house. Jacob Mosbarger was among the earliest settlers in Garrett Township. He was a native of Ohio, settled subsequently in Indiana, and in 1845, started with the intention of settling in Iowa. He found it impossible to reach his proposed destination in time to secure a crop before the coming winter, and therefore stopped here to raise one crop, proposing to continue his journey the next season. He was so favorably impressed with the country, however, that he gave up his idea of proceeding to Iowa. He first settled in the edge of the timber on Lake Fork, and rented land. Two years later he settled on Congress land, pre-empting 160 acres, which still remains in the family. Nathan Garrett was another early and prominent man in Garrett Township; he was newly married when he came here in April, 1845, and began life on a capital of $40 in cash, and two horses and a wagon; he began by renting land until 1852, when he entered eighty acres, and has

been successful in amassing considerable property. Benjamin Ellars, a native of Ohio, came to Illinois in 1835. In 1849, he moved to Douglas County, and settled on the west side of the east Okaw timber, just south of the Champaign County line. The family was one of the first to locate in that vicinity. To the west of their improvement on the prairie, there was not a single settler. John D. Murdock, for whom a township in Douglas County was named, was a prominent settler in that section of the county; he was a native of Ohio, but had made a settlement in Fountain County, Ind., but, dissatisfied with the health of the section, he sought a home in a prairie country. His attention was called to this region in 1853, and in July of that year came here to "spy out the land." Pleased with the outlook he would have purchased land, but did not meet with a satisfactory opportunity. On returning home he sold his farm, and in January, 1854, returned, coming to Georgetown, and then by way of Hickory Grove, following the ridge to Camargo. At this time he met with a man of whom he bought some 340 acres at $11 per acre. In the following April he brought his family. A split-log house stood upon the tract at the time of its purchase, but being insufficient for the accommodation of his family, Mr. Murdock prepared a frame house in Indiana, and hauled it to his new purchase where he put it up in readiness for his wife and children.

William W. Young came to Douglas County in the fall of 1853, and was one of the earliest settlers in Newman Township. He was a native of Indiana, and lived for a few years after his marriage on rented land in his native State. He then came to Douglas County accompanied by two of his wife's brothers. After entering 160 acres of land he returned to Indiana, and a year later came with his family to the place chosen for his new home. On their arrival they boarded for a week in the neighborhood, while Mr. Young erected a frame dwelling into which the family moved directly it was completed. J. M. Coolley, one of those accompanying Mr. Young, took up 160 acres on a land warrant in November, 1853. B. C. Nelson came to Douglas County three years later, and bought 320 acres of railroad land on Section 4, Township 16 north, Range 8 east. With the exception of one or two families there were no neighbors nearer than Okaw timber, and the site of Tuscola was a wild prairie covered with tall grass and resin weed.

There was nothing in the character of the country or in the history of the immigrants to this section, to lead to the early formation of villages or thickly settled communities. The pioneers of Douglas County came singly or by twos and threes, and fixed upon an eligible site for farming, and there pitched their tabernacle. Up to the coming of the railroad influence in 1850, Camargo was the only village even on paper, and there was therefore no disturbing influence to divert the even settling up of the country. Camargo dates earliest among the townships of the county in settlement, and counts among the early settlers, the Richmans, Hammets, Gills, Braggs, Watsons and Murdocks. Tuscola claims William Brian, the Hacketts, O. J. Jones, J. W. Smith, G. P. Phinney, B. F. Boggs, B. C. Nelson and others. Garrett, claims the Garretts, Otters, Mullens, Lesters, Goodsons, Mosbargers, Drews, Howes and Ellars. Newman includes among its early settlers Enoch Howell, the Winklers, the Hopkinses, Coolleys, Youngs, Skinners and Shutes. Sargent numbers the family from which it took its name, Ashmores, Gwinns, Reddens, Allisons, Maddox, Casebear and others. Bowdre claims Isaac Davidson, Breedens, Davises and Barnetts. Arcola, the Shaws, Henrys and McCanns; and Bourbon, the Moores, Deharts, Weltons, Nelson Shaw, the Drews and others. In the latter township are quite a number of Germans who came in about 1852, and the years immediately following, and in 1864, the first of a considerable number of the same nationality generally known by the "Amish," a name commonly bestowed upon this sect of religionists.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The country which these pioneers had thus chosen was a hunter's paradise. The prairie and timber were thronged with game of all kinds, and without this the early settler's fare must have been hard indeed. The first comers to this region were considerably in advance of those pioneer industries which mitigate the severities of pioneer life and were forced to make long journeys for the common necessities. Thus cut off from the natural sources of supply, the pioneer was forced to depend upon the resources of the country alone, which, even with the abundance of game, proved but a meager support for the family. Deer were found in unlimited numbers, and the first settlers found no trouble in killing more than

the needs of the family required, right at his own door. Droves, reaching to the number of a hundred, were often seen, and settlers were in the habit of carrying their guns on almost all occasions, and seldom returned from any expedition without an evidence of the abundance of these animals in the shape of a haunch or ham of venison. Wild hogs served also to vary the frontier fare. These were animals that had escaped from the older settlements, and, subsisting upon the nuts and roots of the woodland, had gone wild in the course of nature. They were of a long-legged, gaunt species, and kept the timber pretty closely. They were no particular damage or annoyance to the settlers, but furnished capital hunting sport, and gave a relief to the monotonous recurrence of venison upon the table of the settler. Wolves were of the coyote species, and were found in the open prairie. These were of more annoyance to the settlements, attacking sheep, young pigs and sometimes cattle. They were miserable cowards, never attacking a person, and were hunted and killed as a nuisance. They were small and undersized, making the night dismal with their howling, and when overtaken by the dogs, would fall on their backs and fight much like a cat. On frozen ground, and when filled with a recent meal, they were run down with little difficulty on horseback, as they seemed to avoid the timber, and would risk capture rather than go into it. Pinnated and ruffed grouse, better known as prairie chickens and partridges, were everywhere found in inexhaustible numbers, and furnished a touch of delicacy to the early fare. Wild geese and ducks were to be had in considerable numbers, while in the rivers were found some fine edible fish. With this abundance of what are even now considered luxuries, it would seem at a casual glance that the pioneer life was a life of ease rather than hardship; but when it is considered that these were the sum of their early luxuries, that what we deem the common necessities and find so cheap as to pass almost unnoticed in our estimate of family supplies and expenses, were to the early settlers almost inaccessible and the most expensive; a great change is wrought in our estimate. Salt was more expensive than sugar, and more difficult to procure. Flour could not for a time be procured at any price, and even meal, such as is provided to-day, was unknown on the frontier. And even the variety of game provided, soon failed to answer the purposes of beef and pork. The system exposed to

ravages of disease, and subject to the trying experience of early farm labor, demanded something more substantial than this. Nor could all give their attention to hunting. The prime reason for the presence of most of the pioneers in this country was to build up a home and lay the foundations for a future competence, and to accomplish this the larger part of the community centered here had only their hands with which to accomplish their mission. It was no uncommon occurrence to find men surrounded by this profusion of game who never shot a deer, and occasionally one who never owned a gun.

LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE.

The pioneers who formed the early settlements in this county were generally familiar with the isolation, and inured to the hardships and privations of frontier life, but with all this the open prairie presented difficulties to which they had hitherto been a stranger. From the standpoint of this later day, when the adaptability of the prairie has been so abundantly proven, it seems unfortunate that the early experiences of these pioneers led them to cling to the timbered portions of the country where foul water and miasma aggravated the inevitable discomforts of frontier existence. Life in a new country is everywhere subjected to the misery of malarious diseases. The clearing off of timber or the breaking-up of prairie sod, involving the rapid decay of large quantities of vegetable matter, gave rise to the inevitable miasma, which wrought its sure work upon the system. Such sickness was generally confined to the last of the summer and fall. There was but little sickness in winter, except a few lingering fall cases that had become chronic; there were but few cases after severe frosts, and the spring and early summer were perfectly healthy. It was commonly remarked that when the bloom of the resin weed and other yellow flowers appeared, it was time to look for the ague. The first spring flowers on the prairie were mostly pink and white, then followed purple and blue, and about the middle of August yellow predominated. High water in spring, flooding the bottoms and filling the lagoons and low places along the streams, and then drying off with the hot sun of July and August, was a fruitful cause of disease, and in such localities it was often quite sickly, while the higher prairie was compara-

tively exempt. With these evils the pioneer was generally forced to struggle alone. Physicians were very few, and often so far situated from the scattered settlements that it took a day's ride to reach them. But where they were found within practical distance, the urgent necessity for the practice of every economy led the settlers to depend upon their own skill. Boneset, Culver's physic (root), and a long list of teas and herb decoctions were to be found in every cabin, and most of the ailments incident to a frontier were generally made to yield to them. To have a severe case of malarial fever or several seasons' run of the ague was expected by each new-comer, and none were considered as having been fully inducted into all the mysteries of citizenship until they had had the regular malarial experience.

THE CABIN.

The early settlers brought with them nothing but what the necessities of the situation demanded. One wagon generally sufficed to bring the family, household furniture, farming implements, and frequently two or three months' supplies. It requires no great amount of consideration to conclude that luxuries, or even comforts, could find no place in such an outfit, and so the pioneer, after constructing a shelter for his family, found his skill and ingenuity taxed to their utmost to supply this deficiency. It was necessary to manufacture tables, chairs and bedsteads before they could be used, and some of the most striking incidents of frontier life are founded upon this universal dearth of ordinary comforts. Hand tools were always a part of the load when possessed by the emigrant, but in the absence of these the ax accomplished all that was necessary. A section of a good-sized log, smoothed with an ax and furnished with a rough back, or often without a back of any sort, and legs, took the place of chairs. A rude bedstead was often constructed in the corner of the cabin with a single leg, the two sides of the structure supporting the rest of the bedstead which was framed in the logs. Upon this the bed cord, which could be easily brought, was arranged, or in its absence, deer-hide thongs. This or simply a heap of brush supported the "tick," which was brought with the family, and filled with leaves and dried grass until the first crop supplied a better substitute in the husks.

The cabin itself displayed the ingenuity of the pioneer and the pov-

erty of his resources. A log pen, with a single door and window, the latter closed with greased paper or left open, and the door provided with a simple blanket, the fireplace constructed of such loose stones as could be found, and the chimney built up of sticks protected with a covering of mud; the roof of "shakes" split from a straight-grained tree, and held in place by weight poles, completed the *tout ensemble* of the early homes. At first there was often no floor but the ground, but generally slabs split out from the unseasoned timber were smoothed with the ax and made to do good service as a protection from the bare earth. When the door was constructed, these "puncheons" served as the material from which it was constructed, wooden pins taking the place of nails, and wooden hinges, latch and bars serving the purposes of the modern builder's hardware.

THE FARM.

These preliminaries accomplished, the most urgent necessity was to secure a crop. The plows were crude affairs, strong and serviceable, but requiring great team power and considerable mechanical skill in the plowman. The sod was found tough, not easily "tamed," and very uncertain in producing a first crop. So tenacious was the turf, that the furrow turned out one unbroken strip of earth, and occasionally, when not especially careful, the plowman had the disappointment of seeing yards of this leathery soil turn back to its natural position, necessitating the tedious operation of turning it all back again by hand. The expenditure of all this labor was generally well repaid the first year, if the sod became thoroughly rotted, even though it produced but a small crop. Oftentimes the second and third plowing showed the soil stubborn and unkind. Few, even among farmers, know much of the labor involved in "breaking prairie," unless they have experienced its obstacles and overcome them. Corn was the only crop planted at first, and this furnished food for man and beast. A few years later, it was a mark of unusual prosperity to be able to furnish wheat bread to especial guests. The first crop was generally planted by cutting a gash in the inverted sod with an ax, dropping in the corn and closing it by another blow beside the first; or it was dropped in every third furrow, and the sod turned on it; if the corn was so placed as to find the space between the furrows, it would find

daylight; if not, the result of the planting was extremely doubtful. Of course cultivation in this case was impossible, and if the crows and squirrels gave the crop an opportunity to mature, it generally proved a satisfactory return. Later, the culture of wheat was begun, and with the increase of markets has grown to larger proportions.

Most of the settlers brought in horses and cows, but the former pretty generally gave way to oxen for working purposes. Hogs and sheep were occasionally brought in at first, but generally they were a later importation. All these animals were supported with little cost. The wide range of wild grass afforded excellent pasture and hay. With the range the early settlers had, their cattle would put on more flesh and in less time than on any other pasture. The sedge which grew along the sloughs was the first to start in the spring, and furnished the earliest pasture. The bent or blue-joint, which was principally found along the sides of the sloughs, or, in the vernacular of the pioneer, "between the dry and wet land," was preferred by stock to all other varieties, especially when mixed with the wild pea-vine. This made the best hay, and, as its yield was very large, was generally selected for this purpose. But the combined ravages of stock and scythe rapidly exterminated it, so that in many cases the ground where it grew became almost bare of vegetation. The stock and the farmer then resorted to upland grasses, but before the settlers multiplied so as to limit the range of the stock, the older and more experienced of the herd would go long distances to find their favorite pasture, often necessitating on the part of the pioneer a hunt of several days to recover them.

The native grasses were scarcely less marked for their medicinal qualities. Cattle and horses seemed to be remarkably free from disease so long as they could find plenty of wild grass and hay to feed upon. Horses raised upon the prairie were said never to be afflicted with the heaves, while horses brought here, suffering with this malady, were speedily cured by simply feeding on the native grasses. This advantage, however, was somewhat offset by the colic which this rank grass frequently produced in horses with fatal effect.

MILLS AND MARKETS.

No sooner was a crop secured than the lack of any proper means to

reduce it to the necessities of the household was made painfully apparent. So long as the corn was soft, it was grated on rude graters, made by punching holes through a piece of tin. After it became hard, it was sometimes parched and ground in a coffee mill, and at other times pounded in a rudely constructed mortar. A stump was hollowed out by burning and scraping to serve as a mortar. Over this was suspended from a "sweep" a pestle, to the end of which was fixed an iron wedge, and with this rude machinery bushels of corn were broken sufficiently fine to use in the various ways common to pioneer days. The finest was used in corn-pones and dodgers, while the coarser was used as hominy, the separation being effected by means of a sieve made of a perforated deerskin stretched tightly over a frame. Corn-crackers were put up in various settlements at an early date, but these did but little better work than the mortar. They did the work quicker, and such a mill was kept running night and day, while the patrons coming from distances of fifteen or twenty miles would wait patiently for a day or two to get their grist. But for flour, the only resort was to Eugene, Ind., where an older settlement had secured the advantages of a flouring mill. The demand for groceries was limited to the means for purchasing, which were generally of the most slender sort. There was but little to sell, and then the only market was at Chicago, where the settlers hauled hundreds of bushels of shelled corn to sell at 30 cents per bushel. Coonskins, however, were almost land-office money. Fur buyers were an institution of the early times here, and many a quarter section was purchased with the price of these skins.

There were some luxuries, however, that could be secured without money. Bee trees were, in many parts of the country, found in great numbers, and no piece of timber was entirely devoid of them. It sometimes required an expert to find them, and some united pleasure and profit in this sort of hunting. An experienced hunter would go out in a bright, warm day in winter or late fall and burn some honey comb, which seldom failed to attract the game to the honey, which was provided for them. Loading up with this, the bee would rise, circling in the air, and then fly straight to its tree. It was then the hunter's business to follow the fleet-winged insect closely, and thus discover its secret. To do this

required an expert, and there were few who were marked for their success. Sometimes, a number of bees from a single tree, at no great distance, were attracted. These do not rise in circles, but darting to and fro in a straight line, make the course plain enough to be easily followed, but this is rare. In other cases, the best that can be done is to discover the direction of the bee's flight, and taking this—against the sun if possible—to stumble along with upturned gaze, scanning every tree for the tell-tale hole or crack. But when the tree was found, the battle was but half won. This must be felled, and the occupants dispossessed of their stores. When the hollow extended down to the point where the ax must penetrate it, the hunter was often obliged to decamp in hot haste as soon as the blows had aroused the swarm.

The bee was easily domesticated, and many of the settlers captured swarms, placed them in sections of hollow logs, and in a little while possessed a constant source of supply for the table and the market. In some cases this was the principal source for the sweetening used in the culinary work of the cabin, and was the basis of a favorite drink. "Metheglin" was made of steeped honey comb, and honey fermented. It was counted an excellent drink, and much preferred to cider, and when strengthened by age became a powerful intoxicant. This, however, has passed away with many other of the homely joys of pioneer days.

The ready tact of the pioneer housewives, and the unpampered tastes of that early day, found a good substitute for fruit in the pumpkin. When frozen, they were prepared and stewed down to a sirup, which furnished a very acceptable substitute for sugar or molasses in the absence of honey, and mixed with fresh stewed pumpkin formed a desirable sweetmeat. They were planted in considerable numbers, and stored in a vault constructed underneath the haystacks to be fed to the cattle during the winter. Well may this "fruit loved of boyhood" be apostrophized by the poet, and honorably be placed in a State's coat of arms.

PRAIRIE TRAVEL.

Neighborhoods extended over a wide area of country, and a journey of fifteen miles was not considered a great undertaking for an afternoon's visit. Roads were few, and the prairie, easily cut up, often presented at

points where lines of travel were obliged, by the conformation of the land, to unite, bog holes, that proved almost impassable. So long as the paucity of settlement allowed a pretty free selection of route, mud holes could be generally evaded, and a worn track avoided. But this practice had its disadvantages. In a country without continuous fences and few landmarks, save the groves, it requires some skill and an intimate knowledge of the country to successfully cross even a small prairie in daylight. Crossing the uncultivated prairie at night was a very uncertain venture even to the most expert. If the night was clear, the stars were a reliable guide, and the pioneers became quite proficient in the simpler rudiments of astronomy. In a cloudy night, and a snowy or foggy day, their resources were less sure. A steady wind often proved the only guide. The traveler, getting his bearings, would note how the wind struck his nose—the right or left ear—and then, keenly alive to these sensations, would so maintain his course as to keep the bearing of the wind always the same, and regardless of all other guides, would generally reach his destination without difficulty. To do this required no little skill and a steady wind. If the latter changed gradually, the better the skill, the wider the traveler diverged from his true course. Without these guides, it was a mere accident if a person succeeded in crossing even a small prairie. The tendency is to move in a circle, and when this is once begun and observed by the traveler, the only resource is to camp in the most convenient place and manner, and wait for morning. Each family had its signal light, which served to mark the place of the cabin. It was a frequent practice to erect a pole by the chimney, upon which a lighted lantern was placed. Others had a light in the window, which often saved a dreary night's experience on the open prairie.

Such experiences, unpleasant in mild weather, were too often fatal in the winter season. The trackless prairie, covered with a deceptive expanse of snow, and swept by a fierce blast, which pierced the most ample clothing and the hardiest frame, made the stoutest heart waver. Journeys were seldom undertaken in such circumstances, save under stress of the most urgent necessity. But nearly every early settler can remember some experience in winter-season traveling, while some never reached the home they sought, or the end of the journey reluctantly begun.

With the settlement of the prairie, and the regular laying-out of roads, traveling became less dangerous, though scarcely less difficult. The amount of labor which could be devoted by the few people in the scattered settlements, made but little effect upon the roads of the country, which seemed particularly exposed, by the character of the soil and the conformation of its surface, to the unfavorable action of rain, and even now the farming community pays a heavy annual tribute to muddy, impassable roads.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

THE act forming the county of Douglas provided that on its formation an election should be held within the limits of the new county for the regular officials. This occurred on the second Monday of April following, and resulted in the choice of James Ewing as Judge, and John D. Murdock and Robert Hopkins as Associate Judges; John Chandler as Clerk; A. G. Wallace, Circuit Clerk and Recorder; S. B. Logan, Sheriff; William Hancock, Treasurer; and H. C. Niles, Surveyor. The convention for the nomination of these officers was held in a board shanty on the McCarty farm, two and a half miles east of Tuscola, and the nominations were made and nominees elected without reference to party or politics. On Thursday morning, April 28, 1859, the County Court convened in the oldest village in the county, Camargo. At this meeting, it was ordered that an election be held on the 30th day of May, 1859, "to choose between the points of Tuscola and Arcola, contesting points for the county seat." This was the great question, that next to the vital one of forming the county, that absorbed the public interest. By paragraph 6 of the enabling act, it was provided that at the election of officers, votes should be cast for a permanent seat of justice, and if no choice was made, another election should be held within sixty days to choose between the two contesting points receiving the highest votes for this object. It was not expected that the first ballot would decide the question. Several points were presented, but the real contest lay between Camargo, Tuscola and Arcola, and in this trial vote the effort on the part of each was to secure enough votes to give it a place in the final contest. This election was generally fairly conducted, though it is charged that Arcola got suf-

ficient illegal votes to beat Camargo for the second place. This made the adherents of Camargo doubly enthusiastic in favor of Tuscola in the election provided for by the above-mentioned order. The canvassing was spirited and the ballot prodigious. The struggle was not so much to get the greatest number of legal voters to support the claims of the respective towns, but to get the largest number of votes recorded. Repeating was the order of the day. Tuscola, which cast fourteen votes to two for incorporation, in the same year cast over 6,000 votes for the county seat; Arcola with about the same population, cast about 5,000 votes, and Camargo about 3,700 votes. The rest of the county, not so greatly interested, voted properly but proved of no importance in the question. There were a good many employes upon the larger farms in the county, and these men voted early and often, and the various poll-books show how widespread the interest was in this matter by exhibiting the names of every postmaster in the United States as voters on the question. It is said that when the various poll-books were sent in to Tuscola before the Judges of election had canvassed the vote, a few of the adherents of Tuscola, in their anxiety, weighed the poll-books to ascertain if there was any difference in the weight of the recorded opinion of the contesting localities. The court, however, decided in favor of Tuscola, and while the fraudulent votes were plainly apparent, it was looked upon as a great joke in which the biter had been bitten, and the issue accepted as final. Some indiscreet action was taken by the defeated party to contest the election, but it proceeded no further than the initial action in the Coles County Court, and was allowed to die a natural death.

Camargo was made the temporary seat of justice, and it was there that the first county court held their first meetings. There was little of permanent interest in the first transactions of the county court. The first business was to arrange and name the precincts of the new county; to provide for donations for the erection of county buildings, for grand and petit juries and for the election to choose a county seat. This occupied the three sessions previous to March, 1860, and if it makes no great showing of executive ability, it may be a consolation to learn that it was ordered at the first session "that the court, sheriff and clerk charge nothing for their services for the present term of court." There was no

cash in the treasury and the first "county order" was appropriated in payment of Judge Ewing, during the June term, 1859, and amounted to $6.

THE FIRST PRECINCTS.

When the county was formed, the territory embraced within its limits had been divided by the Coles County Court into the following precincts: Brushy Fork, Oakland, Albany, Collins, Tuscola, Arcola and North Okaw. These precincts included something more than the present territory of the county; Collins and Oakland embraced a portion of what is now Coles County. It is difficult to determine the lines of these precincts from the data at hand, but the rivers usually formed the dividing lines so far as possible. Those portions of the territory most thickly settled, were divided to accommodate the settlers; and the other portions thrown together for legal and voting purposes, to be re-divided when the increase of population would warrant it. At the first session of the new county court, it was ordered that "that portion of the Collins Precinct lying within the county of Douglas, be and is hereby made an election precinct, to be called Deer Creek, with the place of voting at the schoolhouse near Levi Osborne's; and that that portion of Oakland Precinct lying within the county of Douglas, be and is hereby made an election precinct to be called Sargent, with the place of voting at the schoolhouse near Andrew Gwinn's." At the same meeting Albany Precinct was changed to Camargo. At the second meeting of the court it was ordered that "that portion of Township 16 north, Range 7 east, lying west of the Okaw River, be and is hereby constituted an election precinct and called Garrett, with the place of holding elections at the house of Isaac L. Jordan." There were thus at the opening of the June session, 1859, the following precincts: Brushy Fork, Sargent, Camargo, Deer Creek, Tuscola, Arcola, Garrett and North Okaw. At the March session, 1860, it was ordered that the several precincts in the county be and are hereby bounded as follows:

Newman.—The precinct of Newman, beginning at the northeast corner of the county; thence west with the county line to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 16 north, Range 10 east; thence south with the section line to the south line of said township; thence west to

the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 15 north, Range 10 east; thence south on the section line to the southwest corner of Section 15, same township, same range; thence east to the county line; thence north with the county line to the place of beginning.

Sargent.—Beginning at the southeast corner of the county; thence north with the county line to the northeast corner of Section 21, Township 15 north, Range 14 west; thence west with south line of Newman Precinct to the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 15 north, Range 10 east; thence south to the center thread of the Embarrass; thence down the same to the south line of the county; thence east with the county line to the southeast corner of the same.

Deer Creek.—Beginning where the center thread of the Embarrass River crosses the south line of the county; thence up the same to where it crosses the center line of Township 15 north; thence west on said line to the northwest corner of Section 22 in Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence south on the section line to the south line of the county; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 15, in Township 14 north, Range 10 east; thence north and east with the county line to place of beginning.

Arcola.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 9 east; thence north on the section line to the northeast corner of Section 21, Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 20, Township 15 north, Range 8 east; thence south one mile; thence west to the range line; thence south to the south line of Township 15; thence west with said township line to the west line of the county; thence to the southwest corner of the county; thence east with the county line to the place of beginning.

Bourbon.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 15 north, Range 7 east; thence north two miles; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west to the center thread of the Okaw River; thence north with the same to the north line of Township 15; thence west to the county line; thence south to the south line of said township; thence east with the township line to the place of beginning.

Garrett.—All that portion of Township 16 north, Range 7 east, lying west of the center thread of the Okaw River.

Tuscola.—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 6, Township 16 north, Range 9 east; thence west on the county line to the center thread of the Okaw River; thence down the same to the north line of the south half of Section 1, Township 15 north, Range 7 east; thence east to the east line of said Section 1; thence south half a mile; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 7, Township 15 north, Range 8 east; thence south to the northwest corner of Section 17, same township; thence east half a mile; thence south to the south line of the section; thence east on the section line to the southeast corner of Section 18, in Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence north to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 5, same township and range; thence east to the east line of said section; thence north to the township line; thence west to the southeast corner of Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 9 east; thence north with the section line to the place of beginning.

Camargo.—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 16 north, Range 10 east; thence west with the county line to the northwest corner of Section 5, Township 16 north, Range 9 east; thence south to the township line; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 5, Township 15, Range 9 east; thence south to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 5; thence west to the west line of said Section 5; thence to the southwest corner of Section 17, same township and range; thence east to the center thread of the Embarrass River; thence down the same to the east line of Section 20, Township 15, Range 10 east; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north to the township line; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 16 north, Range 10 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

The precincts thus formed differed materially from the corresponding townships of the present, the particulars of which are reserved for a more specific description in the description of each township.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

There were no changes in the precincts until township organization

was adopted in 1868, under the general law of the State. The growth of population and the development of the early settlement had changed circumstances so much that a change of division lines had become a necessity, and the change of organization afforded an excellent opportunity. On December 5, 1867, the County Court made the following record: "Whereas, at a general election, held in said county of Douglas on the 5th day of November, 1867, the question for and against township organization was submitted to the legal voters of said county; and whereas, for township organization having received a majority of all the votes passed at said election, it is therefore ordered that Joseph B. McCown, Henry B. Evans and Lucius McAlister be and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners to divide the said county of Douglas into towns or townships, and make a written report." On March 3, 1868, the committee made their report, in which they "divided said county into towns, and gave names thereto attached." It will be observed that when the first precincts were defined in March, 1860, a further change in the names was made, so that Brushy Fork became Newman, and North Okaw became Bourbon. In the division of the county into townships, the names were retained, and the limits changed, and for the sake of a ready reference, the boundaries of the report are here given:

Newman.—Newman was formed beginning at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 16 north, Range 14 west; thence along the county line to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 16 north, Range 10 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 34, same township and range; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 15 north, Range 10 east; thence south to the southwest corner of said Section 2; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 1, same township and range; thence north to the southwest corner of Section 6, Township 15 north, Range 11 east; thence east to the county line; thence north on the county line to the place of beginning.

Camargo.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 16 north, Range 10 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 5, Township 16 north, Range 9 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 32, same township and range; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence

south to the southwest corner of said Section 4; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 3, Township 15 north, Range 10 east; thence north to the northeast corner of said Section 3; thence west to the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 16 north, Range 10 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

Tuscola.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 6, Township 16 north, Range 9 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 16 north, Range 8 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 31, same township and range; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 15 north, Range 8; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 7, same township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 8, Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 5, Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence west to the southeast corner of Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 9 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

Garrett.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 16 north, Range 7 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 6, same township and Range; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 31, same township and range; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 15 north, Range 7 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 7, same township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 12, same township and range; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 1, same township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 16 north, Range 7 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

Sargent.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 9, Township 15 north, Range 14 west; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 7, Township 15 north, Range 11 east; thence south to the northeast corner of Section 12, Township 15 north, Range 10 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 9, same township and range; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 10 east (to the county line); thence east on the county line to the southeast corner of Section 4, Township 14 north, Range 14 west; thence north on the county line to the place of beginning.

Deer Creek.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 8, Township 15 north, Range 10 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 9, Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 9 east; thence east along the county line to the southeast corner of Section 17, Township 14 north, Range 10 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

Arcola.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 17, Township 15 north, Range 9 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 15 north, Range 8 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 14 north, Range 8 east; thence east on the county line to the southeast corner of Section 17, Township 14 north, Range 9 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

Bourbon.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 13, Township 15 north, Range 7 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 15 north, Range 7 east; thence south on the county line to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 14 north, Range 7 east; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 14 north, Range 7 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

These townships remained thus until September 12, 1882, when J. D. Murdock appeared before the Board of Supervisors, and presented a petition for the erection of a new township out of Camargo and Newman, to be called Murdock. The final decision was deferred until the following December, when, after hearing the remonstrances, the board granted the petition, and erected Murdock Township December 7, with the following bounds: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 16 north, Range 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and running from thence south to the south line of said Township 16; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 2, in Township 15 north, Range 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of said Section 2; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 5, in Township 15 north, Range 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian; thence north to the northwest corner of said Section 5; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian; thence north to the northwest corner

of Section 1, in said Township 16; thence east with and upon the north line of said Township 16 to the place of beginning.

The county is thus divided into nine townships. Of these, Newman is nearly all prairie. The country rises toward the north, and forms a narrow rise of land, generally known as "the ridge," and the outlook from this elevation is more extended than from any other point in the county. The township contains a fine farming region, and several of the finest farms in the county. The village divides the interests of the people between agricultural and mercantile pursuits, and the latter, supported by the productive region about the village, are thriving and building up a vigorous competition for the first commercial honors of the county. Camargo, the oldest settlement in the county, is principally devoted to agricultural pursuits. It is pleasantly divided between timber and prairie land, and while the village, which bears the same name, is the oldest one of the county, its early prestige has largely passed away. The farmers are largely engaged in stock feeding and raising, and have probably the most thoroughbreds in Douglas County. Tuscola is principally prairie. Hackett's Grove in an early day was a conspicuous landmark, and, though dwarfed in importance by the later growth of timber, it is still the finest grove in the township. The county seat, however, attracts the general interest, and is the great feature of the township. Garrett is well timbered, and is one of the finest farming sections in the county. Atwood, laid out by the Illinois Central Railroad, is a thriving village, and the center of influence in this vicinity. Sargent Township is about one-half timber, and is intersected by the Embarrass River. Brushy Fork timber was an attractive point to the early settlers, and one of the earliest settlements was made here. It has no village, but a post office, known as Brushy Fork by the department, and as Nip and Tuck by the people, here furnishes a recognized center. Bowdre, known as Deer Creek until 1868, is not so good a farming region as other parts of the county. It is rather low and wet, and probably has more timber than other sections. Hindsboro, on the Illinois Midland Railroad, is a thriving village in this township. Arcola is all prairie, and was consequently less early in its settlement than those containing timber. Broom corn is the great crop of the farmers here, and the village of Arcola is the principal market in the county

for this product. The village is the principal one in point of population in the county, and closely competes with Tuscola for the place of first importance. Bourbon Township is intersected by the Okaw River and its tributaries, and is plentifully supplied with timber. Arthur, on its western margin, is a thriving village, which draws its business from portions of two counties. The main interest of the township is in its agriculture, and some of the thriftiest farmers are found here. Murdock, though latest formed, is by no means of the least importance. It was formed from some of the finest portions of the county, both in relation to its natural wealth and the character of its citizens. A small railroad village bears the name of the township, and serves to bring mail facilities and groceries nearer to the people here than more remote towns.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the act forming Douglas County, there was no requirement of a donation on the part of the persons interested in its location. This was an important feature in the acts forming a large number of the earlier counties, but in these cases the great objection to their formation was their ability to sustain the necessary expense of independent existence. In many cases, the great expense of erecting county buildings being provided for, the ability of the new community kept pace with its responsibilities and necessities. In the case of Douglas County the necessity for such a provision did not exist, and it is questionable whether the citizens were willing to invite a competition in donations. After the county was formed and organized, however, the county court authorized the clerk "to receive and file for record any and all donations that may be offered; and property secured to the county court for the use of the people of the county, conditioned for the location of the county seat at either Tuscola or Arcola." The record was a barren one. No such donation was offered, though Ficklin and Baker, owning land adjoining the village of Tuscola, did offer in an informal way a certain donation if the county seat was located on their land. There is no record of this donation, and the proposed donors did not consider their proposition binding when the seat of justice was fixed at Tuscola, but in the proceedings of the county court in December, 1859, its action in the matter is recorded as follows:

"It is hereby ordered by the court, that the action in reference to the Baker and Ficklin donation be suspended for the present, and remain as it now stands until the next March term of the court, and in the meantime would invite the proprietors of the town of Tuscola to make any proposition which they may feel disposed to, by way of a donation for the purpose of building a court house, believing that anything like a reasonable donation on the part of the said town proprietors would settle this vexed question amicably, and to this end we would defer any further action in the premises until said court." There was a disposition on the part of some to remove the county buildings to the site proposed by Baker and Ficklin in order to secure a donation from the town proprietors. But there were too many other interests beside those of the town proprietors involved, and the question was not a little "vexed." By the time of the March session in 1860, the county court had taken a less independent position. At this session the record gives the situation as follows: "Inasmuch as it is indispensible to have a house erected suitable for a court house and county offices, and the court not feeling able at this time to erect such building without assistance, the court hereby agrees to proceed without delay to erect a house of suitable dimensions for the accommodation of said object, upon some eligible lot in the town plat of Tuscola, to be selected by the court, provided there be donated for the purpose and secured to the county court for the use of the people of the county, in money or town lots, or any means that may be made available in the sum of not less than $2,000, exclusive of the lot aforesaid, for the building." If town lots were donated, the value was to be ascertained by the appointment of appraisers. James Davis was appointed to secure a donation as suggested. By the following June, a donation of some sixteen lots in the plat of the original town of Tuscola, together with some cash subscription, was secured, and Lot 14, in Block 39, of the original plat selected as the building site. A contract was at once entered into with Michael Noel and William Chandler for the erection of a court house at a cost of $1,900, and was received in September, 1861. This building was a two-story frame structure, which faced the present court house from the north. The court room was in the lower story, with the offices below. Before its erection the County Clerk had his office in the

old Stanley House, and the Circuit Clerk in another building in the business portion of the village. This building was considered only a temporary affair and seems in appearance more like a warehouse than a public building. It still serves in that capacity on the original site.

The Brick Court House.—The first court house, while a great advantage over none at all, was by no means satisfactory. It was neatly painted and furnished with blinds, but was not plastered until 1863. The old-fashioned arrangement of placing the offices above was objectionable, and the whole building greatly inferior to the public structures in other counties. The necessity for a jail was a pressing one, and all these considerations contributed to hastening the erection of a substantial court house and jail. In the meantime, Block C, of the original town, was donated by the town company in consideration "that a court house of a substantial character should be erected on it within four years from March 17, 1864. The grounds to be used exclusively for county buildings, and also conditioned that when it ceased to be used for such purposes, it should revert to the grantors." In compliance with these conditions, the court ordered, on March 28, 1864, "that the court do proceed to let and build a court house and jail, to be erected in the town of Tuscola, county of Douglas, and State of Illinois; to carry out the foregoing object it is *Ordered*, That O. S. Kinney, architect, of Chicago, be appointed and authorized to draw the plans and specifications for the same, and when drawn, advertise the same to be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders. The court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The same may be let in whole or in part. The successful bidder or bidders shall be required to enter into bond with sufficient security in the penal sum of one-half of the contract or contracts for the faithful performance of their contract or contracts, to be paid monthly, the court reserving twenty per centum." Bids were advertised for in the *Douglas County Shield* and in the Chicago *Times* and *Tribune*, and elicited the following proposals: On the carpenter work, J. H. Tyrel bid $10,000; Thomas Moffat, $8,691; J. D. Riney & Co., $11,500; Strother Moore, $9,300; C. B. Leach, $7,700; John Millex, $8,600; on the masonry, John Moffat, $17,035; John Millex, $19,400; George and Henry Hebard, $15,000; on both branches of the work, Thomas Moffat bid

$25,000. The contracts were finally awarded to C. B. Leach, for the carpenter work at $7,700, and to the Hebards, for the masonry, at $15,000. For his services, the architect was paid $750. The specifications called for a three-storied brick edifice, with the jail on the ground floor, the county offices above and the court room above these.

Ground was at once broken and the construction began, but the structure had hardly proceeded beyond this point when the sudden rise of the price of materials and labor threatened the contractors with bankruptcy and brought the work to a standstill. On November 16, 1865, the court entered in its record a concise history of the whole difficulty, which may be pertinently quoted here. The record proceeds with, "whereas, subsequent to the letting of the several contracts for building the court house and jail, materials and labor having advanced, the masons declined to commence the work at their contract price; the outside pressure for building the court house being great, the court by verbal agreement with George and Henry Hebard, contractors for doing the masonry, agreed to give them an advance of twenty per centum on their contract if they would commence and push the work to completion, in accordance with the written agreement, specifications, etc., the original contract having expired by limitation on the 1st day of September, 1865. At the first meeting of the court thereafter, the said masons' contract was extended without prejudice to the 30th day of October, 1865, and the said extended contract having expired, and a large portion of the work incomplete, and the works almost at a standstill, the court thereupon made their proposition to Henry Hebard, George Hebard being confined to a bed of sickness, that they would grant to them, the said Hebards, the privilege of superintending the work, hiring the hands and procuring materials, to the completion of the work, the county becoming responsible to, and paying the hands for, material, from time to time, from the date hereof, to the completion of the work, also paying to the Hebards a reasonable compensation per day during the progress of the work, to meet their ordinary expenses, and when the work shall be completed, have a fair settlement, and receive any balance that may be due them, in accordance with their contract and the verbal agreement above named, less the sum of $950, as awarded to C. B. Leach, carpenter, as damages for delays on the part

of the masons, and a reasonable damage for non-uniformity in color of walls, and inferior materials, etc., the same to be adjusted fairly and in strict justice to all the parties to the contract, which proposition was rejected by Henry Hebard, the present contractor, on the part of the masons. The court thereon authorized by an order, made of record, that J. M. Smith employ some suitable person to superintend the work and push the same to completion." A few days subsequently, Henry Hebard commenced work again on the court house and expressed his willingness to accept the court's proposition, agreeing to prosecute the work to a final completion. The structure was finished and occupied in the spring of 1866. The contract price, including masonry and carpenter work, was less than $25,000, but owing to the advance of 20 per cent upon the stone, wood and iron contracts, the amount was considerably increased. The masonry cost, including advance, extras, etc., $18,000, and the other parts of the work swelled the cost to some $42,000. At the time, this sum was not too large for a building constructed according to the specifications, but the completed building was a failure in many respects. The walls were constructed of unevenly burned brick, and these of inferior quality, so that the building presented the appearance of a convalescent patient after a bad case of small-pox. The tiling of the floor in the hall was poorly laid, and the stone steps were almost ready to topple when finished. Since its completion, the original slate roof has been replaced by tin and that by shingles; the walls have been painted and penciled, and scarcely a year has passed without a bill for repairs on it. The original plan seems to have been a good one. The main floor is occupied by the offices of the Circuit Clerk, Sheriff and Treasurer on the south side of the hall, and by the offices of the County Clerk and Supervisor's room on the north side. Between the County Clerk's room and the room of the Supervisors is a fire-proof room for the storage of the records. A similar room on the opposite side of the hall provides for the court records. The court room above is reached by a flight of stairs on either side of the front end of the hall, the common landing being over the front entrance. A short corridor leads to a double doorway through which the court room is gained. This is provided with commodious and unusually comfortable arrangements for the Judge, jury and the bar, and semi-circular seats

which rise by steps toward the rear of the room for the audience. The walls are decorated with appropriate frescoes, a medallion on either side of the west wall representing the early and late methods of agriculture. None of the offices are expensively furnished, but the office of the County Clerk has profited by the good taste and energy of the present incumbent, J. N. Outcelt, and is one of the finest offices, and most complete in its appointments in Southern Illinois. Everything about it is neat and convenient, and in its arrangement and cost of equipment may well serve as a model for surrounding counties.

The Jail.—As a rule, the county jail receives much less attention than it should from the "powers that be." The principal expense is put upon the court house, to the extent too often of exhausting the resources of the community, and the jail is made a cheap job, and poor as it is cheap. In Douglas County the double demand for county buildings was met in rather a unique way, the court house and jail being combined in one building. Until this provision, the jails of other counties were brought in requisition for the incarceration of criminals. This was an expensive method and tedious in its delays, and was to be tolerated only so long as necessity compelled it. This was a part of the pressure brought to hurry forward the construction of the new court house. The experiment in combining the two structures is not an unqualified success. The limited scope allowed the architect, has resulted in a very unsatisfactory arrangement for the comfort of the jailer's family as well as for the security of the prisoners. The main entrance is reached beneath the stone steps leading to the office floor of the court house. On either side of a wide hall are situated the rooms of the jailer's apartment. The floor is some two feet below the surface of the ground, and the window sills not over eighteen inches above, so that the rooms in the most favorable season are pervaded with a musty odor and damp atmosphere. Some of these rooms have no direct outlet to the sun or air, and in these all clothing soon collects a ruinous and dangerous dampness. The hall continues through the building in an east and west direction. In the west half of the building on the north side are two rooms intended for female or insane prisoners, and were originally guarded simply by brick partitions and ordinary windows. On the south side is a vault of brick and heavy stone with six

cells, only large enough for a person to lay down in. These have no opening to the outer air for either light or ventilation, and are unfit for the confinement of animals, much less for human beings. With all this seclusion the jail lacked the only possible merit of security. Most of the windows were guarded with heavy bars of iron, but a practical demonstration was made of its insecurity against the ingenuity of a determined prisoner. The brick partition in the less secure rooms was broken through, and an escape effected through one of the ungarded windows. Subsequently the windows were all heavily barred, a grate was fixed across the midway of the hall, and the corridor opening from the cells was sheathed with boiler iron. There was still great objection to the apartments on the score of drainage and ventilation. The grand jury condemned it in 1871 and 1872, without eliciting any practical response from the Board of Supervisors, and in 1874, the jury presented the following paper: "We, the undersigned members of the grand jury, having examined the court house and jail, find the court house requires some slight repairs, and recommend that the Sheriff be directed to make the same. And we do find and present that the jail is in such a condition as to be a disgrace to the county; is neither safe nor fit to confine prisoners in; that its condition is perfectly outrageous, and we do also present to the court, and find that said jail is a nuisance, and ask for the credit and reputation of the county that the same be abated, and that a rule be taken upon the board of supervisors to show cause why they shall not at once furnish the people of the county with a place for the confinement of offenders that shall not be unsafe and inhuman; and do recommend to the court, and request in the name of humanity, that he take the necessary steps to have a suitable place of confinement furnished for offenders now confined in the jail, or that they be discharged, as we consider that six weeks' confinement in Douglas County Jail, is a severer punishment than confinement for as many years in the penitentiary; and we also find that the Sheriff is in no manner to blame for the condition of the jail, and that he has done all in his power to render the same decent." This emphatic disapproval of the jail is fully warranted by the facts as they exist now, though large improvements have been effected during the incumbency of the present Sheriff, both in the way of drainage and ventilation. There is consider-

able irresponsible talk in favor of a new and separate jail building. This must certainly sooner or later be accomplished. The court house square is large enough to accommodate such a building, and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The public square is a pleasant lot, well covered with trees, 216x300 feet in dimensions, and is kept in a neat condition by the present officer.

The Alms House.—Douglas County in its corporate capacity escaped the early problem of caring for the indigent population, but in 1859, the question was far from a satisfactory solution. The poor were cared for through the precinct officer, some family in each neighborhood caring for such paupers as were assigned, and rendering a bill to the County Court. In December, 1867, the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 16 north, Range 8 east, was purchased of J. M. Maris as a poor farm, at a cost of some $6,400. This farm was let for one year "to the person who would give the most for the use of the farm, and would board and take care of the paupers of the county for the least amount per week each." This did not include clothing nor medical attendance, and in the following January the farm was let to George Scott at $3.11 per acre rental, $2.87 each per week for the board of paupers. In the following year the rental was increased to $3.25 per acre, and the board to $3 per week. There were but three paupers on the farm at this time, a large number still being provided for in the old way. In September, 1870, a report showed the total number admitted since March 1, 1868, to be thirty-seven; the number of births, two, a total of thirty-nine; the total number discharged was thirty-two, with three deaths, which only left four occupants. From this date to December, 1870, only three had been added to the number, and yet the county was paying considerable sums for the maintenance of paupers elsewhere. This caused considerable dissatisfaction with some members of the board, and an effort was made to dispose of the farm. A better policy prevailed, and all paupers were ordered to be transferred to the farm. This added twelve to the number, but in June, 1871, there were but three boarders reported at the farm. On January 3, 1883, the whole plan of conducting the farm was changed. A contract was entered into with John Lewis for five years dating from March 1, 1883, at a cash salary of $600 per annum. The Steward furnishes one good team

and implements to cultivate forty acres in corn, wheat and oats, and to cut the hay and harvest the crops at his own expense, save in stacking; to superintend and manage the alms house, the county providing furniture for the entire care of the paupers, and supplies for both paupers and the Steward's family. A good, two-story frame building has been provided for the use of the farm, which is under a good state of cultivation. The levy for the care of the poor is from $3,000 to $4,000.

COURTS AND CRIMES.

There is nothing romantic and but little that is curious about the early courts of Douglas County. The old custom of riding the circuit has passed away, but the country here was sufficiently new, and the facilities for official business sufficiently crude to make a record of the first court pertinent to this work. There was no proper place to hold the first term, and in fact, no building large enough to accomodate the court, save the new depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, which has just been finished. Here the first civil case, Button vs. K. B. Johnson, was determined, resulting in default of the defendant and judgment for $3.20. Afterward court was held over J. M. Maris' present store, on northeast corner of Parke and Sale streets, in which building Mr. Wallace had his office as Recorder; at that time this was the largest available room in Tuscola, and after that, until the present permanent court house was built, in the large two-story wooden building which stands opposite the court house on the north. Judge Harlan presided and heard all cases, whilst busily engaged in carving curious toys from soft wood, a habit he rarely laid aside during business hours. The circuit which includes Douglas County has also been presided over by Judges Steele and David Davis. It is worth recording that the present Judge, O. L. Davis, so recommended himself to his constitutency as to call out an unusual mark of esteem from his constituency. On his expressing the necessity of his resignation on account of the meagerness of his salary, the counties forming his circuit voluntarily contributed $200 each to retain him upon the bench.

There has been little to mark the character of crimes as important here. Whisky did not play the prominent part here that it did in many early communities of Illinois. There were few *causes celebres* in the courts

here, and while there have been several murders committed in the county, there have been no capital punishments. These are compiled from the Centennial History by Mr. H. C. Niles as follows:

"The trial of Samuel Evans, for the murder of his wife, occurred in 1853–54. He was a farmer near the present location of the Hoots Schoolhouse, on the Okaw, Section 1, Township 15, Range 7. It was charged that he killed her by beating, and, being tried in Clark County on a change from Coles County, he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. After serving somewhat more than one year, he was pardoned by Gov. Matteson. Usher & Ficklin for the accused; Linder for the State. Drs. J. Apperson and J. W. McKinney having held a post mortem in the case, their evidence in the trial was important. This trial and the attendant circumstances caused the expression of much difference of opinion in the neighborhood, leading, in some cases, to enmity which time finally cured.

"Arcola is unfortunately the scene of two of the few murders committed in the county. One of these was the deliberate murder of Joe Eves, a carpenter, by one Bullock, an agent for Culbertson. Bullock, who was a large, heavy young man, had repeatedly joked Eves about his supposed intimacy with women, and after repeated renconters, Eves appears to have been able, on the last occasion, to retaliate in kind and with liberal interest, which so enraged Bullock that, producing a pistol, he shot Eves on the instant. This occurred near the present Harvey Restaurant. Bullock fled and concealed himself, but the people promptly turned out and captured him. He was committed for murder in the first degree, and as there was no jail in the county at the time, August, 1861, he was imprisoned at Champaign, where, by a daring effort, he broke jail and made good his escape. Eves was a quiet, inoffensive man, and it does not appear that he even expected to provoke Bullock to anger.

"The other murder was that of Mr. Abram Houghtelling, a lumber merchant, by his nephew, Desang, which occurred January 21, 1872. Mr. H. was sitting in his office writing when Desang entered, and within ten or twelve feet, discharged the contents of a double-barreled shotgun, which, having been loaded with large buckshot, killed him instantly. The murderer was tried, and the defense having sufficiently established insan-

ity, he was committed to the asylum at Elgin, whence he at one time made his escape, and, returning to Arcola, made many threats of violence. He was re-arrested and returned to the asylum by Sheriff Cunningham. Douglas County has had six insane persons committed to the various asylums of the State.

"At the February term, 1871, of Douglas Circuit Court, O. P. Greenwood was indicted for the murder of George Musset, near Hugo (Bridgeport). He met him in the woods and shot him. Greenwood was tried in Charleston, Coles County, on a change of venue, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. He had surrendered himself to the officers, and as there was some probability of self-defense as well as justification in the case, domestic difficulty being the cause of the quarrel, and extenuating circumstances generally, a petition has lately been in circulation praying for his pardon.

"The notable high-handed and desperate robbery of Mr. William S. Hammet and his household occurred on the night of June 8, 1870. The family had retired. Mr. H. was aroused by a knock at the door, and upon opening it was instantly seized by two armed and masked men, who demanded silence and money. Mr. H. being not only unarmed and partly unclothed, taken by surprise, with a loaded pistol pointing directly at and close to his heart, which might at any instant have been discharged by the trembling hand of his guard, after carefully weighing the chances concluded to surrender, a prudence that is commended by men who have been in the army. He was held strictly under guard until the villains had obtained watches and jewelry to the amount of $250 and a little money. They had taken care to fasten the door of a room occupied by some work hands, and, having accomplished their purpose with dispatch, released Mr. Hammet and disappeared with great haste in the darkness."

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The first administration of Douglas County was under the law of 1849, and consisted of a County Court composed of a County Judge and two Associate Justices of the Peace. Their emoluments were nominal, being a small per diem and mileage for twelve to twenty days in the year. Under the present system there is a Probate Judge who has civil jurisdiction

to the amount of $500. He is elected every four years, the first having been elected in November, 1869. The salary is from $500 to $600, at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors, and can legally be put at $1,500. The County Clerk's position, under county organization, and prior to the constitution of 1870, was worth all the fees of the office, which were over $3,000, and probably in some instances amounted to $4,000. The present salary, under the law, cannot exceed $1,500, and must be made out of the office, the county not being liable for any shortage in his pay, the balance, if any over $1,500, being paid into the county treasury. He is entitled to pay for necessary assistance. The present emoluments of this office can only be increased by the county leaving the first class where it belongs and taking place in the second class, which requires a population of 20,000, when the salary may be, but cannot exceed, $2,000. The present population is about 15,000. The office at present is a profit to the county of about $1,000 per year. The County Clerk is elected to serve four years. The first regular election having been held in November, 1861, therefore the election is held in the odd year.

The Circuit Clerk and Recorder is allowed $1,500 and clerk hire. This office is subject to the same rules as that of the County Clerk, and the present pay can only be increased by an increase of population to 20,000, when it may be $2,000. All over $1,500 and assistance is paid into the treasury. Prior to the constitution of 1870, this office was worth all the fees, which were between $3,000 and $4,000. This officer also serves four years. The first regular term began in November, 1860, the election taking place in the even numbered years, being at each Presidential election. The County Clerk and the Circuit Clerk and Recorder, it will be seen, have no discretion in the collection of fees, which belong to the county treasury. The Assessor and Treasurer's fees under the old arrangement would probably average $1,000 per annum. The office is now called Collector and Treasurer, and at present the salary is, for this term, fixed by the Board of Supervisors at $1,400, and an allowance for assistance. This salary cannot exceed $1,500, and clerk hire whilst the county remains in the first class. This officer is elected in the odd year, beginning in 1869, and serves two years. The

Sheriff's pay is $1,500 per year, with an allowance for a deputy. The office paid as high as $3,500 under the old regime. A Sheriff is elected every two years, in the even numbered years, the last election having occurred in November, 1874. The Superintendent of Schools receives emoluments per year of probably an average of $550. The pay of this officer may legally be, but cannot exceed, $1,500, at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. The office is filled by an election every four years. A State's Attorney for each county is elected every four years, beginning in 1872, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, at the election of the members of the General Assembly. He receives a salary of $400 from the State, and the entire emoluments of the office will average $900. The County Surveyor's fees, which he collects from his employers at his own risk, have never much exceeded $600 per year, and are not likely to be increased even with a large increase of population and a corresponding increase of business, under the present state of the law, which permits any competent person to perform the work which formerly belonged exclusively to the office. His sole monopoly is the inspection of mines which it is, *ex officio*, his duty to measure and report upon annually. It was the duty of the County Surveyor in 1871, under the statute, to examine and test all cattle scales in the county under a penalty of $50 for neglect. The measure was extremely unpopular, and the law was repealed in 1872. The examination of the crossings of railroads at public highways, which, in 1871, paid the County Surveyor some $40 per year, was also stopped by a repeal of the law directing it. This officer was elected biennially until the term of office was changed by the constitution of 1870 to a period of four years.

Judges and Associate Justices—These had the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors in 1859, the County Judge having a limited jurisdiction in probate matters. The gentlemen holding these offices since 1859 have been James Ewing, Judge; Robert Hopkins, John D. Murdock, Associates, elected April, 1859. Francis C. Mullen, Judge; John D. Murdock, Caleb Bales, Associates, elected November, 1861; Thomas S. Sluss, Judge; John Brown, John J. Henry, Associates, elected November, 1865; Calvin Jones, elected June, 1867.

County Judge.—Thomas S. Sluss, elected November, 1869; Noah

Ammen, elected November, 1873; James K. Breeden, elected November, 1877; W. H. Bassett, elected November, 1881.

Township Supervisors.—In November, 1867, the question of township organization was submitted to the people, and was voted by a large majority. The new board elected was composed of Caleb Garrett, of Garrett; Lemuel Chandler, of Bourbon; Asa T. Whitney, of Arcola; Oliver C. Hackett, of Tuscola; George W. Henson, of Camargo; Benjamin W. Hooe, of Newman; Isaac W. Burget, of Sargent; and Benjamin Bowdre, of Deer Creek. The representatives of the various townships have been as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Garrett	C. Garrett.	Wm. Ellars.	Wm. Ellars.	Wm. Ellars.
Tuscola	O. C. Hackett.	K. Glassco.	R. Ervin.	A. M. Woody.
Camargo	G. W. Henson.	M. Rice.	F. Hesler.	J. W. McKinney.
Newman	B. W. Hooe.	B. W. Hooe.	D. Todd.	B. W. Hooe.
Sargent	I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.
Bowdre	B. Bowdre.	B. Bowdre.	O. P. Hunt.	O. P. Hunt.
Arcola	A. T. Whitney.	D. Hitchcock.	D. Hitchcock.	Wm. Luce.
Bourbon	L. Chandler.	L. Chandler.	L. Chandler.	L. Chandler.

TOWNSHIPS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Garrett	Wm. Ellars.	J. W. Hackett.	Thomas Owen.	J. Hoots.
Tuscola	P. C. Sloan.	G. P. Phinney.	G. P. Phinney.	G. P. Phinney.
Camargo	J. W. McKinney.	M. Rice.	M. Rice.	M. Rice.
Newman	B. W. Hooe.	B. W. Hooe.	F. F. Barber.	F. F. Barber.* / W. R. Brown.
Sargent	I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.	S. M. Long.	S. M. Long.
Bowdre	O. P. Hunt.	M. Y. Coykendall.	M. Y. Coykendall.	M. Y. Coykendall.
Arcola	Wm. Luce.	M. Barnhart.	M. Barnhart.	M. Barnhart.
Bourbon	C. Bales.	M. D. Bartholomew	And. Ray.	And. Ray.

* Died.

TOWNSHIPS.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Garrett	Wm. Howe.	Jason Green.	Jason Green.	Jason Green.
Tuscola	R. Ervin.	R. Ervin.	T. S. Sluss.	T. S. Sluss.
Camargo	M. Rice.	M. Rice.	J. T. Irwin.	M. Rice.
Newman	W. R. Brown.	W. W. Skinner.	W. W. Skinner.	W. W. Skinner.
Sargent	W. F. Murphy.	I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.
Bowdre	F. M. Reeds.	J. B. Eversole.	J. B. Eversole.	O. P. Hunt.
Arcola	M. Barnhart.	J. M. Cox.	J. S. Cofer.	J. S. Cofer.
Bourbon	J. F. Bouck.	W. N. Shaw.	W. N. Shaw.	W. N. Shaw.

TOWNSHIPS.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Garrett	C. Greve.	J. Green.	J. Green.	Wm. Howe.
Tuscola	T. S. Sluss.	F. Von Lanken.	F. Von Lanken.	T. S. Sluss.
Camargo	J. E. Bagley.	R. C. Patterson.	J. E. Bagley.	J. E. Bagley.
Newman	W. W. Skinner.	J. H. Finney.	J. H. Finney.	Thos. Shaw.
Sargent	I. W. Burget.	J. Routledge.	J. Routledge.	J. Routledge.* / L. Root.
Bowdre	O. P. Hunt.	O. P. Hunt.	O. P. Hunt.	O. P. Hunt.
Arcola	P. D. Ray.	J. H. Ewing.	J. S. Cofer.	W. P. Boyd.
Bourbon	W. N. Shaw.	W. N. Shaw.	W. N. Shaw.* / W. T. Moore.	L. Grant.
Murdock				D. Smith.

* Died.

County Clerks. — John Chandler, elected April, 1859, re-elected 1861; William H. Lamb, elected November, 1865; John C. Parcel, elected November, 1869; Daniel O. Root, elected November, 1873, and re-elected in 1877; served also one year under the constitutional change in tenure of office in 1880; John N. Outcelt, elected in 1881.

Circuit Clerks and Recorders.—A. G. Wallace, elected April, 1859; P. C. Sloan, elected November, 1872; D. A. Conover, elected 1880.

Assessors and Treasurers.—William Hancock, elected April, 1859; George W. Flynn, elected November, 1861; V. C. McNeer, elected November, 1863; Henry B. Evans, elected November, 1865; re-elected November, 1867. After township organization the office was called Collector and Treasurer.

Collectors and Treasurers.—James T. Walker, elected November, 1869, re-elected November, 1871; James M. Cox, elected November, 1873; Henry R. Ingraham, elected November, 1875; Lines L. Parker, elected November, 1881.

Sheriffs.—Samuel B. Logan, elected April, 1859; Parmenas Watson, elected November, 1860; William T. French, elected November, 1862; Isaac L. Jordon, elected November, 1864; Henry C. Carico, elected November, 1866; N. Rice Gruelle, elected November, 1868; Newton I. Cooper, elected November, 1870; James H. Shawhan, elected November, 1871; Francis G. Cunningham, elected November, 1872, re-elected November, 1874; Westford Taggart, elected November, 1878; Thomas S. Wyatt, elected November, 1882.

Superintendents of Schools.—William H. Sipple, elected April, 1859; S. S. Irwin, elected November, 1861; J. Frank Lamb, elected November, 1863; W. W. Monroe, elected November, 1865; Samuel T. Calla-

way, elected November, 1869, re-elected November, 1873; C. W. Woolverton, appointed September, 1875; J. W. King, elected November, 1875; J. R. Burres, elected November, 1879.

County Surveyors.—Henry C. Niles, elected April, 1859, re-elected November, 1861; Issachar Davis, elected November, 1863; Enos C. Siler, elected November, 1865; Issachar Davis, elected November, 1867; Edmund Fish, elected November, 1869; Henry C. Niles, elected November, 1871; Issachar Davis, elected November, 1875; James Drennan, elected November, 1879; H. C. Niles, appointed April, 1880.

In January, 1874, James T. Walker, who had been re-elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1871, upon settling his accounts preparatory to surrendering the office to Mr. J. M. Cox, of Arcola Township, his successor, was found to be in default to the county in the sum of $14,295.29.

His sureties being, for the most part, of the most substantial citizens, he was given every opportunity to make up his accounts out of property of various descriptions, which was in his name, but failing to meet the full requirements of the case and becoming alarmed for his personal liberty, as criminal prosecution was threatened, he escaped from custody, at his home, and under cover of darkness made good his escape. A reward of $1,000 was at once offered for his apprehension. A petition, signed by a large number of tax-payers, representing a considerable portion of the wealth of the county, was presented to the Board of Supervisors, at the March meeting, 1874, praying for the release of his bondsmen, but the board did not see fit to grant the prayer, and a suit was instituted to recover the amount of the sureties, in which the claim of the county was successfully pressed by R. B. McPherson, assisted by E. L. Sweet, of Champaign. The interests of the bondsmen were in the hands of Thomas E. Bundy and T. H. Macoughtry, of Tuscola. An adjustment was finally effected by a compromise between the county and Walker's bondsmen, upon their paying $13,000 and accrued interest from date of judgment. Walker's assets of whatever kind realized some $8,000 or $9,000, a relief to his sureties to that extent. In this unpleasant transaction the county had to sustain a loss of about $3,000. Walker was pitied more than blamed in this matter, and perhaps, generally, deemed more unfortunate than sinning.

THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

PRIMITIVE SOCIETY.

THE open prairie was a forbidden location to the early pioneers. This broad expanse, swept by the fierce blasts of winter and scorched by the sultry heats of summer, seemed to them scarcely better than another desert. The timber that skirted the margins of the rivers and sent out spurs here and there along the banks of creeks and marshes divided the grand prairie into two or three parts, which were unbounded toward the north or south save by the horizon, and the approaching pioneer with his little retinue of wagons was lost in this luxuriant wilderness, like a convoy of sloops in mid-ocean. The first sight of a great prairie is one never to be forgotten. The beholder strains his eyes to take in its extent, until the effort becomes painful, while its beauty and richness fail the powers of expression. It is a new and wonderful revelation. Strange sights and sounds greet the senses on every side. The piping note of the prairie squirrel, as he drops from his erect posture and seeks the protection of his hole on the first alarm; the shrill notes of the plover, scattered about in countless numbers, fitfully starting and running over the meadow; the booming of the prairie cock; the mad scream of the crooked-bill curlew as you approach its nest; the distant whoop of the crane; the pump-sounding note of the bittern; the lithe and graceful form of the deer in companies of three to five, lightly bounding over the swells of the prairie; the beautiful harmony of color and rich profusion of flowers—it all seems like a new creation, an earthly paradise.

Every immigrant supplied his own means of reaching his destined home. The pioneer from Pennsylvania, Ohio, or the Southern States betrayed his nativity and prejudice in the schooner-shape wagon box, the

stiff tongue, the hinder wheels double the size of the forward ones, and closely coupled together, the whole drawn by a team of four or six horses, which were guided by a single line in the hands of a teamster riding the "nigh wheeler." His harness was of gigantic proportions. What between the massive leather breeching, the heavy hames and collar, the immense housing of bearskin upon the hames, the heavy iron trace chains, and the ponderous double-tree and whiffle-trees, the poor beasts seemed like humanity in a chain gang, or some terrible monsters that human ingenuity could scarcely fetter securely. The Eastern immigrant, from New York or farther east, was marked as far as his caravan could be seen by a long, coupled, low-boxed, two-horse wagon, provided with a seat, from which, with double lines, the driver guided his lightly harnessed pair of horses. There was about each part of the outfit evidences of the close calculation of means to an end, and an air of utility which left no room for doubt as to the purpose of the maker in every part of it.

The first settlers came here principally from Ohio, Indiana, and other parts of Illinois. A few came direct from the Southern States, and about an equal number from Eastern States. A large majority of the early population of the county, however, were of Southern families, and brought with them some of the customs of that section, though considerably modified by their sojourn elsewhere. The later additions were principally from the Eastern States, and social customs have gradually undergone a change to what is found at present. In the social status there was little upon which to build a system of caste. The interior of the cabin was marked by the same general similarity. In each the wide fireplace shed abroad its genial warmth of hospitality or aided in the preparation of the table's cheer. The crane, hung with iron pots and kettles, and the Dutch oven, half submerged in coals, were in all cabins the "evidence of things not seen," and furnished forth, under the guidance of the deft housewife, a meal which is still sighed for as the "grace of a day that is dead." The corn pone, or, when so exceptionally fortunate as to be able to use flour, the hop-yeast or salt-rising bread, the "chicken fixings," the game, the fresh, luscious vegetables, are memories that more pretentious days have not dimmed in the hearts of the pioneers. The latter-day inventions of saleratus and baking powder had their prototype in the pearlash,

which was prepared by burning the potash, so common then, upon the lid of the "bake kettle;" the sputtering, greenish flame produced by the process in the meanwhile enforcing upon the childish minds of the household the stern doctrines of the hereafter. The frontier home, as a rule, contained but one room, which served all the domestic and social purposes of the family alike, unchanged. Curtains arranged about the beds suggested the retirement of sleeping apartments, while the cheerful blaze of the fireplace afforded an unstinted glow to the whole establishment.

The women of those days ate not the bread of idleness. They were indeed the helpmates of father, brother and husband, and nowhere in the world did man prove such an unbalanced, useless machine as the unmarried pioneer in this Western wild. While the man, with masterful energy, conquered the difficulties of a new country, and asserted his sovereignty over an unsubdued wilderness, it was woman's hand that turned its asperities into blessings, and made conquered nature the handmaid of civilization. The surplus product of the frontier farm sufficed to supply a slender stock of tea, coffee, sugar and spices, with an occasional hat for the man and a calico dress for the woman—all else must be derived from the soil. How this was accomplished, the occasional relics of a flax-wheel, brake, spinning-wheel or loom suggest. To card and spin, to dye and weave, were accomplishments that all women possessed. Housekeeping was crowded into the smallest possible space, and the preparation of linen, of linen woolsey, and stocking yarn, with their adaptation to the wants of the family, became, to vary catechism, the chief end of woman. About these homely industries gathered all the pride of womanly achievement, the mild dissipations of early society, and the hopes of a future competence; a social foundation, of which the proud structure of this great commonwealth bears eloquent testimony.

But with all this helpful self-reliance indoors, there was plenty to engage the vigorous activity of the male portion of the family out of doors. The exigencies of the situation allowed no second experiment, and a lifetime success or failure hung upon the efforts of the pioneer. The labor of the farm was carried on under the most discouraging circumstances. The rude agricultural implements, and the too often inadequate supply of these, allowed of no economical expenditure of strength, and for years

rendered the frontier farmer's life a hand-to-hand struggle of sheer muscle and physical endurance with the stubborn difficulties of nature. The location of the cabins along the lowlands that formed the margin of the streams exposed the early settlers at their most vulnerable point. During a considerable part of the year, the almost stagnant water of the sluggish streams filled the air with a miasmatic poison that hung in dense fog over stream and grove like a destroying spirit. The difficulty experienced in securing good water often rendered it necessary for the farmers to drink from stagnant pools, "frequently blowing off the scum and straining the wigglers from the sickening, almost boiling, fluid through the teeth." That the fever and ague should stalk through the land, a veritable Nemesis, was inevitable under such circumstances, and many a hardy pioneer was cowed and fairly shaken out of the country in the chilly grasp of this grim monster. But having withstood these discouragements and secured a harvest, the greatest disappointment came in the utter lack of markets. After a year of labor, privation and sickness, the moderate crop would hardly bear the expense of getting it to market. How this country was settled and improved under such circumstances can be explained upon none of the settled principles of political economy. Retreat there was none; and that homely phrase, "root hog, or die," was borne in upon the pioneer by his daily experience with a benumbing iteration that must have wrought ruin to any class of people of less hardy mental and physical health.

In a community where "the richest were poor and the poor lived in abundance," there was no chance for the growth of caste, and families for miles around were linked together as one neighborhood, by the social customs of the time, which, in the spirit of true democracy, drew the line at moral worth alone. The amusements of a people, taking their character from the natural surroundings of the community, were here chiefly adapted to the masculine taste. Hunting and fishing were always liberally rewarded, while log-cabin raisings, the opening of court with its jury duty, and the Saturday afternoon holiday with its scrub-horse race, its wrestling match, its jumping or quoit-pitching, afforded entertainments that never lost their zest. It was a common remark, however, that a new country furnished an easy berth for men and oxen, but a hard one for women and horses.

Outside of visiting and camp-meetings, the diversions in which women participated at that early day were very few; husking and spinning bees, and large weddings, where the larger part of the night was spent in dancing, did not have the frequent occurrence so characteristic of the Eastern States, and nothing here seemed to offer any substitute. So long as the community gathered here lacked easy communication with the outside world this state of things continued. There was a market at Chicago at this time, where a fair price could be had for the surplus crop, and the growth of the older settlements further east and south brought the advantages of civilization nearer to these outlying communities, but the lack of roads prevented the early enjoyment of these privileges.

EARLY ROADS.

This region did not lie in the vicinity of the great thoroughfares which were early established between the East and West. In fact, this county was so much to one side of the generally traveled routes, that it was not until the Illinois Central Railroad opened it up that its general settlement began. The earliest settlers found no trail or trace to guide them. There is a rather vague tradition of an Indian trail in the northeastern part of Douglas, and an irregular road in this vicinity is supposed to mark its course. It was, at best, only a local trail and was of little service as a guide to early travelers. The old Springfield trace was the important road of early days, and was the outlet for this region. It passed in nearly a direct line east and west through the county, passing through Arcola in its course. Pioneer business, such as taverns and stores, gathered along its line, and profited by the travel which the capital of the State attracted. It was by this road that the pioneers of Douglas County reached their markets. As may easily be conjectured, the road was noted for its almost impassable condition during a large part of the year. A community would join their teams, and one would go with three or four yoke of oxen to procure necessities for the whole neigborhood. The county is now well supplied with roads, most of which were laid out before the organization of Douglas County. Since then, numerous changes have been made, a complete diagram of which may be seen among the County Surveyor's records. The character of the soil and the level nature of the surface

combine to render the roads, for the larger part of the year, unpleasantly muddy. There seems to be no radical remedy for this state of things. There is no gravel nor sand, and ditching seems to be the only resort. This has made a great improvement in the highways, but they are far from good yet. The number of streams in the county has entailed a considerable burden upon the county. Bridges, 200 feet long, have been constructed over the Okaw, while a number of lesser size have been built over this and other streams.

RAILROADS.

With the application of steam to locomotion a new era dawned, and all systems of internal improvement founded upon wagon ways, or inconstant streams, were revolutionized. Douglas County, up to this period, had grown very slowly, but the projection of the Illinois Central Railroad aroused an interest in this section that resulted in the rapid taking up of the public lands here.

Illinois Central Railroad.—This line of road was one of the earliest in the West to be established, and is a part of the history of the State. Constituting a part of the State internal improvement system of 1837, it was abandoned in the general collapse of the project after some work on the line had actually been done. A part of the line was subsequently revived by legislation, but the enterprise lacked vitality, until Congress, in 1850, granted to the State a tract of some three millions of acres, through the central part of the State, in aid of its construction. This act granted the right of way for the railroad through the public lands, of the width of 200 feet, from the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and for branches from the main line to Galena and Chicago. Privilege to take from them earth, stone and timber for its construction was also granted, but the main grant consisted of alternate sections of land, designated by even numbers, for six sections deep on each side of its main line and branches. Land sold or pre-empted within this twelve-mile area might be made good by selections of even sections of public land anywhere within fifteen miles of the line of road. The lands in this space were immediately taken out of the market, and when placed on the market two years later the price of public lands was advanced to $2.50 per

acre. The complete plan of the projectors of this bill in Congress was the continuance of this line of railroad direct to Mobile. In 1852, the road was begun and carried through without any great delay, the part lying within Douglas County, being constructed in 1855. The effect of this road upon the county was marked in the quickening of immigration to this point in opening up rapid and sure communications with markets, and the founding of the two principal villages in the county. This still continues to be the main outlet for business and travel for this region, though other roads running east and west have been constructed at considerable cost to the people.

Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway.—This line of road, was projected under two charters, the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, under date of December 30, 1852, and the Decatur & Indianapolis, under date of March 21, 1853. In 1854, the companies organized under these charters were consolidated, adopting the title of the former. The enterprise got little beyond these preliminaries until 1867, when the communities most interested took the matter in hand, and subscribed funds toward building the road. In the fall of this year, the question of aiding in its construction was submitted to the voters of Douglas County, and the County Court was authorized to purchase $20,000 worth of the capital stock of this road, which was to be paid for in the bonds of the " county of $50 each, payable $5,000 in five years, $5,000 in six years, $5,000 in seven years and $5,000 in eight years from date, bearing ten per cent from date, payable semi-annually." Bonds for this amount and description were issued and placed with T. H. Macoughtry, Malden Jones and T. S. Sluss, to dispose of for the county. They succeeded in purchasing of Messrs. Talbott, Roach and Vinton of Indianapolis 2,459 shares, upon " such terms as to pay the expenses of the negotiation for and purchasing said capital stock, also the interest on said bonds up to the first day of July, 1869, leaving a surplus in the hands and under the control of this committee, amounting to the sum of $1,531." The committee was also instructed to give these shares to any contractor who could be found who would build the road within the life of the charter, but this the committee could arrange. They entered into an agreement with other stockholders, however, " to transfer to any responsible party or parties, who

may be found willing and able to contract upon terms and conditions satisfactory to a majority of the stock represented." To this agreement, Hendricks County, Ind., representing 1,310 shares; city of Decatur, 3,934 shares; Douglas County, 2,459 shares, and private parties, 2,948 shares, were parties and represented 10,651 shares, with a par value of $532,550. Nothing valuable resulted from this expenditure and negotiations, however, and in 1869, on petition of seventy-three leading citizens, the question of subscribing $80,000 to the capital stock of this road, upon condition that it should pass through Tuscola, was submitted to the voters of Douglas County. There was some opposition to the project, and another petition, signed by seventy-seven citizens, asked for the submission of a similar question, but upon condition that the road should pass through Arcola. The first proposition was submitted and affirmed by the people in a vote, on July 15, 1869. A condition of the vote was, that no bonds should be issued until a train and locomotive should pass through the county, upon this road, and then only, provided it was accomplished within three years. In addition to this general subscription, the various townships of the county subscribed as follows: Newman, $12,000; Camargo, $15,000; Tuscola, $20,000; Garrett, $13,000, an aggregate of $60,000 among the individual townships. In March, 1872, the company asked for the printing, issuing and placing in trust of the bonds subscribed. This action, though generally unwise, and in this case strongly criticised by some persons, was passed by the board with a single dissenting voice. The Third National Bank of New York City was the chosen depository, but this corporation found that it could not accept such a trust, and advised that some Trust Company be selected. The bonds were returned to the board and burned.

The work on the proposed line began in 1870—J. D. Champlin and J. H. Lazare, of New York City, being the contractors and engaging to complete the road from Decatur to Montezuma, Ind., within two years. The county's stock in the I. & I. C. Railway was accordingly transferred to them, and in the spring of 1870, Lemuel Chandler, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, subscribed $80,000 for 1,600 shares of new stock. The road was rapidly pushed, the line being projected east and west through Douglas County, north of the middle, in Township 16, and

near the middle of Newman, Camargo, Tuscola and Garrett Townships, intersecting the Illinois Central at Tuscola. It was completed through the county in 1873, the first train and engine passing through the county seat July 9, 1873. In 1876, the company was re-organized, and the name of Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway adopted. It has since come into the control of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway.

The Illinois Midland Railway—This road had its origin in Arcola, and was built largely through the enterprise of four of its citizens. Dwight Hitchcock, L. D. McAllister, W. T. Sylvester and Jacob Willis, without capital of their own, projected the road, and finally carried on until it was consolidated with others to form the present line. The Illinois Midland Railway was originally three separate corporations, the Paris & Decatur, chartered February 16, 1865; the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur, chartered March 16, 1869, and the Paris & Terre Haute, chartered March 1, 1872. The Paris & Decatur was the corporation organized in Arcola, and its final success was due to the untiring efforts of the gentlemen mentioned. An east and west road through this village was deemed a necessity for its prosperity, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested through the county along the proposed line, the townships of Arcola, Bourbon and Bowdre voting aid to the aggregate sum of $165,000. There were some, however, who were opposed to the road, and the story is told of one settler who had left Indiana because the railroads were coming too close to him. The surveyors, in running the line, passed through his farm and roused this backwoods citizen to a perfect frenzy of indignation. In order to float mortgage bonds to complete the road, it was necessary to show work in progress all along the line, and in this the road was greatly aided by Mr. S. B. Blackwell. He constructed a comfortable sleeping apartment on wheels, and with several yoke of oxen and a number of farm hands, he moved from one point of the line to another, putting in a week's work here and there, until the showing on paper enabled the directors to borrow considerable funds in Europe. The first train passed over this part of the road October 25, 1872. The roads of the other corporations mentioned were completed about the same time, and on the 19th of September, 1874, the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur

Company purchased the other two lines referred to above, and in the following month, the name of the consolidated company was changed to the Illinois Midland Railway Company. The road has not yet realized all the expectations of its projectors, but serves the region through which it runs in a remunerative way.

PROPOSED RAILROADS.

The number of roads constructed does not satisfy the ambition of this community, and the number of proposed roads exceeds those built. Of the former class:

The Danville, Tuscola & Western Railroad was projected by Tuscola people, and materially aided by interested persons in other parts of Douglas County and in Vermillion County. The line of survey runs in a northeast direction from Tuscola, leaving Douglas County in the northeast part of Camargo Township, thence through parts of Champaign and Vermillion Counties to Danville. The preliminary survey was made in January, 1872, and the ground broken for its construction in the following April. The road was graded for the most part, and in Douglas County considerable work was done on the bridging necessary, but the enterprise lost its vigor, and, save a few spasmodic struggles, has lain dormant since. At present the prospect of its completion is not bright, but there is hope yet entertained by its friends that it will sometime become a reality.

The Toledo & St. Louis Railroad was projected to run in a southwesterly course from Arcola, and has been graded for several miles.

The Tuscola & Roodhouse Railroad has a paper existence: a road from Pana to Tolono, passing through Garrett Township; one from Mattoon to Danville, passing through Bowdre and Newman; and one from Charleston to Danville, passing through a portion of Sargent Township, have been projected and a preliminary survey made in each case, but no one of them has reached a further development.

The Cost.—All this activity in railroad building has not been without expense. It is difficult to make any close approximation to what railroads have cost the county in public and private donations. The act creating the county of Douglas made the new county liable for one-fourth

of the $100,000 donation made by Coles County to what is now known as the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. By this act, bonds numbered from 1 to 15 inclusive were to be paid by Douglas County. The payment was contested in the courts, however, but in February, 1868, an adverse decision to the county was reached, and these bonds were paid, which, with interest, costs, etc., reached a total of $39,370.98. Subsequently, the county subscribed $1,000,000 to the east and west road, but in October, 1870, the debt had been so managed that, with the addition of $30,000 accrued by the building of the court house, the total debt of the county was $47,892.01. The later subscription of $80,000 had been made, but the bonds had not yet been issued or become a liability of the county. In September, 1880, a movement was made to refund the railroad bonds last issued. It was found that the treasury had funds to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds and $5,000 on the principal. It was also ascertained that the remaining $75,000 could be borrowed at 6 per cent, and the question of refunding was accordingly submitted to the voters of the county. The proposition to refund was affirmed at the polls, and in December following, the whole series of new bonds was disposed of to Frank W. Tracy, at a premium of $1,950 and accrued interest, together with the cost of registration. The balance sheet of this transaction shows as follows: New bonds, $75,000; accrued interest, $462.50; premium on said bonds, $2,025; making a total of $77,487.50. On the credit side appeared: Old bonds, 8 to 80 inclusive, paid, $73-000; interest on same from July 10 to December 17, 1880, $3,183.60; registering new bonds, $75; expense of Committee, $17.50; balance turned into the treasury, $1,211.40, making a total of $77,487.50. By this transaction, the yearly interest account on these bonds was reduced from $8,000 to $4,500, and the payment of the principal extended for fourteen years. If to the county aid be added the obligations of the individual townships, the sum reaches the large total of $365,000, which is further increased by the interest account. Some of the townships have contested the payment of their subscriptions on technical grounds, but these obligations have generally been promptly met, and the public debt is now within reasonable limits. The 1,600 shares of stock held by the county were sold to the consolidated company for $2,850 in 1880.

THE PRESS.

The founding of the newspaper marks a particular stage in the development of a community. When society passes beyond the early struggle for simple existence, an ambition to be known abroad takes possession of the people, and the press comes in to serve the double purpose of sounding the praise of the community and inviting others to partake of its felicity with its responsibilities. Political activity adds impetus to the demand for a newspaper, and a community can scarcely be said to have reached its majority until it has secured a newspaper. Douglas County was so long kept in leading strings as a part of Coles County, that it was ready to assume the functions of manhood as soon as it had a separate existence, and the first newspaper is found at Tuscola in the same year of the county's organization. This was followed by another at Tuscola in 1864, one at Arcola in 1866, a second one at the same place in 1870, one at Newman in 1874, and a final one at Atwood in 1883.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOLS.

Scarcely second in the developing forces of society is the public school. In common with the whole Northwest Territory, Illinois enjoys the advantages of the enlightened legislation of the General Government, which laid the foundation of the present excellent system nearly a century ago. On May 20, 1785, when this State was under the unquestioned control of the savage, the Congress passed an ordinance reserving the sixteenth section in all the territory northwest of the Ohio for the maintenance of public schools. Two years later, the policy was re-affirmed in the famous ordinance of 1787, which declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

In the enabling act, passed April 18, 1818, Section 6 contained the following propositions:

"First—That section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when said section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

"Second—[Granted the saline lands.]

"Third—That five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such State, and which shall be sold by Congress on and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz.: Two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the State, the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university;

"Fourth—That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said Legislature."

These propositions were offered on the condition that public lands should not be taxed for five years after sale; that grants should enjoy the same prerogative for three years after date of patent, and that the lands of non-residents should not be taxed higher than other lands. These propositions, with their conditions, were accepted by the convention assembled to form a State Constitution, and the first General Assembly at its second session made provision for leasing the sixteenth-section lands. In 1831, the General Assembly passed a law to sell these lands after valuation at a sum not less than the valuation, and two years later a law was passed which allowed these lands to be sold without valuation, but at a price not less than $1.25 per acre. The fund arising under the "third proposition" mentioned above, is known as the three-per-cent fund. The proceeds of this fund and the sales of the seminary lands were consolidated in 1835, and borrowed by the State at six per cent, the interest to be annually distributed for school purposes. In 1845, the receipts of the proceeds of the three-per-cent fund were suspended for a time, owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances. Illinois had stopped paying interest on her public debt, and Congress, by resolution, ordered this fund to be withheld from the State and applied toward the payment of interest on bonds held in trust by the General Government.

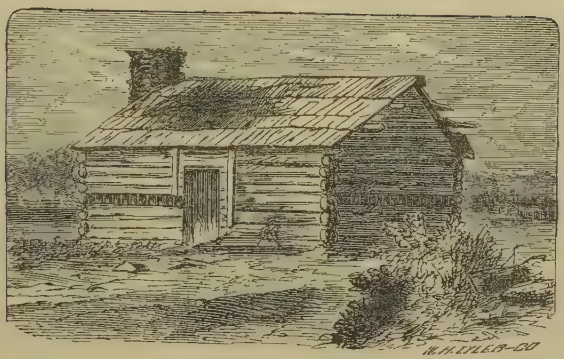
It would be impossible within reasonable space to trace the varied course of legislation upon this subject. Almost every session of the Legislature has witnessed the passage of some special or general law in relation to the school interests of the State. The difficulties in the way of founding a system of public schools and in its successful progress were numerous, and for a time insurmountable. Money for the pay of teachers and for erecting schoolhouses was lacking; qualified teachers could not be found; the school districts were sparsely settled; much of the legislation was impracticable; the school funds were frequently mismanaged, and more fatal than all was the early prejudice against popular education under the name of "free schools." The free school system entered upon in 1855 marks the turning point in the history of the common-school education in the State, which now possesses a system, in efficiency of organization and solid results, the equal of any State in the Union.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Illinois has two classes of permanent public school funds, the income of which only may be expended. The first class, consisting of trust funds, comprises either moneys received from the General Government or arising from the sale of lands received from the Government. To this class belong the township, seminary, the school fund proper, the college, and the Illinois Industrial University funds. Funds of the second class consist of moneys set aside by law for the use of the schools. To this class belong the surplus revenue and county funds.

Township Fund.—This originated in the proceeds of the sale of the "sixteenth section." The whole number of acres contained in this grant to this State is 985,066, of which 8,513 acres were reported June 30, 1882, unsold. The average price per acre of lands sold has been $3.78 per acre; the earliest sale was made in Greene County, August 22, 1831. Unsold lands are generally rented, from which source $536,455.55 was received for the year last reported. The total income from this fund is estimated at $14,000,000.

Seminary Fund.—After the admission of Ohio, three land offices were established in the Indiana Teritory, one at Detroit, one at Vincennes, and one at Kaskaskia, and the Secretary of the Treasury was in-



A PRIMITIVE SCHOOLHOUSE.

structed to locate in each district a whole township for the use of a seminary of learning. In addition to this, the enabling act gave to Illinois another township for the same purpose. In 1831, all save four and a half sections of the seminary lands were sold, bringing $59,838.72. The four and a half sections were given to the State Agricultural College, and brought, when sold in 1861, $58,000. In 1835, the interest on this fund was loaned to the school fund, and this was regularly done until 1857, the sum thus diverted to the common schools amounting to $70,000. At this time a State Normal University was established, and the income from this fund was devoted to the University, save one twenty-fourth part, which had been granted in 1839 to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville. Since 1873, the whole of the fund has been appropriated to the State University, it being equally divided in 1877 between the two institutions.

Common School Fund.—It has been the rule for Congress to grant to States formed from the territory of the General Government a percentage of the net proceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits. The grant has usually been devoted to some form of internal improvement, such as the construction of roads, canals, etc.; but in a few States the whole or a part has been devoted to educational purposes. In the grant to Illinois, it was stipulated that two-fifths should be reserved for the construction of roads leading to the State and the balance should be devoted to the encouragement of learning. The first payment on this fund was made December 27, 1821, and the last, September 28, 1863. The total amount of payments on the three-per-cent fund is $712,745.34. One-sixth of this amount was reserved for the use of a college, leaving a balance which, increased by $19,408.51 of interest, amounts now to $613,-362.96.

College Fund.—The history of this fund is similar to that of the seminary fund. It was used by the college as fast as received, and its income used in the same way as that of the seminary fund, with this exception: That whereas the interest of these funds accruing from 1836 to 1857 was distributed to the common schools, the proportion belonging to the seminary fund has never been refunded, but in 1861, the accrued interest on the college fund for the period mentioned was found to be $98,956.82.

Of this $65,000 was appropriated to the payment of debts incurred in building the State Normal University, and the remainder added to the principal of the fund. The fund now stands upon the books as $156,613.32.

Illinois Industrial University Fund.—The movement for such an institution was projected in 1851, but it was not until an act of Congress, passed July 2, 1862, granting 30,000 acres of land for each member of Congress for the establishing of such a school, that it began to promise a successful issue. In 1867, the Industrial University was established and the "land scrip" transferred to its Trustees. About 25,000 acres of land were located in Minnesota and Nebraska, with a part of the scrip, and the balance, being sold, produced a fund of $319,178.87, which is the amount of the permanent fund.

Surplus Revenue Fund.—This fund originated under the administration of Jackson. At this time the national debt contracted in the Revolutionary war and in the purchase of Louisiana was entirely discharged, leaving a surplus in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States, $477,919.24 falling to the share of Illinois. Of this, $335,592.32 was added to the school fund, but loaned to the State at six per cent interest. Of the funds thus loaned to the State, common school, college, seminary and surplus revenue, the amount is $1,165,407.32, on which $69,924.44, of interest is annually paid by the State.

County School Fund.—In 1835, the basis of this fund was laid in an attempt to incite the people to greater efforts to maintain schools. By this act it was provided that only one-half of teachers' salaries should be paid out of the income from the funds in the hands of the State, and any surplus in the hands of the county authorities should be set aside as a fund, the interest of which only should be used for school purposes. About 70 of the 102 counties of the State have such a fund, the aggregate of which now reaches the sum of $158,410.39. The common schools receive the income of the township, three-per-cent, surplus revenue and county school fund. In addition to this there is a large income derived from the appropriation of two per cent of all the taxes raised in the State, and a varying amount, but always large in the aggregate, from special taxes levied in individual districts for school purposes.

The early settlers of Douglas County were not behind the general sentiment of the State in their appreciation of the advantages afforded by public schools, and long before the State could give the scattered communities aid, they had solved the problem for themselves, had erected schoolhouses and maintained public instruction by subscription. Neighborhoods turned out and put up the cabin, each patron paying toward the expense of the teacher's salary in proportion to the number of children sent. Money was scarce, but anything the settler had was valuable to the teacher, and by exchange the farmer's hog or cow was transformed into the children's education. The gradual development of this civilizing agency in the particular communities is noted hereafter. Graded schools and fine school buildings are found in each of the principal towns of the county, and a high grade of scholarship characterizes the work done. The people are liberal in their support, and the promise is that "knowledge shall be increased" and the community greatly advantaged thereby.

THE MILITARY RECORD.

BY J. H. BATTLE.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND CIVIL ACTION.

THE war of the rebellion is a great landmark in the history of the nation. It is a no less important one in the history of Douglas County. In its early history the winter of the "great snow" measured the perspective of receding years, but in the maturer age "the war" marked the turning of a new page. In these years of national trial there was scarcely a family in the county that was not called upon to do and suffer for the common weal, and many a heart sorrow or the foundation of a prosperous fortune dates back to those fateful years.

The political events which preceded the war found many anxious watchers here. The Senatorial campaign of 1858, with the succeeding Presidential contest of 1860, in both of which Lincoln was the exponent of principles then in the ascendancy in Douglas County, served to fix the attention of this section upon the political storm which seemed to be gathering with portentous mutterings over the southern portions of the country. It is doubtful whether hope or fear predominated in the minds of the people as the day approached when Lincoln was to be inaugurated, but the hope and expectation of the great majority was that, in his grasp, the serpent of secession would be strangled, as Jackson had done before in the case of the "Nullifiers." It was in this state of vacillation between hope and fear, that the reverberations of Fort Sumter's guns assailed the ears of the eager North. It was this explosion, echoing round the world, that united the various political elements, and made men Union or non-Union. Niceties of political distinctions were almost entirely lost sight of, and while the change of front was too sudden and radical to secure the adhesion of all to one party, Douglas County, in the main, presented but one sentiment, and that for the support of the Union. Saturday, April

13, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered. The news spread over the country and Douglas County responded to the call for troops with a patriotic enthusiasm not excelled by any community in the State. Volunteering for the service was spirited, and prominent in the efforts to secure troops for the defense of the Union should be mentioned the names of E. McCarty and J. B. McCown.

It was not until the second year of the war that the county took official action to aid enlistments. In July, 1862, the County Court passed an order "for the purpose of aiding in enlistment of volunteers for the United States service to be raised in the county of Douglas; for the support of the families of those who have heretofore enlisted from Douglas County." By this order the sum of $2,000 was appropriated, or as much as necessary for the purpose. At the same time, to carry out the intention of this appropriation, it was further ordered "that the Justices of the Peace of the county be invited and requested to act in concert with the court in carrying out this laudable intention, by acting promptly in this matter, by ascertaining and reporting to the Clerk of this court the names of all volunteers who were or are residents of their respective precincts at the time of entering the service, showing separately the names of all those leaving wives and families or others dependent upon them for a livelihood and support. The said Justices shall from time to time keep themselves advised of the condition and wants of all such families as far as the comforts and necessaries of life are concerned, and shall make arrangements with some merchant, or merchants, grocer or grocerymen, to furnish the said families and persons dependent, as aforesaid, with the said necessaries, using due caution and circumspection with an eye to economy, reporting their acts and doings in the premises to this court at each regular meeting of the board, together with the bills made for said support, properly certified to by them, for allowance as other claims by the court; and further to do and perform what other duties may become necessary as time may suggest in the premises." A regular tax was subsequently levied for this purpose, and in December, 1864, it was ordered "that Gilbert Summe be appointed agent, whose duty it shall be to visit all such destitute families and ascertain their exact condition, and supply their wants by giving orders to grocers and merchants for such groceries or clothing as their

wants may require, specifying definitely the quantity of each item and article, using all due care and circumspection with an eye to strict economy, and keeping a just and correct account by copy of each order, in whose favor drawn, and to whom the order may be sent. It shall be the duty of said agent further to agree with some merchant or merchants, grocer or grocers, to supply the said volunteers' families with such things as they may require at a reduction on their customary rates of sale, if such an arrangement be possible." The tax reached one and a quarter mills upon the dollar for this purpose, and the method of disbursing it was changed so as to pay each wife or mother of volunteers $1 per week, and 50 cents per week for each child under ten years of age. What sum the county expended in this way does not appear in the State reports, and no reliable estimate can be made of it, but it was a very considerable sum, and does honor to the loyal, generous sentiment of the county. No bounties were offered by the county. In fact, there seemed no necessity for this expenditure to stimulate enlistments, the county promptly meeting the demands made upon it, and filling its quota without resort to draft. The population of Douglas County in 1860 was 7,109; the enrollment showed, in 1863, 1,491 men subject to military duty, and 1,803 in 1864, and 1,846 in January, 1865. The quota of the county in 1861 was 199 men; in 1862, 136; under the calls of February 1 and March 14, 1864, for an aggregate of 700,000 men, Douglas County's quota was 336, and under the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000, it was 281, making a total of 952 men as the quota of the county prior to December 31, 1864. Up to this period, the enlistment had reached 1,008, making an excess of 56 men. Under the last call, December 31, 1865, the quota was 225, and the enlistments 167, making the grand total of quotas: For the war, 1,177, and the credits, 1,175, a deficit of 2 men. It is probable, however, that instead of a small deficit, Douglas County furnished more than her quota, if all who volunteered from it had found their names placed to its credit.

The first full company—D, Twenty-first Illinois—went out under the command of Capt. James E. Callaway, of Tuscola, who became Lieutenant Colonel. President Grant was the first Colonel of this regiment. B. Frank Reed, of Bowdre Township, was also a Captain of this company.

He died September, 1865, of wounds received at Chickamauga. William Brian was the first Captain of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment. Four companies were made up for the Seventy-ninth, Allen Buckner, of Arcola, being the Colonel. A. Van Deren, of Tuscola, was Captain of Company B; William A. Low, of Newman, was Captain of Company E; Oliver O. Bagley, of Camargo, was Captain of Company G, and Dr. H. D. Martin, of Arcola, was Captain of Company K. Dr. Martin died of wounds received at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. Gilbert Summe, of Tuscola, was Captain of Company A, Seventy-ninth Illinois, a three months' regiment. Derrick Lamb, of Tuscola, was Captain of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and afterward of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth. J. M. Maris, of Tuscola, was Quartermaster in the Sixty-third Regiment. J. B. McCown, of Camargo, was Colonel of the Sixty-third, in which regiment J. W. McKinney was Surgeon. W. H. Lamb, of Tuscola, was Adjutant of the Seventy-ninth. Wesford Taggart, of Tuscola, was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fifth. Dr. J. L. Reat was Surgeon of the Twenty first. Henry Von Trebra, of Arcola, was Colonel of the Thirty-second Indiana. He died at Arcola in August, 1863. Simeon Paddleford, of Tuscola, was a Quartermaster in the Twenty-first Illinois. Douglas County was represented by a few men in each of the regiments, Twenty-third, Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, in the Second, Fifth and Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and the Chicago Light Artillery. In the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Fifty-fourth, Seventy-ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry and Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry there were larger representations, and a more extended notice of the regiments' career is subjoined from the Adjutant General's report.

TWENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The first of Douglas County's contributions to the war went out in Company D, of the Twenty-first Regiment. The officers of this company were as follows: Captains—J. E. Callaway till September 19, 1862; B. F. Reed, till September 22, 1863; J. T. Kirkman, till June 7, 1864; P. A. Cord, till muster out of regiment.

First Lieutenants—B. F. Reed, till September 19, 1862; Simeon

Paddleford, till August 18, 1864; J. W. Pierce, till May 13, 1865; S. H. Ford.

Second Lieutenants—J. T. Kirkman, till September 19, 1862; Lawrence McGrath, not mustered.

Enlisted men from Douglas County were: First Sergeant—G. P. Barlow.

Sergeants—C. A. Coykendall, died at Tuscola, January 10, 1865; F. T. Westfall, Simson Paddelford, promoted First Lieutenant; Cornelius Hopkins.

Corporals—John Welliver, promoted Sergeant; Evan Callentine; S. A. Albin, died January 1, 1863, of wounds; P. A. Cord, W. W. Watson, James Gillogly; Simon Childers, died April 1, 1862; John Pence.

Musicians—J. R. Eldred, William Mitchell.

Wagoner—B. F. Owings.

Privates—S. Ayres; J. C. Ackerman, killed at Stone River, January 1, 1863; W. Avery, died May 4, 1864, prisoner of war; L. P. Bunting, killed at Stone River January 1, 1863; R. B. Bostwick; D. W. Barnett, died January 27, 1864, prisoner of war; W. S. Brasselton, died March 1, 1863; W. W. Bagley; J. E. Bagley, died July 4, 1864, prisoner of war; C. Burns; J. Byers, killed at Stone River, January 1, 1863; J. W. Barrum, J. W. Brinnegar, E. Coffin, S. C. Clubb; I. S. Cross, died September 6, 1864, prisoner of war; J. Condit, J. Coslet, W. C. Coslet, F. M. Daniels, John Daniels, Steven Daniels, G. W. Doyle; L. J. Day, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; G. Earl, S. H. Ford, William Friddle, G. M. Grace, W. W. Grace; Jacob Good, died January 23, 1863; A. Geer, E. Hollingsworth, D. Haines, Thomas Haines, R. B. Hoofman; G. Helmick, died March 28, 1862; William Hill, A. Hagaman, J. Hornback; Thomas Keaton, died November 21, 1861; William Leston, S. A. Lindsay, John Lyons, N. B. Modissett, Charles Montgomery; L. McDowell, died August 1, 1863; F. Mary, Thomas McGuire, J. D. Maddox, J. N. Neal; E. H. Neal, promoted corporal, died January 9, 1864, prisoner of war; Henry Otten, J. Osborne; A. H. Perry, drowned at Pittman's Ferry, May 14, 1862; J. W. Pierce, H. R. Potts, William Polk, J. J. G. Russell, John Robinett, William Riley;

Levi Romine, died February 16, 1863; J. Riney, H. Shoap, W. N. Saintford, J. Skinner, G. W. Snyder, B. F. Shook, J. Shireman; W. H. Smallwood, died January 16, 1863, of wounds; J. Tedrow, I. D. Van Meter, R. P. West, John Waters, G. W. White, H. Warren, William Wamsley.

Veterans—S. D. Ayers, C. Burns, R. B. Bostwick; P. A. Cord, promoted Captain; J. Condict, promoted corporal; F. M. Daniels, Q. Ellis; S. H. Ford, promoted First Lieutenant; William Friddle; G. M. Grace, promoted corporal; E. Hollingsworth, D. Haines, T. W. Haines, William Hill; W. H. Liston, promoted Sergeant; A. A. Lindsay, Thomas McGuire, William Mitchell; L. McGrath, promoted First Sergeant; A. J. Newport, B. F. Owings; J. W. Pierce, promoted First Lieutenant; J. C. Still, John Waters, W. W. Watson.

Recruits—S. C. Bagley, died April 24, 1864, prisoner of war; Q. Ellis, C. C. Lee; W. P. Liston, died October 8, 1863, from wounds; L. McGrath; I. W. Noel, killed at Stone River, December 30, 1862; J. Nell; Thomas Owens, died May 28, 1862; A. N. Protzman, Gilby Sipple, Thomas Wamsley, J. W. Watson, J. M. Wyckoff.

The regiment was organized in the Seventh Congressional District, and was rendezvoused at Mattoon, Illinois. On the 15th of May, 1861, it was mustered into the State service for thirty days, by Capt. U. S. Grant. On the 28th of June it was mustered into the United States service, with Capt. U. S. Grant as Colonel. A letter from Gen. Grant gives the history of his connection with the regiment as follows: "I was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, by Gov. Richard Yates, some time early in the month of June, 1861, and assumed command of the regiment on the 16th of that month. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States in the latter part of the same month. Being ordered to rendezvous the regiment at Quincy, Ill., I thought, for the purpose of discipline and speedy efficiency for the field, it would be well to march the regiment across the country, instead of transporting by rail. Accordingly, on the 3d of July, 1861, the march was commenced from Camp Yates, Springfield, Ill., and continued until about three miles beyond the Illinois River, when dispatches were received, changing the destination of the regiment to Ironton, Missouri,

and directing me to return to the river and take a steamer, which had been sent there for the purpose of transporting the regiment to St. Louis. The steamer failing to reach the point of embarkation, several days were here lost. In the meantime a portion of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry under Col. Smith was reported surrounded by the enemy at a point on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, west of Palmyra, and the Twenty-first was ordered to their relief. Under these circumstances, expedition was necessary; accordingly the march was abandoned, and the railroad was called into requisiton. Before the Twenty-first reached its new destination, the Sixteenth had extricated itself. The Twenty-first was then kept on duty on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for about two weeks, without, however, meeting an enemy or an incident worth relating. We did make one march, however, during that time, from Salt River, Missouri, to Florida, Missouri, and returned in search of Tom Harris, who was reported in that neighborhood with a handful of rebels. It was impossible, however, to get nearer than a day's march of him. From Salt River the regiment went to Mexico, Mo., where it remained for two weeks; thence to Ironton, Mo., passing through St. Louis, on the 7th of August, when I was assigned to duty as a Brigadier General, and turned over the command of the regiment to that gallant and Christian officer, Col. Alexander, who afterward yielded up his life, whilst nobly leading it in the battle of Chickamauga."

The regiment remained at Ironton, Mo., until October 20, 1861, when it marched out from that place, and participated in the battle of Fredericktown on the following day. Returning to Ironton, the Twenty-first remained until January 29, 1862, when it marched with Gen. Steele's expedition to Jacksonport, Ark., when it was ordered to Corinth, by way of Cape Girardeau. On May 24, 1862, the regiment reached Hamburg Landing, and took up position near Corinth subsequently. On the evacuation of this place, the Twenty-first pursued the enemy from Farmington, Miss., to Booneville. Returning from the pursuit, it formed a part of an expedition to Holly Springs. On the 14th of August, 1862, the Twenty-first was ordered to join Gen. Buell's army in Tennessee, which it accomplished, marching by way of Eastport, Miss., Columbia, Tenn., Florence, Ala., Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tenn., arriving

at Louisville September 27, 1862. On the counter-march across Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg, the regiment engaged in the battles of Perryville and Chaplin Hill, Company F being the first troops to enter Perryville. From thence, the regiment marched to Crab Tree Orchard and Bowling Green, Ky., and to Nashville, Tenn.

When the army marched from Nashville December 26, 1862, this regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob Gap. On December 30, in connection with the Fifteenth Wisconsin, Thirty-eighth Illinois and One Hundred and First Ohio, it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the famous Washington (rebel) Light Artillery, twelve Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a division of rebel infantry. During the battle of Murfreesboro, it was fiercely engaged, and did gallant duty, losing more men than any other regiment engaged. The Twenty-first was with Gen. Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. On June 25, 1863, the regiment was engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap. It was subsequently engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost 238 officers and men. Col. Alexander being killed and Lieut. Col. McMackin being wounded, Capt. A. C. Knight took command of the regiment. After the battle of Chickamauga, the Twenty-first was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and remained at Bridgeport, Ala., until the close of 1863. February 27, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, some twenty-five men of Company D veteranizing. The regiment served in the Atlanta campaign, and subsequently was ordered to Texas, where it was mustered out December 16, 1865, at San Antonio.

TWENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company H of this regiment was recruited in Douglas County. The commissioned officers were Capts. William Brian, till December 30, 1861; Benjamin F. Ford, till March 2, 1863; J. H. Hastings, till October 2, 1863; John Scott, till mustered out. First Lieutenants, Allen Buckner, till June 13, 1862; H. C. Paddock, till November 14, 1862; J. H. Hastings, till March 2, 1863; John Scott, till October 2, 1863; Thomas

Mallott, till September 1, 1864; James T. Walker, till September 21, 1865. Second Lieutenants, Archibald Van Deren, till July 15, 1862; J. H. Hastings, till November 14, 1862; John Scott, till March 2, 1863; Thomas Mallott, till October 2, 1863. The enlisted men from Douglas County were: First Sergeant, H. Hopkins, died at Jefferson City September 12, 1861; Sergeants, Daniel O'Root, Henry Cook; G. W. Harris, promoted Sergeant; J. H. Hastings, promoted Second Lieutenant; Corporals, James Lewis, W. H. Harrison, Daniel Jacobs; J. T. Walker, promoted First Lieutenant; John Yaker; John Scott, promoted Second Lieutenant; G. P. McQuaid, died March 2, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; Musicians, G. P. Sargent, J. A. Ritter; Wagoner, William Hogland. Privates, Charles Allison, promoted Corporal, died January 21, 1863; B. F. Allison, J. A. Armstrong, G. W. Anderson, T. Ater; J. R. Biggs, died November 21, 1863, of wounds; S. Bierfeldt, I. Bashalm, A. Banta, Henry Busby, Lewis Cook, Charles Corban, S. Cunningham, William Donley, William Early, B. F. Evans, J. S. Falkner, F. Falster, John Gilmore, Joseph Hammer; Joseph Hamilton, died at St. Louis February 17, 1861; Joseph Harvey; J. W. Hopkins, died at St. Louis December 13, 1861; E T. Hopkins, died at Iuka, Miss., August 30, 1862; George Hopkins, Joseph Hyde, J. Henry, William Hewett, J. H. Ishum; H. T. James, promoted Hospital Steward; W. D. Jones; G. Klink, promoted Principal Musician; William Leyh; Thomas Mallott, promoted Corporal, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant; Claus Moner; F. H. Morely, died at Springfield, Mo., February 19, 1862; J. Moore; William Newcomb, died February 9, 1863, of wounds; J. P. Newell, Elihu Parish, J. C. Perry; W. L. Prose promoted Corporal; John Rierdon; C. D. Randolph, promoted Corporal; A. Romine; R. S. Robinson, promoted Sergeant; John S. Sargeant, R. W. See, E. H. Slace, W. R. Sackville, H. Stenght, J. M. Siders; W. L. Sowers, died near Ackworth, Ga., June 13, 1864; Peter Sipple, A. J. Thompson; J. C. Vestal, promoted Corporal; M. Whittenborg; John Wilson, died at Chattanooga November 28, 1863; I. S. Wheeler, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8, 1862; A. J. Walston, promoted Sergeant. Recruits, Perry Burnham, J. A. Carthal, died at Rolla, Mo., January 18, 1862; H. H. Crist; D. Dennis, died at Jefferson City September 12, 1861; I. N. Dickens, S.

Epley; William Helm, died at Nashville November 9, 1862; D. C. Johnson; S. Kingery, died at St. Louis December 25, 1861; William Muir, James Moore, W. R. Medcalf, H. B. Prose, Alexander Perry, William Steyer, J. W. Sleeper, Joseph Vinson, C. Winter.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was recruited in the spring and summer of 1861, and was organized in August at Mattoon. The regiment was assigned to the Department of Missouri, and proceeded to Jefferson City, which was then threatened by the army of Gen. Price, fresh from its dearly-bought victory at Lexington. Here the Twenty-fifth remained until the latter part of September, when it marched to Sedalia, and was assigned to Sigel's famous division. Here it remained until the middle of October, gaining discipline, foraging, picketing, etc., and then followed the army toward Springfield, remaining here until November, when Gen. Hunter assumed command of the army, and moved it toward Wilson's Creek, the scene of Gen. Lyon's famous fight. This movement of Sigel's division was but a ruse to cover the real destination of the army, and on the 13th it followed the movement of the main army to Rolla where it remained during the winter. On February 2, 1862, Gen. Curtis having assumed command, the army again took up its line of march toward Springfield, where the rebel Gen. Price had concentrated his forces. The Union forces again took possession of the city on the 13th of February, without serious opposition. Then began an exciting race until the 20th, when the pursuit was abandoned, and the troops allowed a few days' rest, having marched four consecutive days during the most inclement weather, there being six inches of snow on the ground a portion of the time, and skirmishing with the enemy every day during the last week's march. Here the army remained till the 5th of March, when it became evident that the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCullough were marching to give battle, and accordingly, on the 6th, the army moved toward Sugar Creek Valley under the command of Curtis, Sigel, Davis and Ashboth, and in the afternoon of the same day the rear guard was attacked and repulsed by the enemy. Thus began the battle of Pea Ridge, which resulted so disastrously to the rebels, and in which this regiment took a prominent part. The army remained in this vicinity until the 5th of April, when the march was resumed for Forsythe, Mo.,

and thence to Batesville, Ark. Early in May the march was again resumed, as was supposed for Little Rock, but orders were soon received detaching some ten regiments under orders to proceed to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River, some 200 miles distant, and from thence to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., by water, to re-enforce the troops then besieging Corinth, Miss. The regiment reached the Landing on the 26th of May, and the next day marched up to within supporting distance of the main army, arriving two days previous to the evacuation. After the pursuit of the retreating enemy ceased, the Twenty-fifth was ordered to Kentucky, where it took part in the memorable campaign against Bragg, reaching Perryville two days after the fight, thence proceeding to Crab Orchard, Bowling Green, and on to Nashville. Here the regiment remained until the latter part of December, when the Chattanooga campaign began, the Twenty-fifth taking part in the bloody engagement at Stone River. Spent the winter at Murfreesboro, and the spring till the latter part of June, 1863, when the movement against Chattanooga was resumed. The regiment took part in the various battles and skirmishes which led up to Chickamauga, in which the Twenty-fifth was engaged. Fell back to Chattanooga, where it remained until the latter part of November. On the 25th of this month, the regiment took part in the desperate charge on Mission Ridge. Immediately after this battle this regiment took part in the forced march of 150 miles to the relief of Knoxville, arriving three days after the siege had been raised by Gen. Burnside. From this point the regiment moved to Blain's Cross Roads, thence to Dandridge, Tenn. From this point the army fell back to Knoxville, and from thence to Kingston, and later to Cleveland, Tenn. From this point, in May, 1864, the Twenty-fifth moved out with the army on the Atlanta campaign. The regiment participated in most of the battles of this campaign up to the taking of Atlanta, when it was mustered out September 5, 1864. The veterans and recruits of this regiment were consolidated in one company, designated as Company H of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, which was mustered out at Victoria, Tex., September 21, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

In this regiment, Douglas County was represented by Company B. The commissioned officers were: Captains, S. B. Logan, till July 27, 1864; A. B. Balch, till September 18, 1865; Gilman Noyes. First Lieutenants, Johnson White, till April 21, 1862; A. M. Houston, till March 11, 1863; A. B. Balch, promoted February 16, 1865; Gilman Noyes, promoted, but not mustered. Second Lieutenants, A. M. Houston, promoted, not mustered; A. B. Balch, July 9, 1863; B. C. Pursell, resigned March 18, 1865; R. B. McComb, promoted, but not mustered. The enlisted men were:

First Sergeant—James Shrew.

Sergeants—R. B. McComb, E. C. Walton, Alex. Rodgers and John Scott.

Corporals—Levi Jester, G. P. Ross, John Haley, W. A. Griffin, William Moore, H. M. Thompson, J. Bennett.

Musician—I. W. Ross.

Wagoner—William Cosles.

Privates—F. M. Abrams, Isaac Albertz, J. P. Allison; A. B. Balch, promoted Second Lieutenant; Walter Bailey, E. R. Bagley, John Bear, Simeon Bennett, S. M. Beeman, Cephas Carman, Thomas Denning, George Dehart, David Ford, John Freddle; M. B. Grove, mustered out as Corporal; J. D. Henry, died at Memphis November 10, 1863; W. T. Hughes, James Jackson, B. D. Jones, Robert Laughlin, G. W. Lester, G. Loper, J. P. Laughlin, E. Leslie, G. W. Montgomery, R. N. McIntyre, Charles McCaren, G. W. Mussett, John Malone, G. W. Miller, Robert Montgomery, Richard Martin, J. S. Osborne, L. Owen, James Overman; B. C. Pursell, promoted Second Lieutenant; Robert Perry, N. H. C. Resin, M. Rogers, William Rhinehardt, J. P. Roberts, John Ross, John Shook, Melton Stansbury, Lemuel Semmons, James Stinson, H. Shumefield, D. E. Shull, Elijah Zeigler. These are the names of those from Douglas County, the balance of the company being drawn from Coles and Cumberland Counties. The company was recruited in the summer of 1861, and assigned as Company B to the Fifty-fourth Regiment, rendezvoused at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill. This regiment was organized as

a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," in the formation of which E. McCarty, of Douglas County, was so prominent.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service February 18, 1862. On the 24th, it was ordered to Cairo, Ill., and on the 14th of March, moved to Columbus, Ky. During the fall of 1862, three companies were stationed at Humboldt, Tenn., but on the 18th of December, the regiment was ordered to Jackson, Tenn. Two days later, the Fifty-fourth marched to Lexington, but returned on the 22d; then marched to Britton's Lane and Toone's Station, returning to Lexington. In the meantime, Gen. Forrest captured the detached portions of the regiment stationed on the railroad, and destroyed nearly all of the regimental records. The balance were lost by the Quartermaster's Department in transit from Columbus to Jackson. The balance of the regiment spent the winter and early spring at Jackson, two companies being stationed at Medon Station, and two at Toone's. In April, the regiment made a fruitless expedition to Corinth and returned.

May 30, 1863, the Fifty-fourth left Jackson for Vicksburg, as a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Nathan Kimball as Division Commander, and arrived at Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo River, June 2. The regiment was subsequently stationed on the extreme left of Sherman's command on the Big Black, confronting Johnston's army, on the Canton road. After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered to Helena, as a part of Gen. Steele's expedition against Little Rock, Ark. The expedition reached its destination in September, and the Fifty-fourth was retained until the following January, 1864, when three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted. The veterans of Company B were: Isaac Albertz; Henry Barrick, mustered out as First Sergeant; Joseph Bennett, Cephas Carman, William Cheeney, G. A. Dehart, Thomas Denning, Duncan Fletcher, William Hughes, Thomas Irwin, B. D. Jones, James Jackson; Levi Jester, mustered out as Sergeant; J. P. Laughlin, mustered out as Corporal; R. Laughlin; E. Leslie, mustered out at Sergeant; G. W. Lester, mustered out as Corporal; Charles McCaren; R. B. McComb, mustered out as Sergeant; P. Cornelius, mustered out as Corporal; William Rhinehart, M. Rogers, I. W. Ross, John Scott, E. C. Walton, John Writner.

Recruits—Michael Fitzgerald, Samuel Montgomery. Re-enlisted as veteran—C. H. Newbanks. The regiment was mustered February 9, 1864. and left for Mattoon, Ill., in March, on veteran furlough.

Just before its return to the field, the regiment was involved in a most unfortunate occurrence. There was in Coles County an element which was radically opposed to the war. The regiment had been ordered to move, but, under advice of some radical unionists, its departure was delayed a few hours, as the convening of the Circuit Court, it was thought, would bring the element opposed to the war out in full force. There is no doubt but that these people acted "with zeal not according to knowledge," and the return of certain portions of the regiment to the county seat made a conflict with the "irreconcilables" inevitable. A conflict followed, the "copperhead" faction led by a county officer, and certain portions of the regiment, unarmed but somewhat excited by liquor, under the semi-official direction of its officers. Riotous action folllowed, in which Maj. Shubal York, the Surgeon of the regiment, was killed, and four privates and Col. G. M. Mitchell were wounded. A number of the citizens were wounded. One hour later the main portion of the regiment arrived from Mattoon and occupied the town, arresting some of the opposing faction, and wounding several citizens. The affair ended with an investigation by the military authorities, without changing results or the punishment of anybody. The affair created great excitement in the country around.

The regiment moved to the front in April; to Cairo on the 12th, to Columbus on the 14th, Paducah on the 16th, and arrived at Little Rock on the 30th. Here the regiment remained until May 18, when it moved out to Brownville, and thence in pursuit of Gen. Shelby, arriving at Little Rock on the 30th of that month. After remaining here until the latter part of June, when the Fifty-fourth again went in pursuit of Shelby, marching to Duvall's Bluff and Clarendon, striking him on the 26th, and after a spirited fight returned to Little Rock. August 5, the regiment was assigned to guard sixteen miles of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, having five stations, with two companies at each. On the 24th, Shelby made a descent upon these detachments in detail with 4,000 men and four pieces of artillery, capturing one station. Six companies

were concentrated at one station by Col. Mitchell, and maintained a a stubborn resistance for five hours, when, their hay breastworks being fired by the enemy's shells, the garrison was driven out and captured in fragments. The loss of the regiment in this fight was one Lieutenant and thirteen men killed, and thirty-five wounded. Companies F and H, at a distant station, were not molested. The captured part of the regiment were paroled at Jacksonport, Ark., and moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where it arrived September 9, 1864. The regiment was exchanged December 5, 1864, and was moved to Hickory Station, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, January 18, 1865, where it remained as railroad guard until June 6. The Fifty-fourth was then ordered to Pine Bluff, where it remained some two months. It then proceeded to Fort Smith, where it remained until October. It was then ordered to Little Rock, where it was mustered out October 15, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 26, and was discharged. During its existence, the Fifty-fourth Regiment had 1,342 enlisted men, and seventy-one commissioned officers.

SEVENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This regiment was more completely identified with Douglas County than any other in the service. Among the field officers were Allen Buckner, Major, promoted to Colonel, March 15, 1863; W. H. Lamb, Adjutant; First Assistant Surgeon, Henry C. McAllister, promoted Surgeon of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry; Second Assistant Surgeon, Thomas J. Wheeler, promoted Surgeon, March 1, 1865; Chaplain, C. G. Bradshaw. Four companies of the Seventy-ninth were recruited in Douglas County, Companies B, E, G and K. The commissioned officers of Company B were: Captain, Archibald Van Deren, promoted Major, January 1, 1863; H. D. Pitman, till November 6, 1864; Peter Greggers, till muster out of regiment. First Lieutenants—S. L. Woodworth, till February 2, 1863; H. D. Pitman, till January 1, 1863; Peter Greggers, till November 6, 1864; J. B. Hammer, promoted, but not mustered. Second Lieutenants—H. W. Rideout, till February 10; 1863; Peter Greggers, till January 1, 1863; J. B. Hammer, promoted, but not mustered. The enlisted men from Douglas were:

First Sergeant—O. L. Woodward, died at Bowling Green, December 27, 1862.

Sergeants—H. D. Pitman, promoted to First Lieutenant; J. B. Hammer, commissioned Second Lieutenant, but not mustered; Edward Dennis, died in Andersonville, July 30, 1864; John Abbott, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 28, 1863.

Corporals—S. M. Lester, W. M. Beedle, M. L. Westfall, Archibald Linton; Thomas Jester, mustered out as Sergeant; L. C. Smith, Peter Greggers, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Musicians—W. R. Wallace, B. F. Ward.

Wagoner—G. W. Stevenson.

Privates—Lafayette Abbott, died at Louisville, Ky., October 8, 1862; W. A. Brown, W. A. Buoy, Henry Banta, Albert Castor, J. E. Davis; I. N. Doman, died at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; John Darjahn, Clinton Davis; Milton Davis, died at Murfreesboro, June 1, 1863; Silas Daggy, promoted to Quartermaster Sargeant; Jacob Frahm, John Grant; Peter Gulk, died at Andersonville Prison, July 20, 1864; John Goodson, Henry Grimm, J. Hibbs; William Hibbs, died at Murfreesboro, February 9, 1863; Charles Howard; Larkin E. Jones, mustered out as Corporal; M. James; C. James, mustered out as Corporal; Benjamin Jester; Solomon Johnson, mustered out as Corporal; Peter Kruize; George Kruize, mustered out as Corporal; A. J. Lyght, H. Loman; Asa Love, died at Nashville, December 8, 1862; Thomas Lester, died at Murfreesboro, March 7, 1863; Virgil Lester; John Lewis, died at Murfreesboro, February 17, 1863; T. J. Lewis, W. D. Martin, C. G. Miller, W. P. Miller, Robert McAllister, William Manus, Cyrus Muire; G. W. Nelson, died at Nashville, December 14, 1862; E. T. Romine, Daniel Romine, H. T. Ring, Jasper Roderick, Perry Roderick, and C. W. Rea, died at Nashville; J. R. Rea, C. W. Rose; J. S. Rush, died at Louisville, December 4, 1862; Samuel Randolph, died at Chattanooga, March 6, 1864; David and J. M. Randolph; J. H. Randolph, died at Chattanooga, June 4, 1864; W. T. Rice, killed at Resaca; Allen Rea, G. W. Sharpe; Albert Siler, mustered out as Corporal; O. T. Smith, B. F. Shreves; F. Stally, mustered out as Corporal; George Stovall, Peter Schnack, Hans Schnack, B. F. Terry; J. Veach, died at Murfreesboro, March 16, 1863;

William Vinson, G. C. Wilson, J. C. Wilson, Edward Webb; H. J. Wilkins, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., December 18, 1864; James Waller, B. F. Wilson; W. B. Watts, died at Murfreesboro, January 6, 1863; Rudolph Yost, killed at Resaca, May 14, 1864.

Company E.—The commissioned officers of this company were: Captains, William A. Low, promoted Major July 14, 1864; H. S. Albin, promoted March 20, 1865, not mustered. First Lieutenants, H. J. Bassett, till November 20, 1862; H. S. Albin, till March 20, 1865; J. C. Perry. Second Lieutenants, H. S. Albin, till November 20, 1862; H. W. Peters, killed January 2, 1863; J. C. Perry, till March 20, 1865. Enlisted men:

First Sergeant—H. W. Peters, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—J. C. Perry, promoted Second Lieutenant; J. G. Hughes, died at Nashville, December 19, 1862; W. R. Laughead, mustered out as First Sergeant; D. H. Howard, died in Andersonville Prison, August 16, 1864, Grave No. 5812.

Corporals—Anson Skinner, mustered out as Sergeant; W. T. Potts, John Skinner, mustered out as Sergeants; Samuel Hawkins, captured at Chickamauga; J. Hopkins, died at Nashville; Aaron Britton, died in Andersonville Prison; J. P. Ross.

Musicians—I. W. and W. H. Covert.

Wagoner—J. H. Boyce, died at Nashville.

Privates—B. H. Adams, W. H. Allison; William Brockett, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; O. Brewer, W. R. Brown; W. T. Bundy, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 10, 1863; W. Boyce; Thomas Bull, died at Danville, Ky., January 4, 1863; P. Chezem, H. Catler; Alexander Coslett, died at Bowling Green, November 6, 1862; George Crist, A. A. Craft; J. H. Coslett, died at Nashville, January 5, 1863; P. Coffin, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; H. D. Craft, F. Dixon, John Durborow; William Dillon, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; E. Drake, H. Entler, John Fairbairn, A. E. Fullerton; Isaac Glass, died at Nashville, December 9, 1862; S. Gillogly, mustered out as Corporal; Alexander Hess, E. Howard and Frank Hensely, died at Nashville; G. H. Hess, mustered out as Corporal; John Hawkins, J. O. Harvey, John Harris, R. B. Helm, R. W. Harrison, W. H. Jones, B.

F. Knipe, W. S. Knipe, Jacob Knipe, J. H. Lyon, Charles Lyon, J. J. Moss, L. Morton, P. Miller, W. P. McWilliams, W. Murphy, W. P. McCool, E. B. Nell; George Pettit, killed near Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864; E. S. Root, G. W. Ritter; W. H. Ritter, died in Richmond Prison, December 5, 1864; M. Reeves; T. W. Stillwell, died in Andersonville Prison, October 28, 1864; L. Shafer, Joseph Shute, John Smith; J. B. Stillwell, died at Chattanooga, June 29, 1864; J. L. Stewart, died at Nashville, January 24, 1863; H. Surbur, Henry Stillwell, J. M. Schee; William Skinner, mustered out as Sergeant; D. S. Tucker, G. Vanasdel, A. Wylie, G. Wells, J. Whittaker; J. H. Wells, died at Murfreesboro, May 22, 1863; J. P. Worrell, J. B. Yaw.

Recruits—S. T. Bondurant, J. M. Coggshell, mustered out as Corporal; R. T. Harvey, mustered out as Corporal; Stephen Gillogly, mustered out as Sergeant; V. T. Norris, wounded at Kenesaw; William Turbyville, mustered out as Corporal.

Company G.—The commissioned officers were: Captains, Oliver O. Bagley, till November 6, 1864; A. J. Jones, till muster out of regiment.

First Lieutenants—M. L. Lininger, till November 19, 1862; T. B. Jacobs, till April 17, 1863; Montravill Reeves, till May 4, 1864; A. J. Jones, till promoted November 6, 1864; Thomas Meeker, who was prisoner of war at the muster out of the regiment.

Second Lieutenants—T. B. Jacobs, till promoted November 19, 1862; Albert J. Jones, till May 4, 1864.

The enlisted men were: First Sergeant, A. J. Jones, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—Thomas Meeker, promoted while prisoner of war; Harvey Ingrim, John Cummings, James Madder.

Corporals—H. C. Jones, mustered out as Sergeant; B. Jacobs, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; E. J. Barnett, S. F. Willis, A. Higgins, John Ball, R. G. McGuinnis, J. S. Reeves.

Musicians—W. Woodbury, H. Helton.

Wagoner—Laughlin Stewart.

Privates—James Barnett, Thomas Brandon; David Ball, killed at Stone River; Allen Bryant, John Brockett, H. H. Clark, F. D. Clark, A.

C. Clark, James Coslett, Isaac Coslett, Clark Cazard, T. A. Clark, Alexander Dawson, died at Nashville, February 1, 1863; Daniel Dehart; M. C. Drake, mustered out as Corporal; W. M. Drake, mustered out as Corporal; L. W. Easton; Jacob Fry, died at Gallatin, December 15, 1862; J. P. Fry, James Furman, W. H. Froggett; Beers Guire, died at Nashville, April 18, 1864; C. Harlowe, I. Henderson, F. A. Holston, James Harper, Jr., J. A. Hill, John Ingrim, George Ingrim; M. Ingrim, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., December 17, 1864; Isaac Ingrim, died at Nashville, December 8, 1862; Herd Ingrim, P. L. Jones; James Jacobs, died at Bowling Green, January 18, 1863; James Kees, died at Gallatin, January 12, 1863; Alexander Lana, died at Gallatin, January 15, 1863; J. W. Lett, died at Nashville, January 11, 1863; J. W. Martin, James Munson, James Meek, William McShane, J. W. McDowell; E. Osborn, died in Hart County, Ky., November 26, 1862; B. F. Osborn, died at Annapolis, Md., February 6, 1863; Thomas Robinson, W. H. Rake, N. Stephen; S. Sears, died at Nashville; William Sites, John Thomason; L. Thomason, died at Chattanooga, July 3, 1864; Elisha Tinker, W. P. Updike; W. D. West, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 14, 1863; John Willis, S. S. Weathers, John Whirl.

Recruits—J. S. Osborn, killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864; M. Reeves, promoted First Sergeant and then First Lieutenant.

Company K.—The commissioned officers of this company were: Captains, H. D. Martin, till July 3, 1863; W. W. Davis, till March 6, 1864; W. H. Bassett, promoted March 6, 1864, but not mustered.

First Lieutenants—W. W. Davis, till July 3, 1863; W. H. Bassett, till March 6, 1864; W. H. Hutchenson.

Second Lieutenants—Moses Hunter, till October 19, 1862; I. P. C. Taylor, till June 6, 1863; W. H. Bassett, till July 3, 1863; W. H. Hutchenson.

The enlisted men from Douglas County were: First Sergeant—I. P. C. Taylor, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—W. H. Hutchenson, promoted First Sergeant, then First Lieutenant; D. C. Hutchinson, J. Douner, G. W. Allen, promoted Sergeant Major.

Corporals—H. C. Waller, died at Nashville, December 3, 1864; R.

Welch. C. Royrk; C. Brawnch, promoted Sergeant and died in Andersonville Prison, June 1, 1864, number of grave, 1619; Lewis Zeller.

Wagoner, A. P. Reeves, died near Stephenson, Ala., October 21, 1863.

Privates—N. Aldrid, died at Danville, Va., January 22, 1864, while prisoner of war; Joseph Brand, died at Nashville, January 4, 1863; W. H. Bassett, promoted First Sergeant, then First Lieutenant; John Beedle, Samuel Chauney, died in Andersonville Prison, October 6, 1864, number of grave, 10459; John Chauney; William Chandler, died at Nashville, December 21, 1862; John Eliss, Stephen Eliss; died at Annapolis, Md., February 15, 1863; Philip Eaton, died at Danville, Ky., October 20, 1862; Jesse Eavins, Edward Franklin; Barton Fallin, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 5, 1863; James Fallin, Andrew Hays, Eli How; John Hunter, died near Murfreesboro; Henry C. Jones, Felix Lardenois; James Loyd, died at Murfreesboro, July 1, 1863; J. H. Lett; J. N. Louthan, mustered out as Sergeant; G. W. Maxon, mustered out as Corporal; Thomas McConley, promoted Corporal, died in Jefferson barracks, December 22, 1864; Hugh McKinney, promoted Corporal; Thomas Morrison, John Monien, Elihu Monsell, George Near, Israel Price, Lewis Pfifer, Levi Remmel, S. T. Remmel, Jacob Remmel, John Row, James Riley; James Standafer, died at Nashville, March 31, 1863; D. E. Shull; S. Simmons, died at Nashville, November 30, 1862; W. B. Templeton; G. Waldrof, died at Chattanooga, June 24, 1864; W. H. Wright, E. G. S. Wright; Albert Wood, died at Nashville, December 28, 1862; Henry Wood, died at Danville, Va., February 1, 1864, while a prisoner of war; J. F. West, died at Nashville, May 7, 1863; Alexander West, Henry Wolf.

Recruits—Martin Minniet; Leonard C. Taylor, mustered out as Sergeant.

The Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry was organized at Mattoon, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. Lyman Guinnip, and was mustered into the United States service August 28, 1862. On September 12, the regiment moved under orders to Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned the Third Brigade of Craft's Division of the army of Kentucky. On the 29th it was transferred to the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division. October

1, 1862, the Seventy-ninth commenced the march through Kentucky with the army. At Frankfort it was transferred to the Fifth Brigade. The regiment reached Perryville, Ky., on October 9, and continued its march thence to Crab Orchard, Lebanon, Bowling Green and Nashville, Tenn., reaching the latter place on the 7th of November. October 17, Col. Guinnip resigning, Lieut. Col. S. P. Read was promoted Colonel. Here the regiment remained until December, when it moved out with the army toward Murfreesboro, and on the 31st engaged in the battle of Stone River. Col. Read was killed early in action, and the command devolved upon Maj. Buckner. The Seventy-ninth was engaged until the 4th of January, 1863, losing one officer killed, three wounded and three missing; twenty-three men killed, sixty-eight wounded, and 121 missing. During the winter the regiment remained at Murfreesboro, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. April 25, 1863, Maj. Buckner was promoted to Colonel.

June 24, 1863, the regiment moved to Liberty Gap, and on the following day engaged the enemy, losing Capt. John Patton, killed; Capt. H. D. Martin, mortally wounded; Capt. Lacey and Lieuts. Foulke, Jones and King, wounded; five men killed and thirty-six wounded. The division then moved to Tullahoma, and on the 16th of August crossed the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee River, Sand Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and went into the battle of Chickamauga, in which the regiment was engaged during the 19th and 20th of September. Its loss in this fight was seven officers missing, four men killed, thirteen wounded and ninety-seven missing. On the evening of the 20th, the Seventy-ninth fell back to Chattanooga with the army. While here, the regiment was re-assigned, being placed to the Third Brigade (Col. C. G. Harker's), Second Division, Gen. Sheridan, Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Granger. When the Army of the Cumberland broke from its prison at Chattanooga and assailed Bragg in his mountain fastnesses, the Seventy-ninth took an active part in the engagements that followed on the 23d, 24th and 25th of November, and on the 25th stormed Mission Ridge, capturing two pieces of artillery. On the 27th, the regiment accompanied the Fourth Corps in that famous march to Knoxville, Tenn., going, however, to Blain's Cross-roads, and remaining there till January 15,

1864, when it advanced to Dandridge, but fell back two days later to Knoxville. The Second Division being ordered to Loudon, the Seventy-ninth went to Sweetwater, forty-two miles south of Knoxville, on the railroad, where it remained during the larger part of the spring, moving to Cleveland in the latter part of April.

On the opening of the Atlanta campaign, the regiment moved forward with Gen. Newton in command of the division, and Gen. Howard in command of the corps. The movement began May 3, 1864, and on the 9th the regiment took part in its first engagement of the campaign at Rocky Face Ridge; then followed a series of heavy engagements, at Resaca May 13 and 14; Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27; Peach Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22, 27, and August 3; Jonesboro, September 1, and Lovejoy on the 2d of September. The losses of the regiment in this campaign were four officers wounded, six enlisted men killed and fifty-three wounded. In the latter part of September, the corps was ordered back to Chattanooga under command of Gen. Stanley. The Seventy-ninth moved to Bridgeport, Ala., and remained there till October 19, when it returned to Chattanooga. While here it made an expedition to Alpine Pass and returned, and then moved to Pulaski, Tenn. Held that position until November 22, when it commenced to fall back to Nashville with the army. At Franklin, the Seventy-ninth was engaged four hours, losing three officers and eighty men killed, wounded and captured, out of 210 veteran troops. That night fell back to Nashville, where, on the 29th, Pat Cleborne's Division attacked the brigade and drove it into the city. On the 15th and 16th of December, the battle of Nashville occurred, in which the Seventy-ninth took an active part, and joined in the subsequent pursuit as far as the Tennessee River. The Third Brigade was then sent to Decatur, Ala., arriving there January 6, 1865. March 30, the brigade moved to Bull's Gap by rail, sixty miles east of Knoxville, Tenn., where it remained until April 22, and then moved to Nashville. Here the Seventy-ninth was stationed until it was mustered out June 12, 1865. It subsequently arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., June 15, and June 23 received final pay and discharge. In April, 1864, the County Court ordered a regimental flag, which was presented to the regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Mattoon, and mustered into the 100-days' service June 6, 1864. Of this regiment Company G was recruited in Douglas County. The commissioned officers were Derrick Lamb, Captain; James Easton, First Lieutenant; J. T. Sweitzer, Second Lieutenant. The enlisted men from Douglas County were:

First Sergeant—J. H. Perrine.

Sergeants—Charles Skinner, died at Jefferson City, Mo., July 7, 1864; J. Z. Linton, P. Kinder, O. Adams.

Corporals—William Bays, promoted Sergeant; I. Watkins, Charles Dickens, A. Fleming, D. Jenkins, B. McAllister, T. J. Bagley, Charles Balen.

Musicians—Austin Bishop, John Crowley.

Wagoner—Thomas Donnelly.

Privates—I. Allison, Erastus Badler, W. H. Bard, A. G. Bragg, F. M. and Alexander Bragg, P. Burton, S. Bye, B. F. Barkley; C. H. Balch, died at Benton Barracks, June 29, 1864; J. Bogard, B. Bogard, L. Daniel, C. Dragoo; C. M. Donica, promoted Corporal; J. Dale, J. R. Erland, W. H. H. Easton; H. M. Franz, died at Benton Barracks June 23, 1864; G. Ford, J. Garrett, William Galls; G. W. Goodson, promoted Corporal; J. R. Hull, Thomas Haskell, N. Holden, N. Howard, E. C. Holiday, J. Kennedy, E. Lay, A. Long, J. R. Leslie, A. Moore, J. N. McKinney, J. N. Mosbarger; F. M. Maddox, died in Jefferson City, Mo., August 4, 1864; C. H. Miller, J. D. McDowell, Newton McAughy, J. B. Peacock, J. Peters, J. S. Prose, F. Puckett, I. S. Reeder, J. A. Richman, J. H. Smith, William Scott, A. H. Sluss, J. W. Tignor, C. H. Whetsell, P. Wildman, Albert Wildman, W. H. Walters, I. N. Wells, S. B. Williams, C. B. Wells, W. H. Wells.

This regiment was assigned to post duty at Jefferson City, Mo., a point they reached by way of St. Louis, soon after being mustered into the service. Greenbury Wright, of Tuscola, was first Major and afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. The regiment was ordered home, and mustered out on September 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Of this regiment Company F was recruited in Douglas County. The commissioned officers were: Derrick Lamb, Captain; D. G. Eldridge, First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant, William Bays. Enlisted men of Douglas County were:

First Sergeant—S. R. Cox.

Sergeants—W. F. Barger, J. P. Hancock, mustered out as First Sergeant; T. J. Bagley, Martin Bradford.

Corporals—J. W. Rohrbaugh, I. H. Watkins, E. E. Thompson, mustered out as Sergeant; L. Osborn, B. F. Barkley, E. Brewer, A. A. Thomas.

Musicians—A. A. Kertz, S. Brewer.

Wagoner—Richard Davis, killed by railroad accident, near Chattanooga, February 26, 1865.

Privates—William Bays, promoted to Second Lieutenant; L. H. Brewer, J. Bartlett, mustered out as Corporal; R. Bradford, R. M. Brewer, G. W. Busby, Charles Bowlen, J. L. Baugh, D. T. Corban, F. M. Chambers, G. W. Chase, James Davidson, R. A. Duane, Charles Dragoo, William Ennis, D. Fiddler; J. S. Fiddler, mustered out as Corporal; W. J. Fiddler; J. O. Foss, mustered out as Sergeant; William Gilkerson, William Hittshew, H. Howell, W. J. P. Hopewell, N. N. Howard, J. T. Hicks, J. H. Henderson, J. R. Leslie, G. L. Linsey, John Lamb; Derrick Lamb, promoted Captain; J. N. McKinney, A. Moore, W. T. Miller; James Naphew, died at Cleveland, Tenn., March 10, 1865; D. B. Overman, died at Nashville, January 27, 1866; J. T. Phillips, William Poor, I. S. Reeder, Alex Ridenour, J. Skinner, William Scott, J. Turryville, M. Wilson, H. H. Wright, W. H. Waters.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., on February 11, 1865, by Col. William C. Kneffner, and mustered in for one year's service. On the 14th, the regiment moved under orders for Nashville and thence to Chattanooga. Here it was assigned by Gen. Steadman to duty, guarding railroads.

On May 1, it was assigned to Col. Felix, Prince Salm's Brigade, the Second, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on

the following day moved to Dalton, Ga. Here the regiment remained until July 6, when it was ordered to Atlanta. On the 26th, being assigned to duty in the Fourth District of Allatoona, it was put on guard duty in that district. It was subsequently ordered to Dalton, where the regiment was mustered out January 27, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

This regiment was composed of only eight companies, one of which, Company G, was recruited principally from Douglas County. The commissioned officers were: Charles H. Roland, Captain. First Lieutenants, Albert Erskine, promoted Captain of Company E; James G. Kearney, only officer from Douglas County, from August 10, 1862. Second Lieutenants, William K. Trabue, till August 9, 1862; Forrest D. Spicer, till mustered out of the regiment. The enlisted men from this county were:

First Sergeant—J. G. Kearney, promoted First Lieutenant.

Sergeants—G. F. Green, W. H. Flint.

Corporals—O. E. Vandeventer, W. J. Henry.

Buglers—N. R. Gruelle.

Farriers—Henry Campbell, mustered out as Sergeant.

Privates—A. Burton, George Boyer, M. Cavanaugh; Elijah Carr, died at Ironton, Mo., April 12, 1862; F. Cunningham, W. J. Churls, F. Collum, F. O. Easton, E. W. Easton, L. Fetters, R. C. Grissom, Gilbert Green, John Keneas, Elizer Lathrop, J. T. Maynor; J. Mosbarger, died at Helena, Ark., August 30, 1862; Ezekiel Miller, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1862; John Mack, L. McAllister; M. G. Neff, died at Ironton, Mo., May, 1862; E. Poul, I. S. Reeder, N. Roland, John Shule, J. N. Tannihill, S. Waldrop, L. Wilkins, W. H. Wright, A. H. Wildman, William Woodhall, J. Whitlock; Macey Whitlock, died at Ironton, Mo., April 30, 1862. There were some from Douglas County transferred to other companies, of these in Company H, were G. W. Austin, John Brighton, Henry Campbell, Robert Davis, C. H. Jones, Henry Littlefield, Ira Magnor, M. Stewart, George Thebedient, William Taylor, S. Walthrop, Samuel Winan.

The Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry Regiment was organized at Camp

Douglas, Ill., in December, 1861, by Col. J. W. Bell. The regiment was moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where it was armed and equipped, and in February, 1862, moved to the field. Until June 1, it was on duty in Southeast Missouri, where it joined Gen. Curtis' army, at Jacksonport, Ark. With Gen. Curtis, the Thirteenth moved through Arkansas, taking part in the skirmishes of the campaign to Helena, Ark. In the fall of 1862, it returned with Gen. Curtis to Missouri, and was engaged with Gen. Davidson, in the campaign of Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, driving Marmaduke and his command out of the State. On May 20, 1863, in accordance with orders from headquarters Department of Missouri, the Thirteenth was consolidated; the eight companies being formed into three, Maj. L. Lippert being retained in command of the battalion. By the same order Col. Bell, Lieut. Col. Hartman and Maj. Charles Bell were mustered out of the service.

In the following July, the battalion moved with Gen. Davidson's Cavalry Division into Arkansas, taking part in the battles of Brownsville, August 24 and 25; Bayou Metre, 27 and 28; Austin, August 31, and again at Bayou Metre, September 4. The Thirteenth was the first organization to enter Little Rock, on its capture, September 10, 1863, and was engaged in the pursuit of Price, to Red River. In the spring of 1864, the battalion accompanied Gen. Steele in the expedition to Camden, taking a prominent part in the actions at Arkadelphia, Okoloma, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden and Jenkin's Ferry, during the month of April. After returning to Little Rock, the battalion was engaged in many raids and scouts, and in skirmishing with the forces of Shelby and Marmaduke, defeating them at Clarendon and Pine Bluff. In the summer of 1864, the battalion was stationed at Pine Bluff, in Col. Clayton's Brigade, and engaged in scouting and picketing. On the 25th of January, 1865, the Cavalry Division having been discontinued, the Thirteenth was assigned to duty at the post of Pine Bluff. In April, detachments were sent to take possession of Monticello, Camden and Washington, leaving the headquarters at Pine Bluff. August 31, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Ill., September 13, 1865. The Thirteenth Cavalry Regiment's aggregate strength during its organization was 1,759 men, the bat-

talion having been consolidated with a newly-formed but incomplete regiment, in the spring of 1864.

A list of battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged is as follows: Pitman's Ferry, Ark., July 20, 1862; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 25, 1862; Union City, Mo., August 22, 1862; Camp Pillow, Mo., August 29, 1862; Bloomfield, Mo., September 13, 1862; Van Buren, Mo., December 21, 1862; Allen, Mo., January 17, 1863; Eleven Point River, Mo., March 26, 1863; Jackson, Mo., April 22, 1863; White River, Mo., April 23, 1863; Bloomfield (2d), Mo., April 24, 1863; Union City and Chalk Bluff, Mo., April 25, 1863; Bushy Creek, Mo., May 31, 1863; near Helena, Ark., August 8, 1863; Grand Prairie and White River, Ark., August 16, 1863; Deadman's Lake, Ark., August 17, 1863; Brownsville, Ark., August 24 and 25, 1863; Bayou Metre, Ark., August 27 and 28, 1863; Austin, Ark., August 31, 1863; Bayou Metre (2d), Ark., September 4, 1863; Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863; Benton, Ark., September 11, 1863; Batesville, Ark., October 22, 1863; Pine Bluff, Ark., November 28, 1863; Arkadelphia, Ark., April 2, 1864; Okoloma, Ark., April 3, 1864; Little Missouri River, Ark., April 4, 1864; Prairie du Anne, Ark., April 10, 11 and 12, 1864; Camden, Ark., April 15, 1864; Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864; Cross Roads, Ark., September 11, 1864; Mount Elba, Ark., October 18, 1864; Douglas Landing, Ark., February 22, 1865; Monticello, Ark., March 28, 1865. Douglas County was represented in other organizations in the army, but concerning whom there is no reliable information. To notice the especial achievements of the volunteers from this county would be a pleasant but an impossible work. Even to note the individual experiences of companies formed in the county has been found impracticable. A brief sketch of the regiments of which they formed a part is all that has been attempted, and if this shall show that Douglas County was not wanting in patriotism and sacrificing devotion when demanded by the nation's peril, the object of the foregoing pages will have been reached.

TUSCOLA CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honor from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler."

Shakspeare—Henry VIII.

IN attempting the history of any minor subdivision of a State, importance is necessarily attached to many remote events which are well known to old residents, but none of us know all of the past, and no one is thoroughly informed in the present. Hence it is hoped that this attempted compilation of township history may at least amount to an interchange of knowledge, which being collected and refreshed shall put all upon an equal footing for a new beginning, in keeping up the chronicles of our "little Utica."

If by these pages some gentleman of the old regime is surprised with a pleasant recollection of some matters with which he was formerly familiar, so in the future, may the active ones of the day be reminded of many notable occurrences "part of which he was, and all of which he saw."

In the history of Tuscola, the writer has, fortunately, had access to voluminous historical notes, which have been kept up by an "old timer" for twenty years, to which have been added his reminiscences, and also details, which, belonging alike to all the townships, could not well be repeated in each; hence the apparent bulk of matter in the opening chapters, which are ostensibly the history of Tuscola alone.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The name of this township is derived from that of the city, but the origin of it is involved in obscurity, the most diligent inquiry having

failed to disclose its source, or to draw out any account of it which promised any satisfaction. Tlascala in Mexico, Tusculum in Italy, and Tuscaloosa, Ala., etc., have been suggested as possible bases for a guess, but have yielded no conviction. The idea that the name is of Indian origin has been generally fallen back upon as the only hopeful solution, in which the anxious inquirers are joined by a prominent citizen of a county of the same name in Michigan.

AREA.

At the time of the formation of the county, which was in 1859, that portion of its area, now called Tuscola Township, was known as Tuscola Precinct, and was bounded on the north and east as at present, but extended about one mile further west, or to the Okaw River, and thus enclosed an area of about eight square miles, which is now included in Garrett Township. It then contained on the south about six square miles of territory, which at the present belongs to Arcola. This was the election precinct, and enclosed an area of about seventy-two square miles, against sixty-two as now constituted, the actual territory now included being 62.39 square miles, and containing 39,934.94 acres, the largest in area, exceeding Arcola by 4,300 acres, and larger than Murdock, which is the smallest, by more than 20,000 acres. The township remained under the name of Tuscola Precinct, when a vote of the people determined upon

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION,

which was adopted in 1867, and inaugurated in 1868. Mr. Joseph B. McCown, of Camargo, H. B. Evans, of Tuscola, and L. McAllister, of Arcola, were appointed by the County Court to divide the county into more convenient political subdivisions, the ancient arrangement having some notable incongruities as to area and shape.

The rivers in many instances were the bounds, made so in a day when good creek crossings, at times of high water, were few and far between. But the march of improvement made a substantial bridge at every spot wherever the convenience of the people seemed to demand it. The rivers thus ceasing to be a barrier, the opportunity was seized to make a fair and convenient, as well as more equal partition; the result being the

present very creditable and handy apportionment. And, by the way, no two townships in the State can have the same name, the reason for which is obvious.

BOUNDARIES.

The township is bounded on the north by the north line of the county, which separates it from Champaign County; on the west by Garrett Township, and the line between Ranges 7 and 8, of Township 16 north; on the south by Arcola Township, and on the east by Camargo and Bowdre. It contains all of Township 16 north of the Base line, of Range 8 east of the Third Principal Meridian. The west tier of sections from one to six, inclusive, of Township 16 north, Range 9 east, Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, of Township 15 north, Range 9 east, and Sections 1 to 12, inclusive of Township 15 north, Range 8 east, in all fifty-eight sections of land, according to the United States survey, containing an average of 640 acres each; the fractional sections, always to be found on the north and east sides of all congressional townships, varying from that standard in some instances considerably, the north tier of sections in Township 15 north, Range 8 east, being about one and one-half miles long north and south, and consequently comprising an area of about 1,000 acres each.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This township was originally almost exclusively prairie, the only original timber being in the extreme southeast corner, and a small area of woods in the west side, somewhat scattering and distributed. At the present, however, many beautiful artificial groves of walnut and maple, large and thrifty orchards, and miles on miles of substantial osage hedges intersect the view, where twenty-five years ago the treeless waste was a monotony of prairie grass and the so-called resin weeds, which grew to be as high as a man on horseback.

HACKETT'S GROVE.

This grove is a neat natural growth situated on Section 31, Township 16, Range 9, on the east side of the township, of some twenty acres, and is traversed by a branch of Scattering Fork of the Embarras River, long known as Hackett's Run, and has been owned by the Hacketts since long before Douglas County had an existence.

ELEVATION.

According to information kindly furnished by the engineers of the Illinois Central Railroad, the elevation of Tuscola City above the Gulf of Mexico is 680 feet. Hayes Station is 716. This makes Tuscola 19 feet lower than Arcola. Hayes is 17 feet higher than Arcola, 36 above Tuscola and 41 feet higher than Galton. These relative elevations could readily be carried on in railroad surveying out of Tuscola.

THE RAILROADS.

The township is traversed by the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, running about north and south, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The road enters at the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 16, Range 8, and leaves at south line of Section 10, Township 15, Range 8, and is a straight line through the county, varying from true north, however, about seven degrees; that is to say, it bears to the right just about forty rods to the mile.

This road has a right of way 200 feet wide through the township, which reserve is inclosed for the most part with a substantial fence as required by law, and occupies twenty-four acres of land for every mile it traverses, being in the aggregate 240 acres in the township; the difference to land tax payers along the line of the road was an item of importance and resisted, until by consent, as it were, the railroad reserve was gradually eliminated from the acres of the adjoining land owner. The history of this road pertaining to Douglas County will be found fully enlarged upon in the general history of the county in this volume under its proper head.

The township is also intersected by the St. Louis branch of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, which runs east and west through it, along, very nearly, the middle line of the south tier of sections in Township 16 north, Range 8 east, crossing the Illinois Central Railroad at Tuscola. The road was finished through the township in 1872; was chartered under the name of the Indiana & Illinois Central in 1852, and as Decatur & Indianapolis was legalized in 1853; it remained, however, under the name of Indiana & Illinois Central until 1876, when upon

re-organization it received the name of Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield, and finally is known as the St. Louis branch of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, having been leased to that corporation for ninety-nine years.

In July, 1869, a Tuscola railroad susbscription was made in aid of this railroad to the amount of $20,000 by a vote of the people, and bonds were issued, payable in fourteen years, with 10 per cent interest. The refunding of the bonds was made in 1881, being placed with Preston, Kean & Co., of Chicago, at 6 per cent interest; the bid of this house was $20,700, and the lowest bid offered was $19,661.

A road was surveyed from Tuscola City northeastward, to be called the Danville, Tuscola & Western, which was instituted by Tuscola people. The preliminary surveying was begun in January, 1872, under the direction of James Davis, Esq., assisted by Thomas E. Bundy, the attorney for the road, the chief engineer being H. C. Niles. A year was consumed in the location and in trying to meet the wishes of everybody, and grading was for the greater part completed nearly to Danville; but the panic of 1872–73 calling a halt, and the railway business generally receiving a sudden check, it was found impossible to build the road with the means at command.

The route is still held as a desirable one, and in the summer of 1883, the same line, under the same engineer, was extended from Tuscola City, via Bourbon Village, to the village of Arthur in the southwest corner of the county. This part of the line was duly located, and accordingly a map and profile were prepared and delivered to Danville parties, who extend a hope to the people that the county may yet have another desirable road.

DRAINAGE.

The water-shed of this part of the county lies in a north and south direction between the center and the west side, the greater part of its flow tending to the southeast corner, seeking an outlet to the Embarrass River through a stream known as Scattering Fork. The ridge of the water-shed attains its greatest elevation at a point about three miles southwest of the city, where, by actual measurement, the elevation of thirty-one feet higher than the general surface of Tuscola City is attained. The farm

of Caleb Garrett, two miles west of the city, is forty feet above the bottom of the Okaw River. The grading and ditching of the Illinois Central Railroad, has not much assisted in the drainage of the adjacent farms; on the contrary it has by embankment been rather a detriment, the openings at culverts not being of sufficient capacity or number. At Tuscola the grade held back the waters, on one occasion, until the flood had attained a depth of six feet on the west side of the track, the spread of the water being about half a mile. A very strong west wind prevailed at this time, and great rollers came toward the track, and, turning into breakers, struck the embankment with much the force of a small lake shore surf, and dashed over the railroad in showers of spray sufficient to drench a venturesome pedestrian on the track. After the occasion referred to, the company had a breakwater of posts partly made, but abandoned it and finally raised the track about one foot. This part of the township at Tuscola, west side, lies in the lowest ground for several miles around, except southeasterly, and consequently the railroad grade here is about the highest in the county on the line of the road; so in an early day, the vicinity of the track gave the passer-by a very bad impression of the situation of the city with regard to drainage. However, time and gradual improvement have removed much of the worst features, and the township will eventually be well drained.

Under the statute, two drainage districts have been established, containing in the aggregate 7,000 acres of land, in which the ditches or drains now constructed, or well under way, have a length of about fifteen miles. The longer one begins west of the village of Hayes, crossing the railroad at the tank, and ending at the southeast corner of the township, being about ten miles; the other begins at the south side of the city and runs to the same point. These were regularly staked out in 100 feet divisions, the stakes serially marked, and the elevations taken at every stake, maps and profiles made, and an assessment roll, showing the names and lands of all the owners, and the amount of tax due from each. The engineering was done by Niles, the whole being under the charge of the Highway Commissioners, Mr. C. G. Eckhart being their attorney.

THE SWAMP LAND FUND.

The swamp land fund, which will be found fully explained in this volume under its proper caption, a part of which has already been paid into the county treasury, has not been derived so far from any swamp lands found and proven up in Tuscola Township, for the reason that by a decision of a former Secretary of the Interior at Washington, no lands within the six mile limit of the I. C. R. R. were permitted to be proven up, that officer holding that the act of Congress giving to the State these lands did not apply to lands lying within the original grant to the railroad. His successor declining to reverse this decision, a new act of Congress is required. This and Arcola Township cannot claim by right of discovery any portion of this fund, and if these townships receive any of the money, it will be by the action of the Board of Supervisors as an act of equity.*

EARLY ENTRIES OF LAND AND FIRST SETTLERS.

Being all prairie, the township was of the latest settled, the first comers, as a general rule, keeping close to the timber for its seeming protection. The prairie was considered a bleak, barren waste, unfit for habitation or cultivation, the magnificent richness of the soil not being appreciated by men accustomed to hilly woodlands. The timber was convenient for fuel, building and fencing, and men clung to it, for it was considered injudicious to expose one's self and family to the full sweep of the winter storms and the annual and really dangerous prairie fires.

The first entries of land we find are about as follows: Sigler H. Lester, December 5, 1836, entered west half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Town 16, Range 8; John Hammer, May, 1837, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Town 16, Range 8; 1837, July

*At the present writing, steps have been taken to distribute the swamp land money pro rata amongst the townships in proportion to their acreage. All of this township lies within the six-mile limit, on which a large amount of lands have been selected "as swamp and overflowed as to the greater part of each forty acres, and not susceptible of cultivation without artificial drainage." The proofs have not been completed, and will not be until an act of Congress gives the State and thereby the county, the benefits of the indemnity for the swamp lands lying within the railroad limit. The selections of all the swamp lands in the county, including all that are so far paid for, and all in abeyance, were under the direction of Mr. I. R. Hitt, State Agent, made by Messrs. Niles & Davis, Surveyors, who had long been familiar with the topography of the county.

22, Jacob Moore took Lot 2, southwest quarter of Section 30, Town 16, Range 8; the bulk of the lands entered by him were six miles south; June 19, 1838, Thomas Lewis entered Lot 2, southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 16, Range 8; 1837, Samuel Lester, on Lots 3 and 4, northeast quarter of Section 6, Town 15, Range 8, and large other lands; 1849, William Brian, north half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Town 16, Range 8. Mr. Brian distributed his lands amongst his children, otherwise he would have been the largest land owner in the county. Most of the land entries were made in 1852–53. Up to that time, it appears that there was a check upon settlement of lands by entry, or rather the buying of such lands, the district for the most part being withdrawn from sale pending the location of the Illinois Central Railroad, and its selection of the lands granted it by Government. In 1853, H. Sandford entered the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 16, Range 8, which adjoins Tuscola on the west, and in the palmy days was firmly held at $100 per acre. Amongst the active and prominent of earlier settlers, as farmers and cattle men, were O. C. and M. F. Hackett, Owen J. Jones and Joseph W. Smith in the south part, and in the north, B. F. Boggs, Benham Nelson and George P. Phinney. The present largest land owner in the township is Caleb Garrett, who holds about 1,100 acres. He emigrated from the adjoining township of Garrett in 1874. Ample notes of the career and influence of these gentlemen will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The sixteenth section in every Congressional township was, by law, set apart for sale for the use of schools, and so sold by the State. It was required to be surveyed into lots, the utility of which is not clear, as the Government subdivisions would have answered every purpose of description.

Section 16, Town 16 north, Range 8 east, in Tuscola Township, was divided into sixteen lots, each lot being one of the original forty-acre tracts; the numbering began in the northeast corner and ended in the southeast. The purchases were made in 1857. W. P. Carter took six. of them; T. G. Chambers, two; J. F. Parcels, four; Le Roy Wiley, four There is no record authority in Douglas County for the numbering, the only guide being the various conveyances, which, however, generally give the number of the lot as well as the regular subdivision.

POPULATION.

The population of Tuscola Township in 1870, per ninth census, was 2,863. In 1880, per tenth census, it was 2,805, showing a falling off of fifty-eight. The decadence was caused in Tuscola City alone, by removal of families directly connected with the new I. & I. C. Railroad, who changed their quarters when the railroad was re-organized and its name changed. There were just about fifty-eight of them. The number of personal tax-payers in the township in 1883 was 656. The number of voters, males, over twenty-one years of age, at the time of taking the last census, was 736 in 576 families, being 1.3 votes to the family, and the voters multiplied by 3.76 equaled the population, which is a low average. The population of the city in 1880 was 1,465. H. C. Niles was the enumerator, and the same year he was elected Assessor and appointed Master in Chancery, the first two offices requiring all the work to be done by July 1st, and the two could not be combined, the law forbidding the census to be taken before June 1. Niles was born and reared in Baltimore, and came to Coles, since Douglas, County in 1856, was the first County Surveyor, and with some interruption has followed the business ever since.

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting after township organization was held at Tuscola in 1868. The meeting was called to order by W. H. Lamb, Esq. S. D. Stevenson was elected Moderator, and C. F. Lamb, Clerk. A committee of five was appointed to divide the township into road districts. It was made up of G. P. Phinney, A. McNeill, J. McGinniss, James Jester and Josiah McKee. The place of this meeting is not given, but it was arranged that the next should be held at J. B. Hart's store, northeast corner of Central avenue and Parke street. Here Mr. O. C. Hackett was elected the first Supervisor, with a majority of only one vote over W. B. Ervin. Thomas E. Bundy exceeded the vote of H. C. Sluss by six votes. C. H. Griffith was elected Assessor by getting two votes more than J. H. Purdy, and S. Paddleford was made the first Collector, beating C. F. Lamb by fifty-eight votes. J. M. Ephlin was the first Constable, and was chosen at this election. W. H. Wood was the first

Justice of the Peace. The first Commissioners of Highways, and who were elected on this occasion, were Benham Nelson, Noah Ammen and W. Brian.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

The present officers of the township (1884) are: F. Von Lanken, Supervisor; Samuel Waddell, Alexander Mack and James H. Ervin, Highway Commissioners. The Collector is James R. Dawson, the Assessor is A. H. Greenman, and W. G. Higgins is Town Clerk. Mr. Waddell has served as Highway Commissioner for about twelve consecutive years. James D. Higgins was first elected Town Clerk in April, 1877, was re-elected the third time, and afterward gave place to his father, W. G. Higgins, who has retained the office ever since, the business being practically in the hands of the son, whose peculiar aptness for the duties of the office has been fully endorsed by the people.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

It may be said that the Republican party of the township has always claimed a majority, which at present is about 60 to 100 votes over the Democracy. This, however, does not usually obtain at other than times of Presidential excitement, as witness the repeated choice, for instance, of Supervisors who do not train with the dominant party—R. Ervin, P. C. Sloan and F. Von Lanken, having been elected—Sloan, Ervin and Von Lanken twice each. It indicates a desire of the people to elect good men, without regard to party or personal popularity, or hard work or something on the part of the incumbents; anyhow, they were elected. The vote has usually been close, showing in a degree the difficulty of making choice between good men. The same appears in the city elections; and, though sixty majority is claimed there also, the mayoralty has been about equally divided between the two parties.

CITY OF TUSCOLA.

The City of Tuscola, the county seat, is situated in and occupies all of Section No. 34, Township 16 north, of Range 8 east, of Third Principal Meridian. The original town was laid off by Messrs. Terry, Mulhal-

lan and Cornelius, upon the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of southwest quarter, 160 acres, and was surveyed July 9, 1857, by John T. Scott, Deputy of Brown, the Coles County Surveyor. The streets, lanes and alleys were laid off "square with the world," except in the immediate vicinity of the Illinois Central Railroad, where some "point rows" necessarily occur. The blocks are for the greater part of 400 feet east and west in width, the lots being on an average 50x120 feet. A reserve was made of about sixteen acres, at the proposed railroad crossing, now called "between the wyes," and several little parcels were retained by the company between some lots and the proposed wyes. In addition to these, a strip 300 feet wide was reserved running east and west, and doubtless originally intended to be exactly upon the east and west one-half mile (one-fourth section) line; the center is, however, about 129 feet south of the section line, and this difference causes the perceptible swing in the line of the present railroad, the track having been laid in the country as nearly as practicable upon the half-mile line; but when the city was reached, this straight line projected would have passed through very near the north side of Central avenue, thus leaving the greater part of the reserve on the south side of the track. This entire strip of 300 feet was reserved for "railroads and railroad purposes," extends right up to the present line of buildings, and, indeed, the copy of the original plat, transcribed from Coles County, shows a line of switch which shaves very close to the south side of the west end. The erection of valuable buildings up to the very line of this reserve was the cause of much comment, and not a little uneasiness to owners, after attention had been called to the facts—now happily cured—through the exertions and legal ability of Mr. Thomas E. Bundy, who, armed with a map of the coveted territory, went to Chicago and solicited and obtained a quit-claim deed from the Illinois Central Railroad for the fifty-foot street on either side of the 300-foot reserve, thus securing forever to the city the use of these streets.

The title of the road had been previously tried in the Supreme Court through a suit provoked by an attempt of the Illinois Central to lay in a switch from the north and south track west of town, along the south side of the avenue, and thus connect with important elevators, situated on

the east and west road. Mr. Healy, the resident engineer of the road at Champaign, came upon the ground, ran in the side track, staked it out, and was immediately followed by track layers, who got some iron down and about in place, when they were all estopped by an injunction, issued by A. G. Wallace, the then Master in Chancery, procured by the exertions of Thomas H. Macoughtry. The matter was held in abeyance until Circuit Court convened. The injunction was laid November, 1874; the case tried at April term, 1875, and taken up to the Supreme Court. There was no record whatever that the east and west road had any rights in the avenue that anybody was bound to respect, nevertheless, the Illinois Central, when it sold the "town site" to the original company, reserved the 300 feet for railroads and railroad purposes. They never parted with that reservation, except in the matter of the fifty-foot streets as before stated; but the Town Company and their friends persistently held that the reserve was always intended for the I. & I. C. Railroad, which had been originally chartered in 1852, and up to the time of laying off the town site in 1857, the railroad had life, and was confidently expected to be finished in the near future. Its final completion was made an important factor by the enterprising projectors of the city. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the east and west road; this gives the road control of a strip 200 feet wide through the center of the city and a fifty-foot street on either side for the use of the city.

On the completion of the road in 1872, controversy arose between the city and the railroad as to the right of the road to close up streets, and the Superintendent began it by leasing ground to parties, for elevators and other warehouses; conditioned that the location should be across North and South streets, thus enlisting the sympathy and support of the lessees. The buildings were erected and the citizens found themselves blockaded in at least three instances, to say nothing of the "looks of things." No suits grew out of this, but threats and counter threats were indulged in *ad libitum*, and we were informed that Hiram Sandford, who then (1874) owned 320 acres, directly west of town, offered to present to the railroad twenty acres of land, adjoining town, provided the company would remove side tracks, turn outs and depot to the west of the Illinois Central. He then held this land at $100 per acre.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN.

The original town is bounded on the west by the Illinois Central Railroad, and extends eastward to Niles avenue, which is the north and south center line of Section 34, and is the street upon which stand the schoolhouse and Methodist Church. This avenue was begun by Mr. Cannon in his addition to Tuscola, with the generous width of seventy-five feet, but unfortunately the surveyor or proprietor of subsequent additions saw fit to cut it down to sixty feet, thus spoiling it. The bound of the original town on the south is the south line of the section at the township line, and it is met on the north by Winston's addition, which is one-quarter of a mile wide.

WINSTON'S ADDITION.

The first addition to Tuscola was made by A. B. Newkirk, of Chicago, and consists of the north half of northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 16 north, of Range 8 east, and was surveyed by H. C. Niles, the County Surveyor, in August, 1859, assisted by Henry Beach, who afterward built the first Beach House. Mr. Beach had a contract for grading all the streets of this addition, and was to take lots for pay; the arrangement was carried out only in part, the proprietor having changed his mind. The idea is a refinement of town lot making, well worth considering, and in a very healthy state of the market would certainly look well enough to be an inducement to purchasers. The blocks in this addition, nearly 400 feet square, are divided generally into four lots, which all lay square with the world, except at the railroad. The streets are of the generous width of sixty-six feet, being six feet wider than those of the original town, upon which they abut. No street was made between this and the original town.

WAMSLEY & CANNON'S ADDITION.

In the spring of 1860, William Wamsley, with J. G. Cannon as manager, laid off into lots and blocks the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Town 16 north, Range 8 east, making sixteen blocks, the west tier of which was subdivided into quarters, the surveying of which was done by Niles. Niles avenue, on the west, was named in

compliment to the surveyor and is seventy-five feet wide, as also is the next avenue east. Both of these beautiful streets have been spoiled by the mistaken economy, or perhaps want of information, of the proprietors of the subsequent additions on the north, when they suddenly fell to a width of sixty feet, and not only that, but no regard or attention was paid to the abutting streets in the prior addition ; the result is the streets, as it were, hit nowhere even, the lot bounds do not "line," and the people find fault with the surveyors when shown the facts. In laying off new town lots, much depends upon the surveyor, who is generally expected to do the planning, subject to the notions, in a general way, of the proprietor, and much is deferred to the judgment of the surveyor, who should always have an eye out to the eternal fitness of things.

KELLY'S ADDITIONS.

Kelly's first addition (by the way, there is never any "first" addition), November 15, 1861, followed by his second December 30, 1864, consists of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Town 16, Range 8, eighty acres, and was surveyed by E. C. Siler, County Surveyor. In the first addition, however, he was the deputy of Niles. The lots were made large, to meet a seeming demand for such, amongst which streets, lanes and alleys were very scarce. The progress of the times has eventually forced through several highways. Robert Kelly, of Indiana, was the projector of these additions. He was a Quaker of standing and much business ability.

MATHER'S ADDITION.

The next addition made was called Mather's Northeast Addition, and comprised the east half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Town 16 north, of Range 8 east, 120 acres. It was surveyed July 12, 1864, by E. C. Siler, County Surveyor, under the proprietorship of John Mathers, who had previously acquired an interest in the lands of the original Town Company. The greater part of this addition was laid out into lots or blocks, containing in gross about ten acres, and has since been used almost exclusively for farming lands. The streets in this portion of Tuscola do not conform to

those in the original town, not only being of different widths, but do not fairly meet the original streets.

CORNELIUS' ADDITION.

Cornelius' Addition consists of about twenty acres of land in the southwest corner of the section, being a reserved portion of the original town plat, and lying east of the Illinois Central Railroad, and north of the south line of the section. The lots are of good average size, with a location not very desirable. It was laid out by P. S. Cornelius, and surveyed by H. C. Niles, August 19, 1870.

TUSCOLA CEMETERY.

The balance of Section 34, being the east half of the southeast quarter, eighty acres, has, up to date, remained as farm lands, except the cemetery, which lies in the southeast corner of the section, and consisted, originally, of four acres of land, which was deeded to the original Cemetery Company, for cemetery purposes, by E. S. Terry, Esq., who at the time had also acquired an interest in the original Town Company lands. He subsequently made the board a deed for sixty feet on the west side, and thirty feet on the north side, to be used exclusively as a passway, but in May, 1884, for a money consideration, the grant of the passways was again made, but without conditions. The original Cemetery Company, formed under the statute, consisted of William Wamsley, A. G. Wallace, S. G. Bassett and J. H. Harrison. On re-organization, April 22, 1874, Wamsley and Wallace only, were found to be residents, and these two are since deceased. The price of lots had formerly been $4 to $5 for all sizes, which rate was raised to $10 and $20 The present directors are: H. T. Carraway, President; Rice Ervin, Superintendent; W. Taggart, Assistant Superintendent; W. P. Miller, Treasurer; H. C. Niles, Secretary, and S. Paddleford, D. A. Conover, L. J. Wyeth and J. M. Smith. The burial ground was once eighty rods west, without any organization, and in 1861, a body was removed, with Masonic ceremonies, to the new and permanent location.

POPULATION AND CONDITION.

The population of the city in 1870 was placed at 1,500; H. B. Evans

was the enumerator. At the tenth census, 1880, the population was about the same; within that decade the city had not progressed much in the way of extending areas or erecting new buildings. While progress in this respect has not been observed, it is notable that Tuscola is one of the neatest and best-kept villages in the central part of the State. Fourteen miles of substantial sidewalk, a large part of which is eight and twelve feet wide, conduct the exploring stranger dry-shod to churches, school-houses, etc., in fact, take him anywhere, except to a saloon. Careful and systematic attention has been given to sanitation, and breaches of the public peace are rare. A system of drainage has lately been instituted under the direction of Messrs. Kagay, Goff and Dilley, the Street and Sidewalk Committee of the City Council. The relative elevations of every block or street corner has been taken, 700 in number, and a large map drawn and colored which shows all elevations, all sidewalks and the location, and size of all tiling, the latter being 1,000 rods—to date. The work was done by H. C. Niles, City Engineer.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first house which appeared in Tuscola was (is) a part of the present dwelling of Thomas S. Sluss, at the northwest corner of Main and Daggy streets. It was placed there by William Chandler, who hauled it from the close neighborhood of Bourbon. He occupied it awhile and sold it, building subsequently the dwelling now standing directly east.

The first house *built* was the store at the railroad, on the north side of Sale street, long since gone. Simon G. Bassett, brother of Dr. H. J. Bassett, of Tuscola, was the first Postmaster as well as express and freight agent.

The second house built was erected on Parke street, east side, near the present brick, south of Sale street; it was put up by A. L. Otis, was subsequently removed to the south side of Sale street, east of Main street, and is now the present residence of Dr. Bassett.

The third house built was the residence of Thomas Woody, erected on the northwest corner of Central avenue and Main street, whence it was removed. It occupied the site of the present brick on that corner. Thomas Woody was the father of A. M. Woody who served as Mayor of

the city for the four years ending in April, 1883. Thomas Woody was an active Methodist, and, before the day of churches, he and his wife, with A. G. Wallace and wife, associated with Mrs. Dr. Bassett and Mrs. Kuhn, were the only church people in the place who had any aptitude for conducting religious exercises. Class and prayer meetings were held in Mr. Woody's house for several years after Mr. Woody's arrival. He died in November, 1883, full of honors.

The first child born in the place was (is) Miss May Wallace, daughter of A. G. Wallace. Mrs. Has. Moore, *nee* May Chandler, daughter of William Chandler, moved here from Bourbon at the age of six years, and was consequently the first baby in Tuscola.

The first store was a grocery, built on the north side of the court house square by B. F. Lewis, now a farmer northwest of town. The next was probably the drug store of Dr. J. W. Wright, which was located in the present one-and-a-half-story dwelling, now standing directly east of the old court house. These two proprietors were compelled to yield to the logic of events, both eventually pulling up stakes and moving down into town, or up town, as the case may be. The Lewis store was removed bodily to Sale street. The stock was bought by J. M. Ephlin and A. M. Woody, and was the foundation of the large Woody & Russell grocery store. Dr. Wright built a store and dwelling combined on the southwest corner of Main street and Central avenue, where he had sole control of the drug business until 1865. He finally went to California, being succeeded in his business by Dr. J. A. Feild, who occupied the old stand for a while, and afterward removed to his brick at the southeast corner of Parke and Sale streets, which he built in 1882. H. C. Niles, who had been bred to the drug trade, opened a new drug store, in 1865 at the southeast corner of Avenue and Main streets in company with E. C. Siler. The latter sold out to Niles, who joined C. A. Davis on the north side of Sale street, in a building which was destroyed in one of the great fires, which occurred in October, 1881. The house stood the second door directly west of Goff's Marble Works, which is the first establishment of the kind permanently located at this city. Mr. R. Gruelle was in the drug business for a few years ; also E. L. Smith, who sold out to Benton, and he to Foster, who is yet in the business. E. L. Smith, after leaving

the drug business, began the practice of law, and in 1878, he "shuffled off this mortal coil" by cutting his throat in his office, up stairs, at the southeast corner of Parke and Sale streets. He was a man of talent in some respects, and could and did make most excellent stump speeches on occasion. The real causes of his self "taking off" were never known, but were supposed to be business troubles and bodily disease.

It is not the intention of this history to give a list of all the business houses of Tuscola, but an attempt is made to show how business started. Niles returned to the southeast corner of Main street and Central avenue, and then removed to J. M. Smith's building, corner of Avenue and Washington streets, and joined, as a partner, W. B. Dryer. They were finally succeeded by James D. Higgins, the present druggist on that corner.

William H. Russell and A. M. Woody instituted, in 1859, the first permanent grocery house in the place, succeeding J. M. Ephlin, beginning with scant means, on the north side of Sale street. The house was long and favorably known as "Woody & Russell," and the partnership remained undisturbed until November, 1874, a period of fifteen years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent and mutual good will. Mr. Russell died in June, 1876; was from North Carolina, whence he removed to Indiana, arriving in Tuscola in 1859. With the exception of serving as School Director and a term or two in the City Council, Russell had not been in public office. He was "one of us" in every way, and the impress of his character upon the old and new institutions of the city is permanently good, and will not be readily forgotten.

S. G. Bassett, backed by Alonzo Lyons, began business on the north side of Sale street at the railroad in 1859, and about these days Elijah McCarty built quite a large two-story warehouse on the south side of the same street, also at the railroad. The former building is long since gone; the other remains as part of the large elevator of R. & J. Ervin. The post office was here then, with W. T. French as Postmaster. McCarty in those days was one of the largest farm operators, handling about 4,000 acres of railroad land for a wealthy firm in Kentucky. He was large-hearted, liberal and profuse, and controlled a great amount of money for years. The parties, however, disposed of the lands, and McCarty, after

becoming involved, went to St. Louis, and a few years ago died much reduced in health and financial strength. He was once a candidate for Congress in this district.

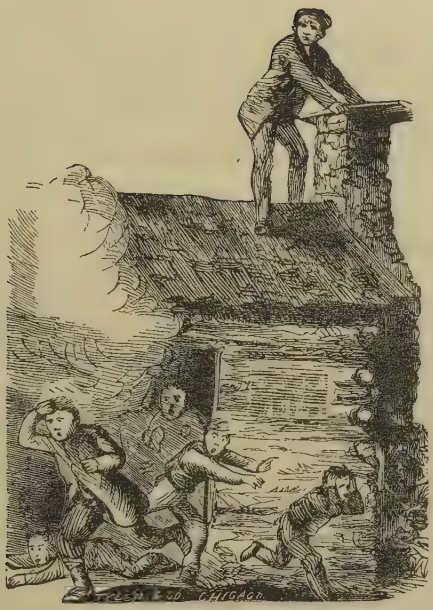
A. G. Wallace started the first regular real estate office, after leaving the Circuit Clerk's position. Others had been prominent in the line in connection with their current business. Mr. W. was succeeded by P. C. Sloan, also a former clerk and recorder, in which he was joined by A. A. McKee. These gentlemen are pursuing the business regularly, and are in a position to do good work.

The insurance business as a regular occupation was not taken up until 1865–66, when W. P. Cannon, who locally represented a large number of companies in connection with other business, sold out to A. P. Helton, who arrived here from Bloomington, Ind., in 1862. Mr. H. kept a large hardware store on the south side of the avenue for several years, and sold to Lodge & Minturn, who kept store for awhile in the stand now occupied by the Evans grocery. Helton's insurance business increased rapidly, and he became, perhaps, the leading insurance man in the central part of the State, representing a large number of companies, and well posted in all that pertains to this branch of business. He helped to run the first brass band, like the others for amusement only, and was a cornet player of some distinction. He occasionally "rushes into print" on insurance business, in which he displays a grim but attractive humor. A peculiarity in his experience is worth relating. Being in 1865 an enthusiastic hunter, he was with Col. Taggart shooting, and on removing a gun from a spring wagon, the contents were discharged into his left shoulder. He was carefully nursed by his family and sympathizing friends for many months, and finally, under advice, submitted to the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. It was a very "close call," as H. would himself say, and in the language of one of his surgeons, nothing but the "sand in him" saved his life. It is remarkable that just ten years afterward, his only son Harry lost his right forearm whilst hunting, and by a similar accident. These gentlemen, having, despite their deprivation, acquired a wonderful skill in the manipulation of books and papers, almost forestall sympathy.

INCORPORATION.

October 11, 1859, an election by the citizens was held for and against incorporation. The names of all the voters were, William Chandler, I. J. Halstead, Michael Noel, A. L. Otis, F. F. Nesbit, P. Noel, A. J. Gorman, James H. Harrison, James Davis, A. G. Wallace, John Chandler, A. Van Deren, Thomas Woody and Joseph G. Cannon. The vote for incorporation stood 12; against, 2; total, 14. Mr. Harrison was a prominent stove and hardware man, first on Central avenue, in the store now occupied by Tyler in the same business; afterward, in a two-story building which stood on the present site of Bye's shoe store. This building was removed to the north side of the avenue, to a place directly east of the present Opera Block, and "went up" in the great fire of 1873. Mr. Harrison was a leading citizen, had much to do with the institutions of the place, and is now President of the National Bank at Farmer City. James Davis is still a resident, and of the firm of Davis & Finney, grain dealers, and is the present Mayor of the city, having been elected in the spring of 1883. John Chandler has a large farm east of town, was the first County Clerk, and had an active and useful part in the formation of the new county. Maj. Van Deren is yet a resident and a farmer. Mr. Cannon removed to Danville; is Congressman for the district. Of the others, Messrs. Halstead, Noels, Otis and Nesbit, removed; William Chandler, a carpenter and builder, died here, as also Mr. Wallace and Thomas Woody, of whom more hereafter.

City Charter.—The city charter is dated March 11, 1859. The first Mayor was James H. Martin, with a Council consisting of I. L. Jordan, E. Price, M. Pugh and W. Taggart. Mr. Jordan, formerly a farmer in Garrett Township, was Sheriff of the county, and is yet a resident, conducting a large livery and sale stable. Price, though a large land owner in the county, is now a non-resident. Pugh, a wagon-maker, has lately removed, and Col. Taggart, after honorable service in the war of 1861, and serving two terms as Sheriff, remains a citizen, under the firm name of Taggart & Elkin, in the furniture business on the north side of Central avenue. In the war record in this volume will be found a more particular notice of those who served as soldiers. Mr. James H. Martin



SMOKING OUT THE SCHOOLMASTER.

resigned the mayoralty in June, 1870, partly because of ill health, and partly by reason of ineligibility; he lived outside the corporation, owning land just beyond the northeast corner of the town. With a view of correcting the matter, he had a small addition to the city made and recorded, which was situated in the southwest corner of Section 26, Township 16, Range 8, but no lots were sold, and it was finally dropped. Mr. Martin was from Indiana, resided in Tuscola for about six years in the practice of the law. He died November 15, 1871, and was buried at Camargo, with Masonic obsequies.

Tuscola is doubtless the first city in the State organized under the general incorporation act, which took effect July 1, 1872. It is divided into three wards. The North Ward is bounded on the south by the center of Pembroke street. South of it is the Middle Ward, which has for its south line Daggy street, and the Third Ward is the balance of the village, south of the last-named street. They are represented in the City Council by two Aldermen each.

This industrious recorder has, after diligent inquiry, failed to find any Tuscola City records prior to 1870. In this year (July 16, 1870), Thomas S. Sluss presided as Mayor; Aldermen present, J. C. Walker and James Dilly; A. H. Sluss, City Clerk and Attorney. August 15, 1870, the City Attorney was ordered to dismiss the suit of the city against Niles & Dryer, druggists, defendants paying attorneys' fees. This was a suit for not reporting sales of liquors for the past two months, the ordinance requiring such report, which was to contain the name of the purchaser, quantity sold and purpose used for. The firm was not prosecuted for selling liquor, but for not reporting sales. At this meeting, J. C. Walker moved the remission of the fine, which was promptly seconded by James Davis, and the resolution was carried *nem. con.* In 1865, the board was in session, contemplating serious restrictions upon the druggist liquor sales, and stirring speeches were made *pro* and *con*, the last of which was given by a druggist, who produced as his final argument a large bottle of old London Dock Gin, which, after placing on the table under the noses of the board, he gracefully retired, amid loud and continued applause. The proposed resolution was also laid on the table.

In August, 1870, A. H. Sluss, City Clerk, resigned, his place being taken by S. D. Stevenson. The office was Clerk and Attorney. September 19, 1870, the Clerk was directed to undertake to get the original map of Tuscola, some few discrepancies having been found by the surveyors. This map has never been found, the official one on record being a copy of a copy. October 31, 1870, saloon license was proposed, for the avowed purpose of raising money to build sidewalks. Councilman Jordan resigned February 21, 1871, and H. C. Carico was elected to fill the vacancy. R. B. Macpherson was elected Clerk and Attorney in the spring of 1872. License for the saloon sale of liquors was instituted May 30, 1872. Thomas S. Sluss was again elected Mayor, April 15, 1873, T. F. Daggy, Attorney, and J. K. Breeden, Clerk.

In April, 1874, H. B. Madison was made City Treasurer, O. B. Atherton, Clerk, Thomas E. Bundy, Attorney. John J. Jones was elected Mayor in April, 1875, and a vote of thanks was tendered ex-Mayor Sluss for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided during his term of office. O. B. Atherton was re-elected Clerk in the spring of 1876, when L. G. Macpherson was made Attorney.

In April, 1877, William H. Lamb was installed as Mayor, with J. W. Boyer, Clerk, and L. G. Macpherson, Attorney. W. R. Johnson was Treasurer. W. Taggart, B. Ervin and F. M. Friend were made Fire Wardens, whose duty it was to examine all fire exposures, and to condemn the bad ones.

July 9, 1877, Col. H. C. Moore, T. H. Macoughtry, Dr. J. L. Reat, A. G. Wallace, H. C. Niles, et al. were appointed a committee to visit Springfield and confer with the State Commissioners of the proposed Eastern Insane Asylum, and to lay before them the advantages of Douglas County for its location, the city appropriating $100 for expenses. The committee, proceeding to examine sites, etc., advocated the advantages of Patterson's Spring and surrounding lands near Camargo. The asylum is that which was located at Kankakee.

A. M. Woody was elected Mayor in April, 1879. It was under his administration that the fire apparatus was obtained. Dr. W. Brenton, James F. Dilley and H. Sandford were active supporters of the scheme.

James Davis was elected Mayor in the spring of 1883, and is the present incumbent. He is a prominent Democrat, and was elected by the popular voice, notwithstanding the fact that the city has a very decided Republican majority. Mr. Davis ran for County Clerk seventeen years ago, and offered to carry a certain little Republican across the street for his vote. The bribe was accepted, and the candidate shouldered that much of the Republican party, and, carrying it over, set him wrong end up at the ballot box. This serious mistake, on being pointed out, was at once rectified, and Jim made a vote amid the approving cheers of the by-standers, without respect to party, race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Mr. Davis started the first dry goods store in 1859. It stood in the present open space directly east of J. M. Smith's large building on the avenue (the house was bought by Mr. S., and removed back to Wilson street). The firm was Davis & Ensey, Mr. E. being a large land owner in the vicinity. This firm did the banking for the neighborhood for many years; that is, the cattle or land buyer, the Sheriff and Collector simply called with the money, upon which he scrawled his name and slapped the package into the safe. This was the custom with all who had access to safes, and many of the safes were about as safe as a good goods-box well nailed. This kind of banking was never abused; everybody trusted the merchants and the merchants trusted everybody, which perhaps some of the latter recollect, or could refresh memory by reference to memoranda made at the time.

HOTELS.

The first boarding house or hotel was kept by A. G. Wallace. This building was a large "story-and-one-half" house, situated just about where the bank now stands on the Avenue. Mr. Wallace had arrived in the county in 1841, and stopped at a place, then widely known as the "Wallace stand," west of Hickory Grove, in the southeast part of the county. He removed to Camargo in 1854, and in 1858 to Tuscola, where he kept hotel as above for about two years. He was deeply interested in and was one of the most active workers for the formation of the new county. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Tuscola, 1858, and in 1859 was elected the first Circuit Clerk and Recorder. He was contin-

uously re-elected until he had served four consecutive terms of four years each. Upon retiring from the office, he conducted for several years a real estate and loan office, and was always an active and leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wallace died on the 27th of July, 1879.

The Beach House began its existence as a boarding house on the northeast corner of Ensey and Parke streets. The house is still standing, and is now occupied by I. C. Jewell as a residence. It was then under the conduct of Henry Beach, whom we all called "Pap" for short. He was a whole-souled fellow, and well liked. He built the first Beach House on the site of the present hotel of the same name. Some time after his death, the first hotel was burned to the ground, say October, 1869, and rebuilt by Mrs. Beach in 1870. Mrs. B. proved fully equal to the task of keeping a hotel, which is proven by her surroundings and ample means. The house is second to none outside of large cities; indeed, traveling men prefer the home life comforts here to the more brilliant but not more comfortable caravansaries.

The Central House was originally erected by Younger, but the business did not appear to suit him, and he was succeeded by the Thayers. It is situated on the northeast corner of Central avenue and Main street, and is a favorite resort of all the country round. Mine host, Archibald, jolly, fat and bearded, has the confidence and good will of his guests. This house caught fire one day, but the boys were too smart for it, and didn't have any fun.

The first hotel was built on the northeast corner of Main and Houghton streets, by the Town Company. A large two-story frame, it was for a few years the only hotel, and in court season a lively place. It was conducted by M. C. Elkin, an old resident, who, at his death, left several representatives who are prominent in society and business. This hotel was burnt in 1864, and rebuilt by the Insurance Company. It was then called the "Tuscola House." Mr. Elkin had sold the furniture and good will to a Ben Stanley, who christened it the "Stanley House," ran it for some time, failed, and removed from the city. This hotel was built by the original town company, with the understanding that the Illinois Central Railroad would make the depot and side tracks directly west at

Houghton street. Under a mistake of the person in charge, so it is said, they got their present location at Pembroke street. Whether the person in charge was "seen" or not is not stated. The hotel was surely built with this understanding, but the fixing of the depot a quarter-mile north seems to have upset all calculations. The business men, as soon as the depot was located, began to build in the vicinage, and were so unaminous in it, that others dared not adhere to the neighborhood of the proposed court house site; the pressure was so decided, that even the few (two) who had made their ventures near the proposed court house pulled up stakes, and removed down town, or up town, as the case may be. Had the Illinois Central Railroad Depot been located as first intended, all the business of the city, and all of the business improvements would now be grouped about the court house, where they ought to be, and Sale street and Central avenue, the present business centers, would have been as bare of business houses as are now the adjoining blocks in the neighborhood of the court house. The blocks and lots north, south, east and west of the court house would have been solidly built up, at least as much so as Central and Sale streets are to-day; but they began to build close to the depot, and no one had the courage to make his improvement so far out of town; and indeed it would have taken courage, for at that time the site of the present court house was a howling wilderness; and even after the first court house, the old light two-story frame yet standing north of the court house, had been erected, it stood solitary and alone for years; there was not a building, in 1861, between it and the present residence of Dr. J. L. Reat. A race track was laid off, between it and Dr. Reat's dwelling, intended to be an ellipse, one-half mile in circumference, and a slight change had to be made at the Doctor's house to get it in solid.

OTHER EARLY EVENTS.

The present court house square had been fenced in with common boards and was the "fair ground" of the first Douglas County Fair. The old court house was used for a "Floral Hall," as it were, and a band and speakers' stand had been erected in the north side of the square. E. McCarty, Caleb Garrett and Ira J. Halstead, Secretary, were the managers. The first dance was held in the room over northeast corner of

Parke and Sale streets, where Mrs. John Madison danced the first set with Joseph G. Cannon. This old court house was, on its completion, hailed with joy by all who believed in wholesale sociability. Parties, balls and dances were frequent and enjoyable. The first was the celebration of the finishing of the building by a well-attended dance. This was in 1861, but since that time children have been born and advanced to maturity, and it may be interesting to them to remember that their fathers and mothers were once young, and here "tripped the light fantastic toe." It was here Andy Wallace laid aside class meeting for the nonce, and father Thomas Woody looked on approvingly—at least, he didn't object—and Harry Niles was swung around, let go off, and sent sprawling on the floor by the stalwart arm of Mrs. John Madison, who gloried in her muscle, though roundly scolded by Sheriff Sam Logan for taking such advantage of a little fellow. Mrs. Madison is yet "one of us," and having helped her husband to amass a fortune in Tuscola, she reposes upon her well-earned laurels, as a leading member of society and the Christian Church.

The first session of the Circuit Court was held in the fall of 1859, in the then just-finished depot building of the I. C. R. R., and the very first civil case on the docket was Button vs. Johnson; default of defendant, and judgment for $3.20. This was an appeal from Dr. J. T. Johnson, a magistrate in the village of Bourbon. Dr. Johnson was a well-known practicing physician and "Squire" in the west end, at the time of the formation of the new county, and along about 1865, went West. Circuit Court was next held in the second story of the building now occupied by George Smith T., the same place where J. M. Maris beforetime held forth as a grocer. This was the largest available room in the place at that time, and was used for all public meetings until the so-called old court house was built in 1861. At this time A. G. Wallace, the Circuit Clerk, had his office in the same building on Sale street, and the County Clerk occupied a room in the Tuscola House, the two-story hotel in Houghton street, heretofore mentioned. A full description of the present court house will be found in this book, at the proper place.

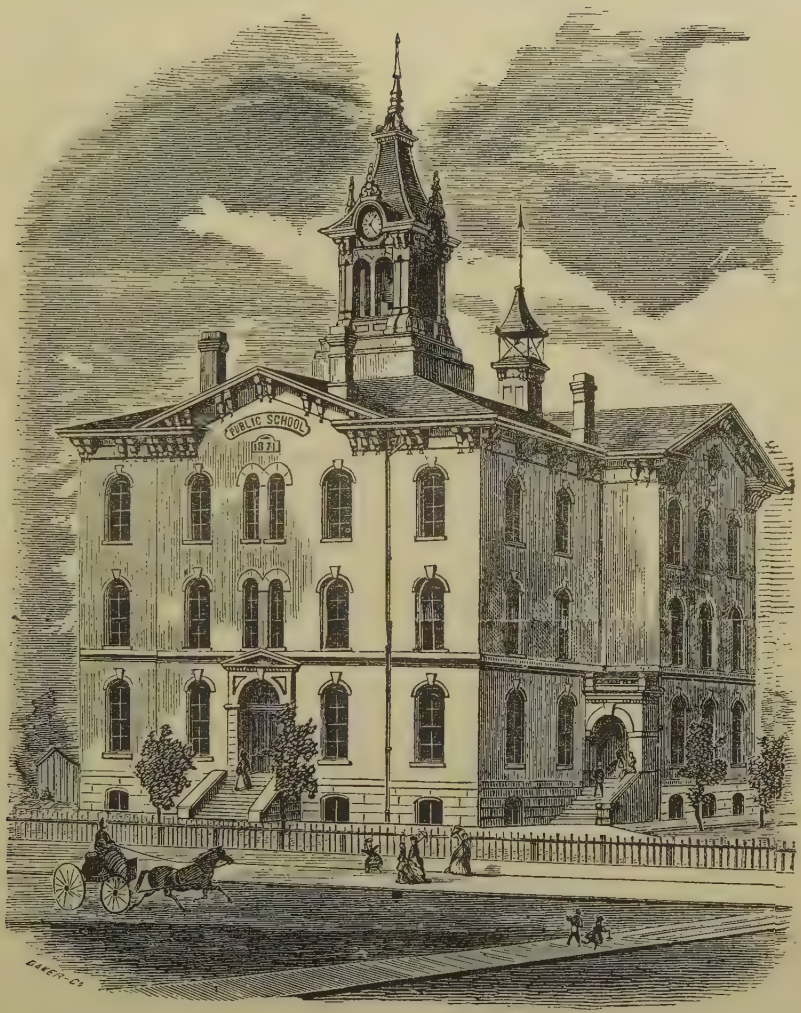
The first school house erected in Tuscola was a one-story frame, which cost $500, and was built in 1858. Amongst the first school teachers, if not the first, was Ira J. Halstead. This building stands now in its original

location, next east of the Baptist brick church, and is used for a dwelling with additions, having been refitted by John T. Cummings, who has occupied it about ever since. This was succeeded by a very substantial two-story brick schoolhouse at a cost of $6,000, erected on the site of the present imposing seminary, which is Block No. 3, in Kelly's Addition to Tuscola. This was a plain brick building, erected under contract by John X. Miller, who had the X in his name to distinguish him from other John Millers, of whom in the burg there were several; he owned and occupied the old one-story schoolhouse after the new one was built. He was a queer old fellow, honest and reliable, but a little sour, and he always "wanted to know, you know," what we thought of a preacher who would "call a man a liar?" and we could only answer, that it depended on whether the preacher told the truth or not. The materials of this two-story seminary were purchased by the contractor when the present fine building was erected on the same site. The contractor and builder of the new and last building was L. Johnson; he married here a daughter of Ross, a carpenter and builder. Johnson was a man of notable integrity and honor in his contracts, and built and finished the structure in the face of failure as to profit.

A corner stone was laid on the 26th of June, 1870, by the Masons and Odd Fellows, with the usual interesting ceremonies. The northeast corner stone contains the organization of Coles County, the partition of Douglas County, 1859; survey of original town of Tuscola, 1857; accounts of the first dwelling, 1857; first store, 1857; and first, second and third bricks built, 1863, etc.; first children born, 1857; burning of first hotel, and incidents; Illinois Central Railroad, schoolhouses; First church, 1862; flour mill, 1863; newspaper, 1858; first bank, 1863; first court house, 1861; the permanent court house and population of Tuscola, 1870, 1,500, with 300 dwellings. These by H. C. Niles, who was the first County Surveyor. Mr. R. B. Macpherson placed in the stone a history of Odd Fellowship and Masonry. A history of the school district to date was inserted by Dr. J. L. Reat and W. B. Dryer; Niles also added the latitude and longitude, variation of the compass, exact location of Tuscola, the area of the county, the names of the first Village Board, viz.: L. J. Wyeth, W. T. French, James Davis,

F. F. Nesbit, M. Vaul, Clerk; also date of charter, first election under charter July 1, 1859. J. H. Martin, Mayor; Council, W. Taggart, M. Pugh, E. Price and J. Williamson; the corporation expenses for preceding fiscal year were stated at $5,000; a description of former schoolhouses; the average attendance of pupils was stated as 448, in 1869–70. Indebtedness of school district was given as $20,000, for which the district had issued bonds due in three, five and seven years with 10 per cent interest, and that the bonds were sold for 92½ cents. These, with some copies of current newspapers, were placed in the corner stone, which, by the way, was not half full. It was well secured in the usual manner, and the ceremonies were smoothly and agreeably conducted under the care of Mr. William H. Lamb, the Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge, Tuscola, No. 332.

The school building is a substantial brick, of three stories and basement, a belfry containing a large town clock, which is a most excellent timekeeper, and has four dials, facing respectively the cardinal points. Of genuine bell-metal—copper and tin— and weighing 800 pounds, the bell, when tolling or marking off the hours, has a peculiar resonant sweetness. September 19, 1882, at midnight, Tuscola bells tolled the announcement of the death of President Garfield, on which occasion the ringers of four bells exchanged sounds with each other in sequence, each waiting till an effect had died away. The varied tones, though differing in volume, were of perfect accord, which, with the otherwise silent night, and the hearers between sleeping and waking, were simply and sadly beautiful. The school bell has been heard to strike the hours at a distance of about seven miles, under favorable circumstances. Sound moves at the rate of 1,142 feet in a second of time; a mile contains 5,280 feet (*a la V. Hugo*). The school building has ample accommodations for about 500 pupils, is in every possible respect a perfect edifice, and is, as it should be, the pride of Tuscola. The contract price was originally $32,000, but the amount was subsequently increased, so that the entire cost, when completed, became about $40,000. The building is heated by an excellent system of basement furnaces, and the board employ an efficient janitor at a fixed salary. The original lot, Block 3 in Kelly's Addition, contained about one acre of land; to this has been added, in the



TUSCOLA PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

last few years, a strip sixty feet in width on the east side, which is Indiana street extended. The board also bought the block next north, Block 4, same addition, and was presented by the city with that part of Wilson street extended which lies between said Blocks 3 and 4, which also loaned them fifty feet of a street north of Block 4. A neat and substantial iron fence has been placed on the west and south sides of the original lot, and a similar one will eventually inclose the whole. The fence cost $1,050 for 600 feet, say $1.75 per foot.

The district was incorporated in its present form under the statute June 6, 1869, by G. P. Olmstead, M. Noel, J. P. Elliott, John Mann, John Ervin and A. G. Wallace. Olmstead was President, and Wallace, Clerk. Only one, Mr. Ervin, is a resident to-day. The law provides that in any district having not less than 2,000 inhabitants there shall be elected, instead of the usual Directors, a Board of Education, to consist of six members, who at the first election draw lots for the term of office of the members, so that one-third shall serve one year, one-third two years, and one-third three years, and thereafter two members are elected annually on the first Saturday in April, to serve for three years. The district includes the south half of Section 21, southwest quarter of Section 22, south half of Section 26, south half and northwest quarter of Section 27, all of Section 28, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 32, all of Section 34, which is the city of Tuscola, and all of Section 35 and all of Section 36 in Township 16 north, of Range 8 east. Also Lots 3 and 4, northwest quarter of Section 1, Lots 3 and 4 in Section 2, Lots 3 and 4 in Section 3, and Lots 3 and 4 northeast quarter of Section 4, called Tuscola School District. The first Directors were elected each to serve three years, two to go out every election.

On December 26, 1870, the election was held for and against levying a tax of $20,000 to build the present seminary, which was duly carried. Votes for the tax, 151; against, 50; total, 201; and bonds were issued and disposed of as above stated. November 24, 1869, a Mr. Coffey was employed as head teacher, at a salary of $70 per month; in December, 1869, J. R. Cole was Principal, at $1,000 per annum; Goudy and T. H. Smith in 1870, succeeded by R. M. Bridges and Bromfield. Mr. Hoenshel at $1,300 per annum; Mr. Ware at $800, and increased to $1,000.

F. A. E. Star served in 1882–83 at $1,000, his successor for 1883–84 being Mr. Wilson, at a salary of $1,200. The janitor, Mr. Zweck, receives $50 per month; he devotes his entire time to his work, as might easily be surmised from the perfect order in which everything about this beautiful building is maintained. The present board consists of Thomas E. Bundy, President; A. M. Woody, J. T. Erwin, D. A. Conover, James D. Higgins and Charles Cross, who is the Clerk. Teachers' salaries range from $35 to $45 per month.

The curriculum of this institution includes all the English branches, German, book-keeping and Latin and Greek Grammar. The course is divided into eight grades and represent one year's work for each grade. Promotions are made by grades, and at any time during the year whenever the pupil may be benefited. Non-resident pupils pay from 30 cents to 50 cents per week, according to grade. The Alumni class of 1875–1883, numbers some sixty-seven graduates, the majority of whom remain citizens, though many non-residents have taken their finish at this institution. All these are consequently supposed to be in possession of a thorough grounding in at least English, which includes all the ornaments, which of course have been "added" after the business education of the students has been completed.

The first bank was instituted by Wyeth, Cannon & Co., and was in a frame building, which stood at the west end of the present Opera Block. This bank was afterward, in 1865, merged into the First National Bank of Tuscola. The firm also had for awhile banking interests in Arcola. In 1870, Mr Wyeth was merchandising here amongst the first as a member of the firm of Wyeth, Craddock & Co., occupying a two-story frame directly east of the drug store, now at the southeast corner of Sale and Parke streets. The building was removed to the north side of the avenue to a point east of Opera Block, and burnt in the great fire of March, 1873. Mr. J. G. Cannon is Member of Congress from the Fifteenth Congressional District, which consists of the counties of Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion and Champaign. He has served continuously since 1862, when he was first elected. Mr. C. removed to Danville. The first Cashier of the bank was W. P. Cannon, who married a daughter of William Wamsley, an old resident. Mr. C. also went to Danville and is Presi-

dent of the Vermillion County Bank in that city. Whilst the Commercial Block and bank were burning, W. P. Cannon contracted with Coleman Bright for the second story of his brick building on the south side of the avenue, and as soon as the things were cool enough to handle he removed to that location. Whilst the fire was in progress, all possible valuables, including the large law library of J. G. Cannon, were hastily placed in the vault and were afterward found to be uninjured. The bank has a capital of $113,000, and a surplus of $25,000. Mr. H. T. Carraway, President; W. H. Lamb, Cashier; A. W. Wallace, Teller and Book-keeper. The Douglas County Bank was established September, 1870, W. H. Lamb, Cashier, on Sale street; and another on the avenue by Champaign parties; both, however, were finally merged into other banks.

Bounty and pension claims arising from the war of 1861 were prosecuted from 1861 to 1871 by H. C. Niles, in connection with S. V. Niles, of Washington, D. C. The number of claims presented was 586, amounting in the aggregate to $69,300, of which the largest claim paid was for $2,747; the smallest, $8.50; back pension was then unknown. In those days the certificate, payable by any Paymaster, was sent to the attorney and by him collected and paid over. This naturally led to much trading in advance of the collection of the amount due from Government, and in consequence a large share of the money stopped in Tuscola in the payment of debts. Within the last ten years the business under the new laws has been mainly in the hands of John Maginnis, who has successfully presented a large number of claims.

CHURCHES.

Tuscola now has seven churches.

The Methodist, a brick church, was finished in 1860, and is situated on Block No. 5, in Kelly's Addition, at the southeast corner of Sale street and Niles avenue. It was built through the exertions of Mr. Thomas Woody, A. G. Wallace, O. C. Hackett and others. It is a neat gothic brick about 40 feet by 100, with a graceful spire 110 feet high, and a belfry with a standard bell-metal bell of a weight of 600 pounds. It has always commanded the largest congregations, and they, being of the

superior class of citizens as to intelligence and standing, have always been able to command the best average talent of the conference.

The Presbyterian Church, situated on Lots 1 and 2, Block 32, in the original town, southwest corner of Wilson and Main streets, is of wood, substantially constructed, with a neat and conspicuous steeple, containing an efficient and sweet, but sharp-toned bell of good size. A Mr. Carnes was the builder. The leaders in this church were and are Mr. William H. Lamb, Judge Ammen, John J. Jones and others, with their families. This church is second only to the Methodist in point of numbers, and is par excellence the fashionable church. The first pastor was George D. Miller, who came to Tuscola in August, 1860, and was in charge up to about 1864, when he resigned from ill health. He served his people with a kindly acceptability which his survivors will long remember. His venerable appearance and natural sweetness endeared him to all who knew him. He died here on the 25th of July, 1876, at the age of sixty-five. He left several sons, who have prominent business positions.

The Baptist Church is the largest in the city with regard to seating capacity; in actual membership it is the smallest. It was erected in 1865, mainly through the exertions and example of Elijah McCarty and Dr. I. N. Rynerson. Dr. Rynerson was a leading farmer in the northeast corner of Arcola Township. He was highly educated and one of the best stump speakers of his day, and was also a former practicing physician; he died in April, 1873.

This church is a substantial brick building about 40x80 feet, and when built had a very large brick tower about ninety feet high, which had, through a mistake of the builder, been run up nearly square; it was heavy and ungainly, and topped off with four corner spires or ornaments painted white. This was the most conspicuous object in the city, and was the landmark in the country for miles around. The intention had been to make a much lighter tower. Too much weight was put upon it for its foundation, and it began to show cracks in the masonry and settled. It was then rumored unsafe, people getting the idea that it would fall of its own weight, and some avoided the church. It was then formally examined by expert builders, and being pronounced good for 1,000 years,

confidence was somewhat restored. Nevertheless, the tower was finally taken down even with the roof. The congregation being quite small, regular pastors have not always been in charge, though this body has commanded some of the best talent their church afforded. The building is situated at the northeast corner of Daggy and Court streets, Lots 9 and 10, Block 29, original town, and has to date no bell.

The Christian Church is situated on the north side of Houghton street, east of Court street, Lot 13, Block 40, original town, is a good frame building, the second story being the auditorium, with first story reserved for Sunday school and baptistry. It was erected about 1868, mainly through the exertions of Mr. John Chandler, the first County Clerk. It has a belfry, furnished with a good steel bell of about 400 pounds. This bell is stationary, the belfry not being considered of sufficient stability to admit of swinging apparatus. The congregation is steadily increasing, and in its numbers contains many of the most faithful churchmen the neighborhood affords, some of them being of considerable means, a generous portion of which is annually contributed to the ample support of the institution. John Madison, his son Harry and families, Robert Cox, W. G. Leachman, W. B. Foster, John L. Wheeler and others are warm supporters of this church. James B. Hart was a leading member, and has since removed to Texas.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Forty Martyrs is a frame building situated on the southeast corner of Van Allen and Center streets, on Lots 7 and 8, Block 48, original town, southwest of the court house. It was erected in the summer of 1882, at a cost of about $1,000; has a neat but small steeple, surmounted with a gilded cross. Regular services have not been held, the members in the neighborhood being very few.

The Episcopal Church was erected on the northwest corner of Center and Houghton streets in 1882; was consecrated in July of that year, by Right Reverend Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, assisted by several clergymen from the surrounding cities. The church was built through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Peck, then in charge of the mission, and is known as St. Stephen's. Regular services were held for about one year, but the removal of families most interested has so reduced numbers that the services are semi-occasional only. The leading projectors and sup-

porters of this church were the Macphersons, since removed, T. H. Macoughtry and family, Mrs. Beach, Miss Carter and the Niles family. Macoughtry was long a leading member of the Douglas County bar, having begun his practice here with the beginning of things. He was also the attorney for the I., D. & S. Railway, in which position he had considerable influence. Mr. R. B. Macpherson was also a member of the bar, and a prominent attorney. He was second to none for legal ability, and was a prominent political worker on the Republican side. "Bob" had, in an eminent degree, the very essential attorney quality of "cramming" rapidly on any possible topic, which his fine education and versatility met half way at least, whether his "ponies" were bankers, doctors or surveyors. His disposition was arbitrary, and consequently his friends and enemies were positive. Born in Paterson, N. J., he came to Tuscola from Ottawa, Ill., in 1869. He compiled from the records the present abstract books belonging to the county, which, being remarkably correct, are a perfect synopsis of all the transfers of real estate in the county. They were made for his own use, but were finally purchased by the county, under the law permitting the purchase of such works, and an act of the Board of Supervisors. The price paid was $1,075, in installments. Mr. Macpherson died in Tuscola on the 14th day of June, 1882, after an illness of about one year, and was buried at Ottawa, Ill., on the Sunday following, the remains being escorted by Messrs. T. H. Macoughtry, Thomas E. Bundy, Frank E. Wright and J. C. Russell. He was thirty-nine years of age and a bachelor.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The first Sunday school in Tuscola was instituted by Mrs. Archibald Van Deren and others at the old Tuscola House, the erstwhile hotel, at the corner of Houghton and Main streets. This hotel was then conducted by Maj. Archibald Van Deren, assisted by his excellent wife, who, as a citizen of the "ancien regime," yet enjoys the honors she acquired, and has since maintained as a leading church and Sunday school worker, having, in twenty-five years, never been without an active, practical interest in woman's noblest and greatest work, the religious training of the rising generation. This first Sunday school was convened on the second

Sabbath of September, in the year 1859. It was started at the instance of Mrs. Van Deren, her coadjutors, among others, being Thomas Woody and his excellent daughters, Mesdames Townsell and Lindsay, who were of the first scholars, and who have passed away. Dr. J. L. Reat, with us, Dr. Samuel Daggy and Mrs. Van Deren are the only survivors. Dr. Reat is mentioned elsewhere. Dr. Daggy, a prominent Presbyterian, was an acknowledged leader in religious and indeed in all other matters bearing upon the general elevation of public sentiment from the beginning of Tuscola. After a twenty years' useful residence here, he, with his family, moved to Philadelphia, where he is engaged in real estate business.

It is proposed that all the Sunday schools of Tuscola, assisted, of course, by the various churches, shall jointly celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary by appropriate proceedings. This will be in September, 1884; meanwhile, let some Sunday school scholar of an investigating turn fix upon the exact date, to be twenty-five years from the second Sabbath of September, A. D. 1859.

Here it may not be out of place to record that the various churches of Tuscola have been remarkable for a cordial co-operation in religious matters, joint meetings and exchange of pulpits being the frequent leading features that go far toward clipping the wings of those smart fellows, who, claiming the difference of creed as a sufficient excuse, would fly to glory unincumbered by a church.

THE PRESS.

Our first newspaper was, it is thought, the Tuscola *Press*. It was started in 1859; we forget who ran it. It was short lived, and the proprietor left between two days. M. Vaul conducted it a year or two, but it was not a success. Mr. Vaul was the first City Clerk. The Sellers boys instituted the *Douglas County Shield*, and published it on the southeast corner of Wilson and Washington streets, in a two-story frame yet standing; this was from 1865 to 1867. These publishers removed. A little fellow named Gregory established the *Union*, which was not a grand success. The newspaper business did not appear to be solid until the present *Saturday Journal* and *Douglas County Review* were established. The *Journal* was first instituted by

Siler & Lindsay in 1864. They were succeeded by Williams in 1876, with Harry Johnson as paragraphist and general outside manager, and by George Glassco in January, 1881. It attained its best typographical beauty and influence under the administration of "Tom" Williams (J. T.), which has been maintained by his successor and present proprietor, Glassco. It is Republican in politics, and watches carefully the interests of that party, while keeping a sharp eye out for the general interests of the city and county. It is conducted like most country papers on the plan known as "co-operative."

Williams was an old Tuscola boy who mastered the printing business, and became a "jour," working in various places, and when in Connecticut met and married a lady printer. He returned to Tuscola in 1876, and in connection with Capt. Parks, of the *Review*, did the typographical work of the centennial history of Douglas County, the only printed book ever issued in the county. Tom died suddenly whilst in the prime of his usefulness and manhood, at about thirty years of age, on the 29th day of July, 1881. He was a man of wit and humor; was for a time the assistant of "Martin," the assistant engineer of Danville, Tuscola & Western Railroad, and while a little "captious" in the view of the younger boys on the work, merited and received on the whole the best respect of his associates. We could have better spared a better man, if there was any.

The *Douglas County Review* was instituted in 1875 by Converse & Parks, and was extremely Democratic. It was first issued in the two-story wooden building which now stands directly east of the J. M. Smith building, on the south side of Central avenue. In September, 1876, the political canvass being "hot," the publishers, failing in their extreme zeal to exercise proper circumspection, permitted themselves to print, as a communication, a scurrilous attack upon J. C. Walker, the Republican candidate for Circuit Clerk. This was a mistake which, it is well known, was sincerely regretted. It being found that the article contained no word of truth, Walker stepped into the office, unarmed and unattended, and demanded the name of the author, which those in charge, under a mistaken sense of honor, declined to give, thus taking the responsibility. War was declared, and issues joined between Walker and the two proprietors, and by the time Messrs. Walker and Parks had left their cards in the shape

of mutual marks, a crowd, attracted by the noise of conflict, rushed in and secured an armistice. Mr. Walker's standing in the community was not injured by the article, and he could very well afford to let the matter pass unnoticed. He vindicated himself, however, as a fighting man, and generously conceded that Parks, his principal opponent, met him promptly and well. Mr. Walker remains a citizen, extensively engaged in farming and cattle raising. Capt. Parks married the eldest daughter of A. G. Wallace, Esq., and, removing to Texas, became a surveyor, and prosperous. No reflection is intended upon anybody; these men are both first-rate fellows and good fighters, and in a warm political canvass what more could be desired? The *Review* passed into the hands of Maj. Asa Miller in December, 1877, and is now printed in the Opera Block, up-stairs. It is pronouncedly Democratic, and is devoted to the interests of the county generally. Its editor has a peculiar knack of picking up interesting local items, and he can always be depended upon to advocate any and all matters of public interest where printers' ink and printers' brains can be made available. This paper is also conducted on the co-operative plan.

THE LECTURE CRAZE.

Tuscola has had in common with her sister cities the lecture craze, which was inaugurated in October, 1870. The active ones were W. P. Cannon, James Trownsell, Niles and several ladies—about fifty subscribers in all, who proposed to foot the bills, with the receipts if possible, the entire money to be devoted to literary entertainments. John B. Gough gave "London" at the Opera House January 17, 1871, when 450 tickets were sold for $316. Mr. Gough was paid $200. March 8, 1871, Miss Anna Dickinson gave Joan of Arc. She was paid a similar amount. They had Robert Collyer in his "Clear Grit" lecture. Mrs. Scott Siddons, Mrs. Laura Dainty and other readers, also several musical experts. Mrs. Dainty resided several years in Tuscola and is claimed as one of us. There was no financial profit, nor was there any expected, but the spirit of the scheme was very creditable, and many quiet, worthy persons were gratified with an experience in literary matters, which was not otherwise attainable. Nevertheless $200 paid to a minister of the Gospel for the reading of a manuscript sermon occupying about one hour in its delivery gave rise to sad and serious reflection.

LOCAL MUSICAL TALENT.

Local musical talent has always been of a high order. The "Glee Club," *par excellence*, of Central Illinois, consisting of James D. Higgins, first tenor; Harry Johnson, second basso; A. M. Woody, second tenor, and M. P. Woody, first basso, comprise a quartet which thorough musical education, practice and consequent ability, has, while gratifying thousands, justly been the pride of Tuscola. Sentimental, comic and, on special occasions, political songs, in unlimited quantity, are rendered in a style that is at once the envy and admiration of all lovers of good music. While sometimes accepting on political occasions their expenses at the hands of those most interested, these gentlemen rarely fail to respond with their best numbers to any demand of a public nature which promises to add enjoyment to the occasion. They are all active business men of Tuscola, and have devoted many a freely granted hour to the amusement and instruction of their fellow-citizens. Their "repertoire" consists of all the vocal music in the English language, and they will sing anything printed or written, except, perhaps, on some rare occasion, when they can't see it. They appeared in "Pinafore" in December, 1879, at the Opera House, also at Arcola, where they brought down the house. Dr. S. T. Spees appeared as "Sir Joseph," M. P. Woody as "Deadeye," Johnson as the "Captain," Higgins as "Ralph," A. L. Sluss, "Boatswain;" "Josephine" was given by Miss Alice Atherton, "Cousin Hebe" by Miss Ida Thayer, and "Buttercup" was remarkably well sustained by Miss Carrie Atherton. The music was controlled by Mrs. John J. Jones, without whose assistance the whole matter might have failed. Her touch, time and rhythm were invaluable, and her voice, so often the key note of praise in the Presbyterian Church, should have been heard in some leading "role" in the little opera in which she had so indispensable a part. It is impossible to notice here all the jolly tars who were so attentive to their duty, and the still more agreeable young ladies who shouted "O'er the bright blue sea;" they "acted well their part, wherein, look you, lies all the honor."

The scenery of the piece being entirely new and altogether home-made for the occasion deserves a passing notice. The location, the main

deck of the ship, with all the paraphernalia of a man-o'-war, including a very wicked-looking nine-pounder, and the view, a very fair piece of sky and water, with shipping and distant city, which showed a praiseworthy effort of the accomplished artist, to have it pass for daylight or moonlight at the option of the anxious observer, had it been painted by the great Turner himself, under the circumstances, it would have been greatly to his credit. The scenery was painted by H. C. Niles, the local amateur artist, who never in his life before made an attempt to produce scenic effects, but like the lecture and glee club people he tries to be reliable, when the entertainment of his fellow-citizens is to the fore. Amongst the prominent musical activities we record Mrs. Daggett, who for years has had charge of the musical education of many of the rising generation; her special aptness for training has been amply shown in various Tuscola entertainments, which have been put on the boards for the amusement or other benefit of the public.

A CHAUTAUQUA CLUB.

This club, lately formed, has given a decided impetus to the study of history and belles lettres. The society meets at the various residences. Some of the leading instructors and students are Rev. Lockhart of the Christian Church, Rev. Louther of the Methodist, and Mesdames H. C. Carraway, W. R. Johnson, W. H. Lamb, John Chandler and McKee, with Misses Mack, Carraway, Niles and others. Some considerable expense has been incurred in furthering the worthy objects of the association. The students are of the class of public school graduates, out of which scholars are made, their motto being "excelsior."

In home poetry, only one or two "sweet singers" have appeared in print. The efforts of a lady writer being of decided merit, and a gentleman hired a few printed of a serio-comic style, as befits his natural bent. They wrote by stealth for fun, and would blush to find it fame; sometimes they thought it was pretty good, and then again they didn't know. For instance:

"Fate is fickle, and it seems that brevity
Is ever joined to bliss;
Delight's a stranger to duration:
They seldom meet in such a world as this.

Old time is jealous of our joyful transports,
And all save misery is very brief;
The only plant that really thrives
In these broad deserts
Is fate's immortal shrub,
Which men call grief."

And

"Who gave advice when I was young,
Who of noble deeds erst sung,
Who on work the changes rung?
Why—nobody.
Who checked me when I went astray,
Who warning gave when youth was gay,
Who chalked me out a better way?
Why—nobody.
Who helped me when I fain would try,
To hide the hurt that made me cry,
And rubbed the place to make it dry?
Why—nobody.
Then nobody gave his money to me,
Nobody made me what I be,
And he's my best friend, none but he,
Hurrah for nobody."—Q. E. D.

COUNTY AND CITY MAPS.

A lithograph map of Tuscola City was published in 1860, at which time the original town and the "W. & C." and "Kelly's" First Additions only had been made. In 1864–65, a large wall map of the county was engraved and some 100 copies issued. It was on a scale of two inches to the mile, and of which a few copies are yet extant. It is somewhat of a curiosity to old residents, showing the changes in ownership. Subsequently a second published map of the city was issued, showing all the present blocks and lots. The first two were financial failures, the precaution not having been taken to secure subscribers in advance. The last city map was a partial success, as the city took half the maps, and the expense was further assisted by marginal cards of business men. In 1882, the county caused to be made a large manuscript wall map, which is the best to date. The drawings for these maps were all made by Niles, and this item is only inserted to give further indication of the state of progress in this part

of the county. In November, 1874, W. R. Brink & Co. began collecting the material for an atlas map of Douglas County, making their headquarters in Tuscola. This work consisted of a pretty correct map of the county by townships ; maps of all the cities and villages from the records ; views of farms (isometrical or bird's-eye) and biographies of many leading citizens. It was in atlas form and was, and yet is, a very useful book of reference. Some 500 copies of the work were disposed of at $10 each, having been sold by subscription prior to delivery. Up to that date the history of the county was measurably correct, though short, and the biographies, being also history, were well calculated to give a good view of life and times in Douglas County up to 1875. With regard to the biographies, of citizens, it is to be regretted that more were not secured, for some one has said that "the life of any man, well written, will be interesting, and useful," and the well written life of the permanent citizens of Douglas County is emphatically the best history of the county. The man who lives in the county and whose business is in, and with, the county, who earns his "per annum" and leaves that per annum, measurably, in the county, is assisting in the making of history, and if he only supported his family, and educated his children, he thereby becomes one of us, whose life and experience belongs, whether he will or no, to these veracious annals. There is no man so humble, or so modest, but that his life is one of ours, and all this history is, and should be, by the people, for the people and with the people.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY.

The Congress of the United States, March 13, 1876, passed a resolution recommending that the people of the several States assemble in their several towns on the "Centennial Anniversary" of our National Independence, and have read a historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, as well as in the Clerk's office of said county.

April 25, 1876, this is followed by the proclamation of John L. Beveridge, the Governor of the State of Illinois, to the same effect, urging a general observance of the recommendation.

In May, 1876, and at a special term of the Board of Supervisors,

not, however, specially held for this purpose, the following resolution was adopted, which had been offered by the Supervisor from Garrett, Mr. William Howe:

Resolved, That Henry C. Niles be employed to prepare a Statistical and Biographical History of Douglas County, from its origin to the present time, and to have the same ready by the 4th of July next, provided the said work shall not cost to exceed $100.

This work was prepared in manuscript, read to the Board of Supervisors and approved; an attempt to have it printed at the expense of the county failed, and the author, assisted by D. O. Root, the then County Clerk, had it printed in pamphlet form, to save the matter, being eighty pages octavo, in paper covers. This history contained, in a perhaps too much condensed style, a history of the main facts pertaining to the county, with separate histories of townships, and was not much elaborated, the "fixed price" forbidding a thorough detail of the points touched upon. It was dedicated "To the young men of Douglas County:"

In the hope that they may be reminded of the responsibility they are about to assume in taking charge of the destinies of little Douglas, may they emulate the noblest deeds of their fathers, so that the blessings which they secured may descend through them to posterity. In opening out the resources of the country, converting the rude land into cultivated fields, building cities where none existed before, and making possible the civilising influences of churches, schools and railroads, their fathers have borne the brunt of the battle, and are now resigning into their hands the result of their labors, for they are passing away.

The pamphlet was printed at the printing office of the Illinois Industrial University, at Urbana. The contract was taken by Converse & Parks, editors of the *Review* of Tuscola, and the "setting up" done by J. T. Williams, afterward proprietor of the Tuscola *Journal*. Mr. Williams took great pride in the matter, and produced a specimen of printing not surpassed by any pamphlet work extant. A copy of the work was duly forwarded to the Illinois State Librarian, the Congressional Library, at Washington, the Historical Society of Chicago, and to various other points, either voluntarily, or on demand, and kindly acknowledgments were received in each case, and in some cases a return was promptly made of similar works.

THE FINE ARTS.

In the fine arts, Tuscola has a creditable showing of local talent.

Lord B. Thus, though now a newspaper man, he left behind him specimens of his skill in portraiture, one of the most notable being a copy of a portrait of Mozart by Dies, which was painted by him in Philadelphia in 1842, at an expense of $100. Mr. Thus reproduced the portrait with a fidelity to color, tone and finish that received the commendation of experts.

Lincoln Smith, a youth of Tiverton, shows a variety of excellent studies, some being meritorious portraits of prominent men.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photography in its advanced artistic excellence was first introduced here by H. Rogers, who is succeeded by his son David H., in the city parlor of Union Block. Having devoted his entire business time to the perfection of his work, making a study of all the latest improvements, he claims credit which is not surpassed by that of operators in large cities. As an indication of progress here, the statement is a good argument.

TOWN HALL.

The first town hall was erected in 1855 by old settlers. The original proprietors were James Irons, William T. French, H. C. Wait, W. H. Johnson, A. M. Wood, Thomas Bowen, Col. Taggart and A. P. Nelson. They placed in all the workings parties, shares, prayer meetings, sewing society, bees, etc., and in 1861 went to Marion with the five recruits of the Twenty-first Regiment boys, where they created quite a sensation, and it was said the companies they secured arrived at the best shape of any at that rendezvous. Wait was the head leader and was succeeded in routine of time by expert musicians, to whom he gratefully yielded. In those days brass bands were scarce here, and many a pioneer boy never heard an east one. When it performed at the old court house on the first county fair the west in the east and hear was so great that the lessons were completed in and the boys to play outside. The band finally, in the course of years, came into the hands of real expert players, and was for awhile a good thing. It finally met the fate of all volunteer organizations in a new country; members of the boys, one by one, removed to other places for business reasons. The band stopped for several years, and was again revived in 1878, under the leadership of Clarence Tiffen.

TEMPERANCE.

The temperance question has obtained in Tuscola to an equal extent with all small villages in their endeavor to "start right" in this vital phase of social economy. There have been saloons in Tuscola, but their existence depending altogether upon the complexion of the City Council, we played fast and loose upon the matter until the year 1873, when they were finally dismissed. The temperance people worked hard every minute when the election of a new City Council was pending, and had the assistance of many of the greater and lesser lights in the cause. Many good and true men spent their money and time in hiring speakers, and the ladies instituted and conducted for several winters a series of entertainments based upon purely home talent, assisted cordially by the local ministers, the glee club, and everybody who could sing a song, tell a story, or make a speech, supplemented by the very doubtful assistance of reformed drunkards, who had attained to temporary notoriety by having "quit drinking" and gone to the exercising of their slight "gift of gab" for pay; nevertheless, the pressure was great, and the result "death to the saloons." Tuscola has, in direct consequence of these demonstrations, been "out of saloons" since 1873, a period of ten years, and doubtless will remain so just as long as the present social element rules, but what will be the condition of affairs in this regard when Tuscola has attained three times its present population is a thing that "no fellow can find out."

SOLDIERS' RE-UNION.

September 19, 1878, a general soldiers' re-union was held in Tuscola, the court house inclosure being the rallying point. The decorations of the court house cost $125, and were superintented by H. C. Niles, assisted by prominent ladies. These ornaments, for taste and display, received complimentary notices from all observers, and were said to not have been surpassed by any similar demonstration in the State. The rations were furnished mainly by the country people, who brought in "dead loads" of refreshments, which were landed at the old court house, and there distributed with a generous and unsurpassable hospitality, till all were fed, even unto the uttermost tramp, and afterward as much more was distributed to

the poor; in fact, rather than let good country bread go to waste, many a person who would be ashamed to be called poor carried home a load of it. There are about 5,000 square yards in the court house inclosure exclusive of the buildings; this, with a square yard to each person, would give 5,000 to the square alone, and this was rammed, crammed and jammed all the time; the scattering was estimated at as much more, so that at least 12,000 persons participated in these doings. S. Paddleford, Dr. J. L. Reat, Wesford Taggart, Capt. L. L. Parker, W. H. Lamb, H. J. Ingraham, R. B. Macpherson and a host of others in the city and township combined to make the thing a success, and they succeeded. No larger congregation of people ever assembled in Tuscola; all were cared for sumptuously, and all the time we had room and provisions to spare. We bit off a very large chew and chewed it, and twelve wagon loads were left.

THE POST OFFICE

has been located all over town. It was first at the railroad on either side of Sale street, in the large warehouse now used as an elevator, with William T. French as Postmaster, and also on the north side in a building now gone. S. G. Bassett and J. M. Maris kept store there. It went thence to Davis & Ensey's dry goods store, near the southeast corner of Avenue and Washington streets, and in a building now standing back of that point on Wilson street, to which point the old building was removed by J. M. Smith, the purchaser, in order to detach his large store, as to better fire insurance. It was again on the east side of Parke street, south of Pembroke; I. J. Halstead, Postmaster. This was opposite H. P. Perkins' present large agricultural warehouse. It was next in the back end of a building, southeast corner of Parke and Sale streets, since burned, and was on the Sale street side. It was again located where Von Lanken's meat shop now stands, and lastly at its present site. The Nasbys were S. G. Bassett, I. J. Halstead, W. T. French, A. Van Deren, Rev. George D. Miller, J. V. Brown, H. B. Evans and H. R. Ingraham. August 25, 1873, the first postal cards were received and used in Tuscola; postal notes first appeared in October, 1883.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The prosperity and progress of the city have been retarded by many

and some extensive fires, the largest and most notable of which, known as *the* fire, occurred on the forenight of March 11, 1873. It originated in Block A, between the present location of Hudson's lumber yard and Sale street, in a grocery store, and the general alarm was communicated by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder in that store. This explosion spread the flames in every direction in the block, and the intense heat, soon leaping across Parke street, ignited the buildings on the east side, which were all of wood, and the fire rapidly made its way southward along Parke street, and eastward along Sale street; also the north side of the Avenue, and included Commercial Block, the then largest and best building in the city. It was a large, three-story brick, containing, besides several handsome stores and bank, a large city hall, and in the third story the splendid lodge room of the Masonic society, whose apartments had been finished in fresco in the best style of art, and the lodge room was not surpassed by many of the finest halls in the large cities. When it was found that the block would have to go, the bank men piled every possible movable, including the valuable law library of Mr. J. G. Cannon, into the fire-proof vault, and upon opening it the third day after the fire the contents were found to be absolutely uninjured. Commercial Block occupied the site of the present Opera Block. The other destroyed buildings were of wood, but contained in the aggregate a large quantity of merchandise. Some thirty buildings were destroyed, and the loss was not much short of $150,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. Townsell removed his large stock of watches and jewelry and stored it in a freight car near by, so that through his promptitude his loss was small. In this fire, when the west side of Parke street was well under way, self-constituted firemen and citizens generally worked very hard on the buildings opposite, until fairly cooked out. When the flames crossed the street, the men kept backing out, and took the only course possible to do any good. They tore out buildings with axes, crowbars and ropes, and stopped the fire on Sale street, just east of the present location of Jo Kornblum's. The men then repaired to the Avenue just to satisfy themselves that Commercial Block, their pride and glory, was safe. Well, it wasn't, but others had been at work, and Jim Townsell, after saving his jewelry stock as aforesaid, found time to do yeoman serv-

ice as a fireman. It burnt around on the Avenue to the present location of Von Lanken's butcher shop, and there, through tearing down and dragging out, the flames finally subsided for want of fuel. Several valuable firemen, who had "sworn off" from fires till the city had purchased apparatus, "pitched in" in the usual effective style of active, live men, and proved very useful to the impromptu fire department—Ike Jewell, Trownsell and the Ervins, for instance. One of the most efficient workers, in the language of these veracious chronicles, said his eyebrows and hair were burnt off, and that he was burnt "inwardly." The latter part of his statement was generally believed by the other hard workers, many of whom were in the same interesting situation, caused by the character of the refreshments furnished.

Commercial Block, while not such an imposing building as the present Opera Block, whose site it occupied, stood over five handsome store rooms, and contained one of the best public halls in the State, for its size, about 40x80, with an arm-chair seating capacity of 800, stage, drop curtain, side scenery and anteroom; Tuscola was justly proud of it. In the third story was the Masonic Hall, conceded to have shown the best floor in the State. No expense had been spared in its decoration, and if the embellishment committee had been able to find another spot upon which to delineate another symbol or a totem they would have used it. There was absolutely nothing saved. It was in the third story, and all hoped to check the fire before the block was reached, but the fire seemed to have gotten into the back windows before the fact was realized.

In 1866, the livery stable of A. Thayer, on Main street, north of Sale street, was found to be on fire in the early part of the night. That was a terrible scare to Sale street men. Niles had just removed his drug store, and joined Davis, with his stock, on the north side of Sale street, near Main, and had not one cent of insurance. If, on this momentous occasion, the volunteers had held up for a moment in the performance of yeoman service, the whole north side of Sale street would have gone up in smoke and flame, and destroyed a large amount of goods. The buildings here, however, were not first-class. This fire cost Alf Thayer fourteen head of horses and much other property, but it was such a relief to save Sale street that we fear his great loss was almost forgotten in our great gain.

In February, 1870, the dwelling of Mr. W. H. Lamb, southeast corner of Scott and Niles avenues, caught fire. Here, to use the expression of an insurance man, we literally "clawed it out," and saved the greater part of the building for the insurance company.

We give one more of several other fires to show the spirit of the people. In 1879, March, the dwelling of H. C. Niles caught fire from outside of the chimney, and on alarm the firemen responded with their usual alacrity. It was soon quenched, with a loss of $12 or $15, and while the owner was consulting Wheeler, a builder, as to the extent of the damage, he was informed that he need not bother about it, as the bill was paid. On inquiry, it was ascertained that Maj. Conover and James Townsell et al. had at once proceeded to invite a collection to cover the damage, purely in recognition of former services of the owner as a fireman on several occasions. This delightful episode, so creditable in spirit and action, well repaid all true firemen for their prompt and disinterested work on many a well-fought field.

The fires which immediately preceded the purchase of apparatus were in October, 1881, the first being at night, on the north side of Sale street, between Parke and Main. It took first a two-story building, one of the first built in the place, say in 1859, where Dr. Wheeler kept a boarding house. Dr. W. was a notable and thorough musican, and in his day his 40-dog-power growl, gave a thorough bass never excelled here. This fire also destroyed a large one-story building, also the new law office of Bundy & Wolverton; being detached, the remainder of Sale street was saved. The opposite side of the street being in great danger and much exposed to intense heat, was kept safely by very hard work—a subject of warm congratulation, from the large amount of valuable property exposed. The very next morning the residence of H. Von Lanken, in Winston's Addition, west of the I. C. R. R., was also destroyed. This was on Block No. 23, and the barn was saved by hard work.

FIRE APPARATUS.

Now, up to this time, the only precaution for the checking of fires had been to hold a meeting, after each "burn," and pass a few resolutions, and several attempts to gain, by a vote of the people, authority to

purchase apparatus had failed. After these last fires, the vote was taken once more, and the motion prevailed. The city then proceeded to the purchase of fire apparatus, which was authorized by a vote of the people December 6, 1881. The vote was for and against issuing bonds for the purchase of fire apparatus, $2,500. They were accordingly issued and placed with Preston, Kean & Co., of Chicago, at a premium of $25. A contract for the apparatus was then made December 17, 1881, with the "Fire Extinguisher Company" of Chicago. The apparatus furnished consisted of two two-wheel chemical engines, each weighing 2,500 pounds equipped; 300 feet of rubber hose, axes, crowbars and two dozen rubber buckets, etc., etc., together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The terms were $1,800 net cash, contract signed by E. J. Mitchell, agent for the company. The Mayor of the city was A. M. Woody; the Clerk, A. C. Sluss. Henry C. Niles was appointed Chief, and requested to form two companies. The engines arrived March 15, 1882, over the Illinois Central Railroad free of freight, by the courtesy of Mr. Tucker, General Freight Agent. They were temporarily housed in a vacant room in Union Block on Sale street, pending the building of an engine house, which was finished and delivered April 10, having been erected on the northwest corner of the south half of Block 23, original town, north of Avenue on east side of Main street, corner of an alley, the ground for which was leased from Thayer at $20 per annum. This building cost $500 very nearly, the front room being 20x20, with a meeting room at back end 16x20 for the use of the department and City Council, and also a place for holding city elections. These engines are each of the extreme length of 14½ feet; extreme height, 5⅓ feet; weigh each 2,500 pounds equipped, and are kept ready charged with 19 pounds of sulphuric acid, 40 pounds subcarbonate soda, and about 100 gallons of water; the acid is contained in a holder secured in the top of the cylinder, the reversing of which combines the materials and through chemical action creates a gas which forces the compound through the hose with considerable force. The expense of discharging an engine is $2.60.

There were further purchased two forty-feet extension ladders and two pike poles. The names of the members are here recorded: Company, No. 1, was named Tuscola; H. Madison, Captain; B. G. Madison, J. F.

Niles, John Fairbairn, B. F. Ford, E. and S. Ashville, F. A. E. Starr, J. B. and H. Wamsley, J. L. Dawson, M. V. Daggett, John and Jacob Wells, J. H. Jewell, O. A. Squires, A. A. McKee, S. Miller, James D. Higgins, H. Westfall, Frank Cummings, R. Watkins, G. Downey, C. Bye, A. Clayton and Brown Ervin. The company color is red; Foreman, John Fairbairn; Treasurer, J. B. Wamsley.

Company No. 2 was named "Rescue;" Frank Morris, Captain; Charles Camery, H. Woody, H. S. Bassett, F. B. Gohring, E. E. French, S. L. Hazelitt, C. A. Dunnigan, M. P. Cooper, A. W. Ingraham, R. R. Root, C. Linton, W. B. DeGroot, McC. Hazelitt, H. Wallace, J. H. Thrasher, B. F. Henderson, R. B. Niles, A. C. Sluss and Dr. S. T. Spees; McC. Hazelitt, Foreman; R. B. Niles, Treasurer; the company color is blue.

Equipments for the men have not yet been secured; public-spirited citizens contributed for honorary membership some fifty-odd dollars toward that end, which amount remains in the hands of the Chief, as a nucleus for a fund, and sample hats for chief and captains have been secured.

May 2, 1882, the city appointed J. F. Dilley and H. Sandford, Aldermen, and H. C. Niles, a committee to purchase an alarm bell, not to exceed in cost $60; and June 1, a so-called steel amalgam bell was received from Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., at a cost of $46, weighing 432 pounds, 34 inches across the mouth and 20 inches high; this bell was set up on trestles at the engine house and was badly cracked in half an hour; was reshipped at once, and replaced by the makers, freight at our expense.

January 3, this bell, after being placed in the belfry, was also cracked, while being tolled for a meeting, and was also promptly returned and replaced by a similar one on terms as before; the third bell was hung, and up to date (June, 1884) has remained good; these bells are less effective, so it appears, than any of the three church bells in the city, though one at least of the church bells is very similar. The bell is hung stationary and struck by means of double ropes and pulleys. The front sign was painted by H. C. Niles, an amateur painter, *pro bono publico*. The back or meeting room was for some months a place of general resort for

the members of the companies, but failing to exercise due care over the conduct of their visiting friends, the Council requested that the members be excluded from that room upon all occasions except meeting nights, which was done. A steady and moderately high temperature has to be maintained to prevent the freezing of the water in the engines. Niles, the chief, resigned May 15, 1883, in compliment to the incoming Mayor, James Davis, and was at once re-appointed.

FIRE LIMIT.

A fire limit was established by the Council several years ago, comprising Blocks A, B and 16, the business part of 17, all of 24 and 25, in the original town, which included about all of the built-up portion of the business center, within which limit it is, under the ordinance, unlawful to erect any wooden buildings, or, indeed, to repair any; but this regulation has been disregarded, several wooden structures having been erected in violation of the law. However, it is understood that any fires occurring within this limit are "illegal," and must be at once suppressed.

Since the organization of the department, now some two years, disastrous fires have not taken place, though several false alarms and slight fires have occurred, the residence of Dr. Martin, on the avenue east of Central House, taking fire on the outside of the roof, but quickly put out, December 17, 1883, and the boys saved the running gear of a hot box car belonging to the I., B. & W. Railroad. The car had evidently been designedly fired for the purpose of bringing out the apparatus. Had the gentleman who tried the experiment made himself known, he would have found the boys pretty good police as well as firemen.

The department, like all associations in a new country, labors under the disadvantage of having to do with a rather floating youthful population, the younger men seeking, one after the other, fresh fields and pastures new; nevertheless, the companies turn out with commendable alacrity and promptness, and on occasion will doubtless do good work. If purchasing apparatus has the effect of discouraging conflagrations, it will pay well to keep up the organization, and may the engines stand there, like our old bachelors, "always ready and never wanted."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The first Masonic Lodge—Tuscola Lodge, No. 332—was instituted in the city in 1860. James Davis, W. M.; W. B. Dryer, Secretary; W. H. Russell, Treasurer; a Council in 1863, and a Chapter in 1867, followed by the Commandery in 1870. Mr. Davis is a member of the firm of Davis & Finney, elevator and grain merchants. Mr. Dryer, a resident since 1860, has lately removed; he was a man of decided business ability and a prominent Mason; he had much to do with the early business transactions of Tuscola, and took with him, when he left, the best respects of his illustrious coadjutors. The lodge room is in the brick block on south side of the avenue, to which they removed, on the destruction of their beautiful hall in Commercial Block in 1873, which has been already treated of in these authentic chronicles.

Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 316 was first put into working order June 6, 1865. The charter members were John G. Uhler, H. Gregory, P. F. Kinder, Robert Barden, J. L. Williams, A. B. Gibbs and C. M. Richards. Of these, Richard only remains, 1884. The Encampment was instituted October 8, 1865. They occupied for awhile a lodge room in conjunction with the Masons, but on the completion of Mr. J. M. Smith's large building on the southeast corner of Avenue and Washington streets they removed to their present commodious room.

The Independent Order of Good Templars organized a temperance lodge, which was instituted on the 9th of March, 1880, occupying the lodge room of the I. O. O. F., on Central avenue, and is named Guardian Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 210. The object is purely the futherance of the temperance cause, and much benefit to individuals and the city has been derived, leading members making a specialty of influencing those in peril from the intemperate use of strong drink. A series of entertainments under their auspices has repeatedly been instituted and well carried out, and that the lodge is constantly on the *qui vive* is shown by very frequent public meetings held under its care and management. The interest is remarkably well maintained, and the association is doubtless strong enough to control, by votes and influence, the balance of power in the event that the license

question should ever arise. It is a purely philanthropic institution, and merits and receives the support and good will of many a quiet and good citizen outside of the order. The charter members were: C. O. Strickland, W. C. T.; H. B. Madison, W. M.; Miss Mollie Martin, W. D. M.; Eva Smith, Treasurer; W. S. Gephart, W. S.; E. C. Finney, F. S.; John Fairbairn, W. S.; and L. A. Johnson, W. V. T., with D. Ella Russell, J. M. Maris, A. F. Clayton, Mary Smith, C. E. Carico, Julia Griswold, S. C. Watson, Riley Johnson, George Smith, J. N. Outcelt, Hattie C. Russell. The organization was had at the residence of Mrs. W. R. Johnson, which is directly north of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This lady is an active and appreciated worker in all literary, charitable and philanthropic schemes for the good of society.

The Knights of Honor Lodge was instituted April 19, 1878. The charter members were: H. B. Madison, D.; E. E. Howell, V. D.; W. P. Miller, Assistant D.; C. Bye, Treasurer; A. W. Wallace, F. R.; S. Paddleford, Rep., the object being mutual aid, assistance and improvement, and co-operative life insurance of generally $2,000.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor began operations in March, 1879, with Rice Ervin, P.; Mrs. C. Bye, Assistant; Mrs. E. Paddleford, Treasurer; S. Paddleford, F. Secretary; Mrs. R. Ervin, Secretary. The object of the association is social enjoyment, advice and comfort, and life insurance of from $1,000 to $3,000.

The Tuscola Benefit and Building Association was inaugurated in 1882. W. H. Lamb, President; E. C. Finney, Vice President; A. W. Wallace, Secretary; S. Paddleford, Treasurer. The association has about 150 members, and about $150,000 subscribed.

The Royal Templars of Temperance, Tuscola Council, No. 8, began its operations in this city in January, 1880. W. H. Lamb, S. C.; D. F. T. Spees, V. C.; L. L. Parker, P. C.; H. B. Madison, Treas.; George Smith T., F. C.; D. O. Root, Rec. Sec.; I. C. Jewell, Herald. The object of the association is temperance and mutual insurance, $2,000 to $4,000, averaging $2,000.

THE TELEPHONE.

In March 1883, telephone connection was established between Tuscola, Champaign, Arcola and Mattoon. The poles and wires run directly south

from Tuscola for six and one-half miles, thence west to Arcola, etc. The public office here is established in the store of A. M. Woody, and in August, 1883, the Tuscola locals numbered eighteen, at an expense each of $10 per quarter; in the fall, several subscribers having taken this convenience upon trial, relinquished the privilege on the ground that at present there was not sufficient pressing business to justify the expense.

COUNTY OFFICES.

In the distribution of county offices, the share of Tuscola has by a vote of the people been liberal. Of her citizens, Thomas S. Sluss was elected County Judge in November, 1865, and the same title, but different position, after township organization, and in 1869. A. G. Wallace was first Circuit Clerk and Recorder, 1859, and served until November, 1872, when he was succeeded by P. C. Sloan, who, after serving eight years, retired, and was followed by D. A. Conover, the present incumbent, in 1880. G. W. Flynn, Assessor and Treasurer under the old regime, served from November, 1861, to November, 1863, was succeeded by V. C. McNeer, Sr., who was followed by H. B. Evans in November, 1865, who was re-elected in 1867; James T. Walker was elected in 1869, and again in 1871; H. R. Ingraham was elected to the same office in 1875, and, serving two terms, gave place to Capt. L. L. Parker, the present incumbent. William T. French, in 1862, and H. C. Carico in 1866 were elected Sheriffs. William H. Sipple was installed as Superintendent of Schools in 1859, being the first in that office for the county. C. F. Lamb had it in 1863, Rev. S. T. Callaway in 1869 and was re-elected in 1873. He died in 1875, and the interim between that time and the November election the office was filled by C. W. Woolverton. Henry C. Niles, of this township, was the first County Surveyor, and was elected several times thereafter. E. C. Siler had the same office in 1865. O. B. Lester was appointed State's Attorney in July, 1872, and was the first person born in the county who held a State office in the county.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors of the township from the first organization in 1868 are as follows: 1868, O. C. Hackett; 1869, K. Glassco; 1870, Rice

Ervin; 1871, A. M. Woody; 1872, P. C. Sloan; 1873–75, G. P. Phinney; 1876–77, R. Ervin; 1878–80, T. S. Sluss; 1881–82, F. Von Lanken; 1883, T. S. Sluss; 1884, F. Van Lanken.

VALUATION.

The Assessor's valuation of personal property in Tuscola Township for 1883 is $233,835; land valuation, $494,965.

HAYES VILLAGE.

The village of Hayes is situated on the north half of Section 10, Town 16 north, Range 8 east, four miles north of Tuscola, and on either side of the I. C. Railroad. A few lots were laid off by J. L. Smith on the east side of the track, followed by an addition on the west side by Cayton. These were surveyed and mapped by Niles in September, 1881. The place, having a side track and post office, is a convenient shipping point for the surrounding farmers.

AND SO FORTH.

When Tuscola has reached her first centennial in 1957, seventy-four years hence, and will have long taken her place in the front rank of the real cities of the world, mayhap some antiquarian book worm of whom it is said:

> "He pokes the dust, he sifts with care,
> He searches close and deep;
> Proud to discover here and there,
> A treasure in the heap,"

and evolves from the archives of some literary institution a single musty volume of this veracious history; then and there all the matters and things herein treated will be true in manner and in form, many will be running to and fro, and knowledge wonderfully increased.

Whilst aged memory is refreshed and youthful investigation rewarded, we of the silent majority will grimly grin approval, if we can.

ARCOLA CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"In every age some men carried the torch of progress. Had it not been for such men, we had been naked and uncivilized to-day."

HISTORY, outside of the dry detail, the cold and often cruel facts of public record, is generally to be found in the memory of individuals, and experience teaches that much important and interesting matter is modified by the failing memory or modesty of the oldest inhabitant.

If any one of them had, about all his Douglas County life, been laboring under even a mild form of the affliction called by the literary doctors, "*cacoethes scribendi*" (which unfortunately is not catching), he would hail with great satisfaction the sympathy and assistance which he would be sure to receive from a fellow-pilgrim subject to the same disease.

"Thus far into the bowels of the land" have we advanced; with the *quid pro quo* in prospect, it is supposable that one who had industry enough to get thus far has pride enough in his work to covet a modicum of praise for trying. If he has not the capacity or skill to build up all, but nevertheless does what he can in the foundation, he may hereafter be thought worthy to assist in the superstructure, and would it not be a good idea to place in the back of this volume a few blank leaves, as a foundation for an appendix, where notes made for corrections or changes may be referred to upon the margin of the text, thus with combined resources making the future perfect history of the county, which, in the minds of a generous few, is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished?"

THE NAME.

Before Douglas County had an existence, the city of Arcola, from which the township derives its name, was called by the railroad company "Okaw," after the river of that name, which traverses the west

part of the county. "Okaw was a local name only, the true name of the river being Kaskaskia, from the French, and it has been claimed by knowing ones that the word "Okaw" is a a corruption of Kaskaskia, which, in the vernacular, was "Kawkaw" (Indian: Crow River?), hence, by an easy transition, "Okaw." Col. John Cofer, who had represented the county of Coles in the State Legislature, was Postmaster to accommodate the neighborhood at Rural Retreat (in the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 14 north, Range 9 east, since abolished), from 1854 to 1858, and upon him, as being the nearest Postmaster, devolved the duty of certifying the necessity of a new post office at Okaw, which had been petitioned for by Judge and Dr. Henry, John Blackwell and others. In due course, Col. Cofer sent the papers to Washington, and they were returned, as is usual in such cases, with the information that there was already in the State of Illinois a post office with the same name as the one proposed. This made it necessary that a new name should be selected before the new office could, under the law, be established. Mr. E. Hewitt, the first Illinois Central Railroad agent at this point, after cudgeling his brains to no effect, observing a knot of citizens near, came out of his office at the depot, and in the presence of Judge James Ewing and others asked for suggestions, whereupon James Kearney said "*Arcola.*" The name took instantly, and was adopted *nem. con.* It appears to have been selected from its euphony rather than from any allusion or reference to a historical reminiscence, though one of Napoleon's greatest battles was fought and gained over the Austrians in Italy at a place and bridge of that name, and it appears to be the only ancient similar name. Judge Ewing kindly furnished these facts. The name is unquestionably beautiful, as is that of her sister township on the north. Both of the names terminating alike is food for rumination, but all attempts to connect the two as some relation have failed. John Blackwell, Esq., was here prominent in all that pertains to good citizenship, and had much to do with the management of affairs. His residence dated from 1857. He was the first magistrate of Arcola, much against his will, but the convenience had to be. He died in January, 1869, leaving a vacancy in the business ranks not easily supplied. John Blackwell was grandson of Col. Jacob Blackwell of Revolutionary fame. The Colonel was the owner of Black-

well's Island and nearly all the eastern end of Long Island adjacent to New York, from Astoria to Brooklyn. This tract includes Astoria, Ravenswood, Long Island City, Green Point and Williamsburg. He resided in the old mansion on Webster avenue, where he entertained Gen. Washington, and in the grounds attached thereto repose the bones of the Colonel and his wife. Col. Blackwell was prominently identified with the Revolutionary party, and was a member of the Continental Congress. His door, branded with the letter " R " (rebel) because of his opposition to the British Crown, is still kept as an heirloom by some of his descendants. Samuel Blackwell, son of Col. Jacob, and father of John Blackwell, had sixteen children (eight girls and eight boys), their immediate descendants numbering 141. John Blackwell, son of Samuel Blackwell, had nineteen children, twelve of whom are now living. John Blackwell came by the old Springfield trail in 1834, and purchased property in Tazewell County, going from there to Chicago, traveling in mud knee deep in what is now the heart of the city. He subsequently returned to New York City; from thence he went to Newbern, N. C., where he lived until 1857. At this date he moved to Chicago, and from Chicago to Arcola, arriving in July, 1857. His family came here in December of the same year. His house was framed in Chicago, and shipped with the carpenters to build it, most of whom settled here. He went into the lumber business here, and in company with his son Samuel purchased a considerable quantity of land adjacent to Arcola. He remained in the lumber business until 1863, when he retired. He was a member and one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in Arcola.

ARCOLA PRECINCT.

At the time of the formation of Douglas County, February, 1859, that portion of its area now known as Arcola Township was called Arcola Precinct. It was bounded on the north by Tuscola Township, but now extends one mile further north. It contained a tier of six sections on the east, which are now included in Bowdre, and it also included eighteen sections of land, all of Township 14 north, Range 7 east, which were, on regular township organization in 1868, handed over to Bourbon.

This was an election precinct, and contained an area of about seventy-

one, which was, in 1868, cut down to fifty-three and eight-tenths square miles, being exactly, according to the Government survey, 34,643.26 acres.

Township organization was voted for in 1867, and the apportionment made in 1868, Dr. Lucius McAllister being one of the Commissioners appointed by the County Board to make the partition. Calvin Jones was Associate County Judge. The special circumstances under which the division was made will be found under its proper head in the general history of the county herewith. The word "township" for these political subdivisions is unfortunately chosen, as, for instance, Arcola City is in Arcola Township, and is also in Township 14 north, of Range 8 east. Arcola is bounded on the north by Tuscola Township, taking in twenty-four sections in Township 15 north, Range 8 east; it contains the north half of Township 14 north, Range 8 east, which takes it to the Coles County line. It has the six west sections of Township 14 north, Range 9 east, and Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 of Township 15 north, Range 9 east, in all fifty-six sections of land, containing on an average 640 acres each. Arcola, as now constituted, was originally essentially all prairie, the only natural timber being in the extreme southwest corner, where the Okaw or Kaskaskia River cuts off a few acres. There are at the present day, however, many beautiful planted groves and orchards—the old-fashioned appearance of flatness in the prairie being about cured by these artificial changes.

Township 15 north, of Range 8 east, the Congressional township lying between Arcola and Tuscola, was surveyed in 1821. The south line was established by John Messinger, Deputy Surveyor, and finished April 5 of that year. The subdividing of the township into sections was finished by A. McK. Hamtranck, a Deputy, June 9, 1821. He gives the variation of the compass at that time as 8° 50′ east. The present variation is 5° only. This surveying was done nine years before the first settler struck the county. In this connection it may be as well to inform that no Douglas County Surveyor has ever discovered in the interior of this township a single original Government corner out of the seventy-eight which the Government Surveyor certifies he made, and perpetuated with mounds and stakes. Local surveying was done here first in 1850. The greater

part, however, was done in 1859 and since. The absence of the interior corners gives rise to the suspicion that, from some cause, the surveyor did not survey this township. The exterior lines were set out by another man, as the law requires, and are all right. Local surveyors therefore found the township very difficult to manage up to about 1875, up to which time a large amount of money had been expended in running long lines clear across the whole, and the experience of this generation as to the proper situation of things will have to control generally instead of near original corners.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first entry of land within the present bounds of this township was made December 24, 1832, by James Shaw. He entered several tracts at about the same time in Bourbon Township, and subsequently other lands. His descendants are yet citizens of Bourbon, and one of his sons, W. N. Shaw, represented Bourbon as Supervisor for about six years consecutively, and died in 1882, whilst in office.

The present largest land owner is D. M. Marsh, of Cleveland, who owns about sixteen hundred acres, which have been under the care of Mr. George Fox, since 1870. These lands are lately transferred to C. A. Bogardus.

The school sections are one-thirty-sixth part of all Government lands. Section No. 16, in Township 14 north, Range 8 east, was by law devoted to schools, and the title of purchasers is derived from the State. It was surveyed and divided into lots, as the law required, but the subdivision can only be inferred from the various conveyances. The Illinois Central's 200-foot right of way passed through it and governed the lotting. Lot 1, 77.84 acres, was about the north half of the northeast quarter; Lot 2 is directly west, and on the west side of the railroad, 76 acres; Lot 3, south of the last, 72 acres; Lots 4 and 5 are nearly on the south half of the northeast quarter, the west one, 42 acres, the other 40 acres; Lot 6 is the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and 7 is next to railroad, 46 acres; No. 8 is that part of north half of the southwest quarter, which is west of railroad, and contains about 68 acres; Lot 9 is south of it, 63¼ acres; Lot 10 is east of the last, has 50 acres, and No. 11 is the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, 40 acres.

The other school section in this political township, Section 16, Township 15, Range 8, was evenly divided into 16 lots of 40.28 acres each, and in 1853 was bought by the Geres and Malden Jones and O. B. Ficklin.

Many large farms on the prairie were started by men who, coming from a hilly or timbered location, seeing the beautiful rolling prairies for the first time, ready for the plow without stump or stone to hinder, coveted the whole expanse, as far as the eye could reach, and nearly every one purchased too much for his capital. Smaller farms mean more people, more real workers, and more real owners. Time and again railroad lands were "taken up" by the whole section, a house and some fencing built, but, after a few years' experience, the load proved too heavy, and the land was permitted to go back, or perhaps a small portion was paid for, and retained.

THE RAILROADS.

The township is traversed by the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, running about north and south, leaving two-thirds of the area to the east side of the road. The road enters the township near the northwest corner of Section 15, Township 15 north, Range 8 east, and leaves it east of southwest corner of Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 8 east, and is something over seven miles in length in the township. The road is a straight line in the county, and varies from north to south about seven degrees—that is, it bears to the right just about 40 rods to the mile, and has a right of way, or reserve, 200 feet wide, generally inclosed by a substantial fence, which is a statutory requirement. About 24 acres of land are occupied by the road for every mile, making in all, in the township, about 168 acres.

Arcola Township is also traversed from east to west by the Illinois Midland Railway. This road was originally an enterprise of prominent citizens of the city and vicinage, and was first called the Paris & Decatur; upon the extension of the road to Terre Haute, the name of that city was prefixed, and finally it received its present name. The first train passed over this road October 25, 1872.

Arcola and other township bonds were issued by a vote of the people, amounting in the aggregate to $165,000, the amount voted by this township being $100,000. These bonds were disposed of by the company, and

finally found their way into the hands of innocent parties as an investment. The legality of the procedure was made a question, both as to calling the election and voting the bonds, all of which were finally decided adversely; consequently the bonds have not been paid by the township, though the railroad reaped the benefit of them.

The road enters the township at the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 14 north, Range 8 east, runs in a southeasterly direction to the city of Arcola, thence east along the mid line of the north tier of sections, and leaves the township at about the northeast corner of Section 5, Township 14 north, Range 9 east, occupying a length of about eight miles. The proposed donation of the township bonds to the railroad was in consequence of a petition which suggested that they should draw ten per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the bonds not to be delivered until one mile of track had been graded and ironed in the township, and to be delivered in no greater amount per mile than $6,000, through the county as far as it was practicable, to influence the other townships through which the road should pass, to similar action, the petitioners suggested that a meeting be held for the purpose on June 24, 1869. At this time D. Hitchcock was the Supervisor and Thomas Todd, Clerk. The petition was signed by C. E. Bosworth, I. G. Bowman, J. W. Douglas, J. B. Ward, H. D. Jenkins, J. R. Smith, John Ray, James Matters, B. H. Burton, P. M. Monahan, J. W. Louthan, James Beggs and L. C. Rust. The election was held accordingly, and resulted for subscription 324 votes, against it one vote. Carried. August 16, 1870, John Ray was authorized to procure the blank bonds; they were made to bear ten per cent interest from May 1, 1871, payable at the Security Bank in New York. John J. Henry was appointed to act as Trustee to receive, hold and pay out the bonds, and the signing of them was ratified by the Town Auditors on the 3d of April, 1871.

This road was projected, managed and put through by three or four residents of Arcola City, who, prior to the beginning of the enterprise, were pursuing the even tenor of their way as quiet and good citizens, not remarkable above their fellows for any more financial ability than the average. They built the road and controlled the franchises until it was consolidated under its present style.

Proposed Railroads.—A Toledo & St. Louis Railroad was explored, running in a southwesterly direction from the city. The surveying was done in 1871–72. It was graded for several miles to the southwest at considerable expense, and much of the grade remains good at the present writing. In October, 1871, delegations from both Arcola and Tuscola met in Shelbyville in the interest of this road. and that of their respective towns, and there were other proposed railroads *ad libitum.*

The proposed Danville & St. Louis Railroad was surveyed in 1883, running southwesterly from the city, and June 28, 1883, the City Council granted it the right of way on the same street (?) occupied by the Illinois Midland Railway, provided the cars ran upon it before January 1, 1885. No special interest seems to have been taken by the citizens of Arcola, though a few conditional notes were given for expenses of securing right of way, etc. The faith of the county in proposed railroads is about exhausted, and one prominent man said he would not "believe in a new road until the cars have been running on it a year." Railroads made Douglas County as far as she has progressed, and the unrest so plainly manifest in the dozen so-called cities calls for more railroads. The advantages to large shippers where competing roads concentrate are thoroughly appreciated.

North and south through the county is occupied and east and west is thoroughly covered by the iron highway. No man since Douglas County was formed has had the temerity to propose a road running northwest through the county, the objective points not being in the line of demand. This leaves the only practicable route for a new road headed by Danville on the northeast and by St. Louis at the other end; between these two railroad centers a strip of territory of an average width of twenty miles remains open for Douglas County roads. That it has been considered time and again is amply shown by the citizen encouragement of at least seven proposed roads, all tending to the southwest. Railroad engineers have staked out lines southwest from Hume, from Newman, from near Camargo, at Tuscola, at Arcola, near Hindsboro, at Bourbon, at Arthur; in at least seven instances explorations have been made at considerable expense, all tending to occupy the coveted territory. In all of these cases a regular corps of railroad engineers have appeared on the

route, which has taken all the preliminary steps without which no railroad can be built. The expense of such exploration is not less than $30 a day in addition to the value of surveying instruments, which are sometimes bought outright.

This shows that Douglas County is on the line, and that the strip of territory is needed in somebody's business. It also shows that more than one so-called company aims to acquire a "quasi" right of way, and other franchises which in the course of events may have a market value.

Douglas County has had about enough of this, and if a new railroad ever crosses her it must now come in business harness, and silver-mounted at that.

ELEVATION.

The Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad informs that the elevation of Arcola above the Gulf of Mexico is 699 feet. The relative height of Galton is 675; therefore Arcola is 19 feet higher than Tuscola, and 17 feet lower than Hayes. Galton is 24 feet lower than Arcola, five feet lower than Tuscola, and forty-one feet lower than Hayes. These relative elevations can easily be kept the run of in future railroad surveying out of Arcola.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of this division of the county is indicated by the dividing ridge, which lies on the west side of the township, in about a north and south direction, the greater part of the surplus water finding its natural course, in an easterly and northeasterly direction, to a branch of the Embarrass River, known as Scattering Fork, the highest point in the township being in the northwest corner—actual measurement shows that the city, in the south center of the township, has an elevation of about forty-three feet, as compared to its lowest point in the northeast corner.

The railroad embankments in this section are not notable for elevated grades, the road being close to the natural surface of the prairie, but the ground near the city is some eighteen feet higher than Tuscola City, according to the survey of the Illinois Central Railroad; it is worth noting, perhaps, that a more or less distinct view of Tuscola can be had from a near point east of Arcola City.

Under the statute, and the care and management of the present energetic Board of Highway Commissioners—Messrs. Daly, Swinehart and McDaniel—a large drainage district has been established, which consists of a main ditch and a multitude of branches, making an aggregate length of twenty-nine miles.

This district was instituted by petition of land owners in September, 1883, and having been a long while in contemplation, was successfully organized by C. G. Eckhart, the attorney for the Commissioners. They also employed H. C. Niles, engineer, who took the elevations every 100 feet, and made regular profiles and maps. The law requires that each land owner through which the drain runs shall have credit for all ditching found upon the route which can be utilized by the Commissioners. In some instances these were so large as to require no improvement, the owner having done all he could on his own land; but, as is usual, the outlet had been neglected, and, being a *sine qua non*, hence these proceedings. These drains are all east of the Illinois Central Railroad, and running east and northeast, and comprising in all very nearly 12,000 acres, at a proposed cost of about $7,000, the comparatively small cost being by reason of the large amount of drainage work already done by private enterprise.

THE SWAMP LANDS

in this neighborhood being such land as can be proven to have been, as to the greater part of each forty acres, swamp or overflowed up to 1860, and not susceptible of cultivation without artificial drainage, have not yet been proven up. For the reason that all of the township lies within the six-mile limit of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Government officials have held that there can be no indemnity for lands within the limit until Congress passes an act for their relief. The gift of the Government value of these lands, by the Government, to the State, and by the State to the various counties in which they are situated, will be found duly explained in the general history of the county. A large amount of so-called swamp and overflowed lands have been selected in the township, but the proofs have not been completed, nor will they be until Congress enacts the requisite laws, which it is confidently expected it will do.

COAL MEASURES.

The coal measures in the county show no outcrop. The State geologist says: "It is not probable that any heavy bed of coal will be found here short of 600 to 800 feet of depth." Mr. F. A. McCarty, in the fall of 1880, made a boring on his farm near the north line of Section 32, Township 15, Range 9, and at a depth of "sixty feet," reports that he "pierced a coal seam at least four feet in thickness." It is soft, and appears to be of good quality—equal to Shelbyville coal, in the judgment of Prof. Worthen, to whom a sample was submitted. Mr. McCarty came from New York State in 1876, is an extensive land owner and an alert business man.

Sixty feet! Carboniferous age! why don't somebody undertake to give us the coveted "news from the interior," and an "opinion as is an opinion," as to our resources for business, over and above swapping jack-knives? A coal-bed a foot thick gives 1,000,000 tons to the square mile, and three feet, the smallest that can be worked profitably, three times as much.

GAS WELLS.

In the summer of 1870, upon the farm of Thomas Wyeth, Esq., about ten miles southeast of the city of Arcola, the great natural curiosity, known as the gas well, was discovered in boring in an old well for water. A depth of about 100 feet had been reached, when a withdrawal of the boring apparatus was followed by a violent rush of pungent gas, which suspended work, and on the experiment of lighting it being tried, it was found to be strongly illuminating, furnishing at the same time a large amount of heat. It showed a flame of from six to eight feet in height, which roared and burnt for about one year, when it was measurably stopped by the old well, in which the boring had been made, being gradually filled with water. The heat and the light of this gas were utilized in the dwelling. A secend boring was made near by, which showed all the peculiarities of the old well, and is still in burning condition. Whilst at its best, the place was visited by thousands, who almost demanded a hotel near by.

This gas well is not strictly a Douglas County institution, being indeed

just south of the county line. But in Arcola City, a similar well was discovered on Lot 17, northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 14, Range 8, just north of the Midland Railway, the experiences with which were much the same.

CITY OF ARCOLA.

Arcola City occupies all of Section 4, west half of southwest quarter of Section 3, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 9, all in Township No. 14, north of Range 8, east of Third Principal Meridian. "Okaw," the original town, was laid off by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, upon its own lands in Section No. 4, and occupied a tract of land lying on the west side of the southeast quarter of the section, about one-half mile long by about one-quarter mile wide, on either side of the railroad track; it was surveyed by John Meadows, Coles County Surveyor, October 22, 1855, so that Arcola antedates the county by about four years. The plat and survey were indorsed by J. N. A. Griswold, President of the company, and they reserved a strip of land 100 feet wide on either side of the center line of the track. North and south, across the whole of said plat, they also reserved the right to lay side tracks in both Chestnut and Oak streets, outside of the 200 feet limit, and for warehouses, and it was specially stated, that "no right of crossing that part marked as reserved for Illinois Central Railroad, at any point between Second South and Second North streets is granted to the public." This reserve includes a strip of land eighty rods long and 300 feet wide in the heart of the original town. Whether the free and undisputed use of this reserve, as applied, at least, to Chestnut and Oak streets, for twenty-nine years, have given the public rights here which the railroad company is bound to respect, may be left to the lawyers to decide.

The first town was laid off parallel with and at right angles to the railroad track, and consists of twenty blocks, the lots next to the railroad having a front of forty feet, the back lots being eighty; they all have a uniform depth of 160 feet; the east and west streets are of a width of 70 feet; those running parallel with the railroad alternate with widths of 70 and 40 feet. The direction of the railroad here being about seven

degrees to the right of a north and south line, and governing the blocks and streets, necessarily leaves the streets, lanes and alleys, to use a local expression, not "square with the world," and made point lots and blocks in subsequent surveys, and the proprietors of the later additions choosing to square up their lines in conformity with the cardinal points, the result is a decided deflection in every street, and the good taste of the original proprietors, in this regard, is, to say the least, questionable.

M'CANN'S FIRST ADDITION.

In April, 1858, John McCann made the first addition, consisting of varied sizes of lots and blocks. It was surveyed by Stephen B. Moore, also a Coles County Surveyor. The law, which in those days made it incumbent upon proprietors to employ the County Surveyor to lay off town lots, has since changed and now any competent surveyor will "fill the bill." In this subdivision, the plan of the original town, as to direction of streets, was followed. Mr. Moore also surveyed

HENRY'S ADDITION.

This addition was made by Dr. F. B. Henry, August 2, 1858. It consists of ten blocks of fifty feet front, being 160 feet deep. Dr. H. caused the streets to be continued as first planned by the railroad.

CHANDLER & BALES' ADDITIONS.

In July, 1864, Messrs. John Chandler and Caleb Bales laid out their addition on the south, and followed in June, 1865, with the second addition, all surveyed by E. C. Siler, the Douglas County Surveyor. These two additions occupy the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 14 north, Range 8 east, eighty acres. The blocks are of liberal size, Block 9 being dedicated for a park. These gentlemen saw fit to square up things and run the streets north and south and east and west, thus making a notable bend, or deflection, in every north and south street, beginning at the Springfield road, which is on the section and dividing line.

M'CANN'S SECOND ADDITION.

In July, 1877, Mr. McCann made his second addition, surveyed by

Niles, and situated in the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 14, Range 8. He continued the railroad plan, and kept the streets straight.

SHELDON & JACQUÉ'S ADDITION,

being the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 14, Range 8, was surveyed by Issachar Davis, a Douglas County Surveyor, August 6, 1868. These proprietors, like Messrs. Chandler & Bales, abandoned the railroad plan and worked their survey square, as may be readily observed by the notable deflections in all east and west streets, beginning at the Sheldon & Jacques west line.

Dr. Henry had in previous years acquired all the southeast quarter of Section 4, not included in the original town plat, and after instituting his regular addition, sold off the balance, by metes and bounds, in lots and blocks to suit purchasers, preserving, however, the extensions of streets. These transfers resulted in many fractional or anomalous lots, no two of which resembled each other, and when a very particular description of one of them is needed, it generally takes two Arcola lawyers and a competent surveyor to trace it. For the expression S. 85.45, E. 5.07 C., is to the average investigator somewhat cabalistic. The northeast part of Section 4 is divided generally into large lots or blocks, which were for the greater part sold out by metes and bounds by Dr. Henry.

WARDS.

For municipal purposes, the city is at present, 1884, divided into two wards, or voting precincts. The First Ward consists of all that part of the city which is north of First South street—the Second Ward being south of the same street.

CEMETERY.

The cemetery of the city and vicinity is situated in Section 10, Township 14, Range 8, in northeast quarter, three and three-fourth acres of land, being designated in a deed from Dr. F. B. Henry made in July, 1866. It appears that the ground had been previously used for burial purposes, which necessitated a quit claim deed from various parties, which was accordingly made with stipulations. The ground is under the control of the City Council, which, as yet, has not had the record of or-

ganization perfected. It was first surveyed in March, 1866, by J. F. Hall, as surveyor, under the direction of Dr. Henry and others, and an addition was subsequently made upon the north. Twenty-five years of burials have made this a veritable city of the dead. This last resting place of the forefathers is whitening with age. Here the turf has been turned over many a moldering heap. The fresh perfumed breezes of the morning air wake them not,

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn.
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp the sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share."

CITY DRAINAGE.

No regular systematic plan of thorough drainage has as yet been adopted by the city, as in her sister towns; sluggish ditches slowly absorb the surplus water of the streets, refusing relief to numerous ponds, which ornament some thoroughfares. Fishing expeditions have been organized to these, with the usual "fisherman luck," but the ponds as ponds were pronounced to be as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

CITY MAP.

The only published map of the city to date, 1884, is that found in Brink & Co.'s atlas, published in 1874, on a scale of 400 feet to the inch. A large manuscript map of the same was made by order of the City Council in 1873, which was a copy of the records; or rather a map made and offered by Niles as a true copy of all the recorded plats properly adjusted, was accepted by the Council of that year.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The first City Council or Board of Trustees was convened in May, 1858; Mahlon Barnhardt was the President. The City Clerk was I. S. Taylor. W. T. Sylvester and John J. Henry were of the board. City records prior to 1872 do not seem to be available. June 3, 1872, a meeting was held, Mayor D. Tibbott, presiding, and the Council consisted of James Matters, P. D. Ray, Byron Willis and J. M. Righter. George Klink was Clerk, and it appearing that the Council had, Novem-

ber 15, 1869, donated Third North street to the Paris & Decatur Railroad, provided said railroad should be built on said street, it was discovered that there was no such street, and the railroad was notified that the former resolution was unauthorized, and that the city would not be held responsible for any right of way upon that street. The road, however, was built along the route of the formerly supposed street and along the south end of some large blocks belonging to individuals, and at least, in the first instance, without so much as "by your leave."

Liquor license for three months was granted, to terminate October 1, 1872, and in the same year the price of license was fixed at $400 per annum. Saloons ran with varying fortunes until May, 1883, when the election of a temperance Mayor and Council terminated that branch of industry in this city.

October, 1872, a minute appears which recites that "no huckster be allowed to sell produce for less than $1 or more than $5." George Klink, Democrat, was elected Mayor in April, 1873. and re-elected April 17, 1877. In 1873, the first Council consisted of James Jones, J. H. Magner, James E. Morris and H. M. McCrory. W. J. Calhoun was City Clerk.

INCORPORATION.

A petition for incorporation was circulated in June, 1873, signed by 120 citizens. The election was held June 16, same year, and resulted for incorporation under the general law, 244 votes; contra, 11; total, 265, and August 6, 1873, the city was incorporated under the general law for incorporating cities and villages, which was in force July 1, 1872. W. H. Spencer, at or about this time, was made City Attorney, the salary being fixed at $375 per annum. Mr. S. was a member of the Douglas County bar, and removed to Terre Haute. The City Clerk's wage was, per year, $150. Mr. S. was authorized to proceed to Springfield to endeavor to procure an amendment to the general incorporation law with reference to minority representation.

At a city election held April 21, 1874, Mr. Walter Boyd was elected City Attorney, David Tibbott, Treasurer, and J. W. Spencer, City Clerk, for the ensuing year; and in September, 1875, and again in February, 1876, license to sell liquors was granted to the druggists.

George L. Wicks was elected City Clerk in April, 1877. In 1878, H. C. George was authorized to go to Greencastle and ascertain the cost of twenty-five car loads of stone for the building of streets. S. D. Lloyd was elected Mayor in April, 1879, beating Mr. Klink four votes. J. D. Cunningham was made Clerk, and E. L. Walker, City Attorney. In April, 1881, J. H. Sylvester was placed in the Mayoralty, with B. H. Logan as Clerk. Mr. H. O. Snyder was elected to the Mayoralty in April, 1883, with J. F. Charleton as Clerk. It was in the following month that license to sell liquor was refused to saloonists. December 5, 1881, an attempt was made by vote to authorize the purchase of fire apparatus, to cost $2,500, the affirmative receiving 63 votes, whilst those voting against the scheme deposited 137 votes.

FIRES.

The city has lost much by many destructive fires, one of the more notable having occurred in January, 1874, burning a substantial and ornamental brick block on the north side of First South street, west of the railroad, which had been erected by Samuel Blackwell, at a cost of about $20,000. This fire was by many supposed to be incendiary, but, as the building had been on fire once before, in a drug store, which occupied part of it, this may have been spontaneous in its origin; but if so, exceptional, for the reason that drug stores have of late years been conceded to be not of special extra risk as to natural combustion, but from the multiplicity of fragile stock, is rather risky as to salvage. In the summer of 1861, a large elevator was burnt, and again Bradbury's mill in the south part of the town; Rust's large frame dwelling, situated on the west end and north side of First South street, was burnt, and Arcola has lost at least three hotels by fire. *The* fire, par excellence, upon which the enterprising citizens pride themselves as hardly surpassed by that of any rival village in this part of the State, occurred on September 1, 1881, at 2:30 P. M. It was first observed by Mr. H. Tay, in his large furniture store, situated on the south side of First South street, west of the Illinois Central Railroad. The origin of it, though carefully inquired for, has never been ascertained, and will probably remain unknown. The beginning was so sudden in its action that Tay saved very

little of his stock of furniture, and before the active and willing volunteer firemen had fully taken in the situation, adjoining houses were involved to the extent that called attention to the rescue of threatened buildings far removed. The usual number of perfectly cool men who had nothing at stake, calm and self-possessed, stood around and criticised the exhaustive labor of the real firemen, but before the end, even the loafers awoke to the requirements of the case, and made good seconds. The fire, after disposing of its immediate surroundings, started north along the railroad, and took in the Belvidere House on the north side of First South street. This was a good-sized three-story brick, belonging to F. R. Coffin, and occupied as a hotel by A. Sellers, who lost everything. It continued north, using up the Franklin Hotel, and in all about twelve buildings, amongst which was the original depot and freight house of the Illinois Central Railroad, the first building erected in the city, and situated on the west side of the track and north of First South street, a little north of the present new freight house. The loss in this fire calamity was estimated at about $100,000, which is probably within limits. The light of the fire was plainly visible from Tuscola, eight miles north, and the freight train due at Arcola at 9 P. M. was loaded with people anxious to be on the ground from various motives, but the telegraph having informed that the railroad tracks at Arcola were ruined, passage could not be had.

The railroad company at once replaced the original station house with the present handsome brick building, which is situated about opposite to the site of the old house, and is such an immense improvement to Arcola that it almost provokes jealousy in other towns on the road, though they would hardly be willing to make the improvement on the same terms.

A fire limit has been established within the bounds of which it is unlawful to erect wooden buildings; but as far as heard from, no other care had been taken to prevent the spread of dangerous fires. The proposition to purchase fire apparatus, December, 1881, as stated, failed. There must have been, unfortunately, some personal feeling involved, and it is also safe to surmise that those who voted adversely were not the men who generally risk clothing, health, and sometimes life at other people's fires, and being of that ilk have not had sufficient experience to appreciate the

fact that organization even without apparatus would save thousands. Something to work with, however, is due the workers, and this much support ought to suggest itself to all who usually stand idly by and critically observe feats and exposures which they dare not attempt.

A TORNADO.

In addition to the calamities of fire, the city was visited, May 14, 1858, by a violent tornado from the northwest, straight from Bourbon Village, which was in its course, and which overturned about sixteen buildings, besides doing other serious damage. Douglas County has had other wind storms, but this is the one we "talk about," being the most serious ever known in the region, even up to storm-tossed '83. Despite these drawbacks, such is the vitality and enterprise of the people, that the city shows no signs of giving up just yet, but pursue their usual active avocations with an earnestness of purpose, the natural results of which furnish much "food for thought" to rival cities. This storm destroyed the building in which the first dry goods store was conducted by the Henrys. It was located on south side of First South street, east of the railroad.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

The finest substantial business building in the city is Metropolitan Block, situated on the north side of First South street, east of Locust street. It was built in 1872, by various owners, at a cost of $30,000. It is an imposing, large two-story brick, covering seven large stores of generous depth, with an aggregate frontage of 160 feet. The upper floors are principally occupied by the handsome lodge rooms of benevolent societies, the chief feature, however, being a fine auditorium or public hall, with a seating capacity of about 800 comfortable seats, a spacious and roomy stage, drop curtain and side scenes, and most of the best appliances of the day, for the convenience and comfort of exhibitors and audiences. Such halls are appreciated by all who make a business of amusing or instructing the public, and that such are not slow to understand the advantages here offered is shown by the fact that good traveling companies rarely miss Arcola.

Other permanent buildings of brick are scattered along First South street, which on a busy day is tried to its full capacity.

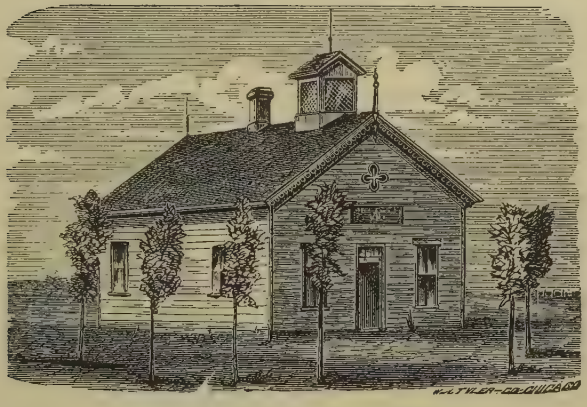
SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

In July, 1862, a gloom was cast over Arcola by the accidental death by drowning of John Blackwell, a lad of twelve, and a son of John Blackwell. In company with William R. Rust, then also a lad, and a German, Pete Henson, he attempted the old Stoval Ford on the Okaw, in the northeast part of Section 15, Township 15, Range 7, about half a mile west of the old Bourbon Mill, in the township of Bourbon. They were in a buggy drawn by a fine mare belonging to L. C. Rust, of Arcola. The waters were up, and the ford deeper than they supposed in their inexperience. John Blackwell and Henson were drowned, Rust escaping by catching a support—how, he never knew. The mare became entangled in the harness, and was also lost. William R. Rust was long and favorably known as an active young business man in the city, inheriting, as it were, the recognized ability of his father, who was long a leading merchant here. He removed to Colorado. Two more disasters at this ford are mentioned in the Bourbon notes, q. v.

SCHOOLS.

Arcola City is situated in District No. 1, of Township 14 north, Range 8 east, and consists of Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, that is, four square miles of territory, the latest recorded map being dated in April, 1872.

In 1875, the school census was taken by John Gruelle, and showed the number of persons within the school age (i. e., between six and twenty-one) to be 572, and that the children under six years of age numbered 312, making a total of persons under twenty-one in the district of 884. May 19, 1875, L. P. Brigham was elected Principal at a salary of $1,000, the assistant being Miss Dorland. April, 1876, the board consisted of H. C. Kelly, President; J. M. Righter, and A. L. Clarke, who was Clerk; and at this time an election was called for the purpose of by vote levying a tax upon the district of $8,000 to be applied to the building of a schoolhouse, the district to issue bonds payable in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years. The election was held April 29, 1876, at which time the location of the building was also voted for, some five or six different places being considered, which resulted in the selection of



A MODERN SCHOOLHOUSE.

the site of the present brick in the Sheldon & Jaques Addition. May 27, 1876, Mr. Brigham's salary was fixed at $125 per month for the time occupied in teaching. In April, 1878, Mr. Allen Waters was elected Principal, and his salary fixed at $600 for the term. In May, 1879, W. D. Vermillion was employed at $75 per month. The school census was taken by Dr. McAllister, July 5, 1880, when he reported the number of persons of school age to be as follows: Under twenty-one, 769; over six and under twenty-one, 515.

January 14, 1880, F. A. E. Starr was duly elected Principal, and he was succeeded by T. C. Clendenen May 7, 1881. This was under the administration of Messrs. Directors Woodworth, Dorman and Wickes, and the Principal's salary was fixed at $100 per month for an eight months' term. The school census of this year shows 647 persons in the district under twenty-one years of age; over six and under twenty-one, 520. Mr. Clendenen was re-elected Principal in January, 1882, and re-elected in 1884; his salary fixed at $1,000 per year, and that of the other teachers was from $40 to $50 per month.

In February, 1883, W. P. Boyd was elected Director to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of G. L. Wickes, and April 28 the present board was organized with D. A. Woodland, S. L. Woodworth and W. P. Boyd, the latter being Clerk. In July, 1883, four register furnaces were placed in this schoolhouse at a cost of about $500, and which were purchased in Troy, N. Y.

The course of study here, under the conduct of able teachers, is, like the teachers, what public opinion requires, and includes a demand for all things taught in English and German and Latin and Greek Grammar. The course is divided into grades, and promotions are made by grades at any time when the pupil may be supposed to be benefited; non-resident pupils pay from 30 to 50 cents a week, according to grade.

The present principal schoolhouse, or seminary, is a substantial brick situated in Block No. 5, in Sheldon & Jacque's Addition, five and two-thirds acres. It is of tasteful design, of two stories, of about 35 feet in height, and the whole 64x74 feet, costing $10,000.

A two-story frame schoolhouse was lost by fire in October, 1875, which had cost between $5,000 and $6,000. It was supposed to have been

purposely fired. Some parties were prosecuted for the crime and acquitted. Prior to this, another schoolhouse had been designedly burnt by a disreputable painter, who was also, for want of sufficient proof, after being tried, released. The schoolhouse burnt in 1875 was situated directly west of the present site of the Episcopal Church, and was on Lot 5, Block 1, original town. The deed was made by the Illinois Central Railroad to J. J. Henry, A. G. Chapman and James Jones, Township Trustees, August 2, 1876. Consideration, $1.

The west side schoolhouse is situated on the north side of Second South street, west of the railroad, and is continued mainly for the use of pupils in the primary department who reside west of the railroad, and to whom the distance of the Seminary was an inconvenience. In the building, up-stairs, German is taught by Prof. Press.

In our public schools the teachers are what public opinion makes them, and as public opinion has set its mark very high and aims above it, these preceptors, like sensible people, have, by close application and persistent study, been able to meet the ordeal of such examination as school boards in the prevailing fashion demand, and they stand ready to impart all that the average pupil will receive. In this examination they realize how terribly easy it is to ask questions, and in teaching they too often imitate the examiner, becoming auditors instead of instructors. They are too often bound by the iron-clad rules of solution as given in the text-books to the disgust of quick-brained students who work through God-given intuition.

When insight comes, memory is no longer necessary; somewhere right along here, if ever, will be found the "*pons asinorum*" of the preceptors.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Arcola has two circles, each in the third year's course. They were instituted in 1881, being the outgrowth of a literary society which began with the study of Shakespeare some five years before; these contain about twenty-five active and regular members; meet semi-monthly, and have for an object progress in literary matters generally, the study of history, the poets and *belles lettres*. The attendance is good, and the expense for text-books, though not by any means trifling, is not onerous,

being within the reach of persons of limited means, who are welcomed, provided only they have a desire to improve upon the perhaps somewhat scattering education imparted to them in their school days. Mrs. J. C. Morris, Mrs. Tew and Miss Jennie Smith were among the principal ladies to inaugurate the Shakesperean readings. The attendance of gentlemen is, as elsewhere, compared to that of the ladies, not so good; some of them know too much to be benefited, or too little to dare.

This city may be said to be distinguished in this part of the State for the large proportionate number of families with educational advantages. In other parts of the county are found their peers, but not their numbers.

THE ARCOLA SOCIAL LEAGUE.

This League was instituted in January, 1884, for the purpose of affording literary entertainment, to which end, in part, a fortnightly supper is provided, all respectable persons being most cordially welcomed. The proceeds (there being a moderate charge per guest) are devoted to the covering of the expense necessarily attendant upon such of the better class of lectures, concerts and readings which have a tendency toward mental, social and religious improvement, the needs of the young in this respect being a more special care. This noble scheme for improvement, involving as it must a measure of sacrifice upon the part of its active promotors and sustainers, merits, and should, as it doubtless will, receive the sincere compliment of careful imitation. The officers are elected for three months. Those in present charge, March, 1884, are Mrs. J. L. Polk, President; Mrs. J. Kremer, Vice President; Mrs. G. L. Wicks, Treasurer; Mrs. G. S. Tarbox, Secretary, and the Executive Committee consists of Mesdames R. A. Clisby, J. K. Breeden, Fred Snyder, P. M. Moore, James Beggs, and Miss Hetty Rust, with some thirty-five members in all.

THE PRESS.

The Arcola *Record*, the first newspaper to appear in the city, was inaugurated under the auspices of the Sellars Brothers of Tuscola in 1866—the enterprise having been instituted by the subscription of liberal-minded citizens, without regard to political affinities; it was an independent paper until the plant was bought by John M. Gruelle, which occurred

soon after it was fairly started. For about seventeen years, Mr. Gruelle conducted it as an advocate of Republican principles, during which time, by close attention to the business interests of the office, and a due regard for those of his adopted county and city, he merited and received a fair share of success. He died in Arcola on the 23d of October, 1883, in the prime of life, after nearly a year's illness. The paper is continued under the management of W. H. and J. H. Bassett, lessees, and bids fair to maintain its high character.

The *Democrat* was instituted by H. H. Moore in 1870. In the fall of 1877, he sold out to Thomas Gruelle, who, in the following year, gave it up; it was resumed by Mr. Moore, who conducted it about one year, and parted with it to one N. E. Said, who sold it again, and the material was removed to Farina.

The *True Democrat*, by C. E. Leek, appeared in 1877, and ran a very short time in the same year.

Mr. Moore, on the 21st of April, 1883, inaugurated the Arcola *Herald*, which, as a generous rival of its only local cotemporary, maintains the principles of the Democratic party, and liberally sustains all propositions for the good of Arcola City and Douglas County.

These papers, like all the rest, are co-operative, the insides being generally news and other items culled by experts from the very best sources, offer an hour's square reading of good matter to subscribers and borrowers.

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In these days, all well-conducted co-operative country papers weekly give a wide range of interesting matter collated by experts from all possible sources; some of them under the system have been known to print the President's message twice in one issue, a liberality which is never imitated by their more pretentious brethren of the press.

The erudition and versatility of the average Douglas County editor, whether a newsmonger or a historian(?), is the admiration of all his readers, as

"Still they gaze and still the wonder grows,
That one small hat can cover all he knows."

* * * * * * * * * * *

Whether a compositor knows too little or knows too much, it's all the

same, the poor (?) writer, too often misrepresented, should be always permitted to apologize in advance for the printer's mistakes, and for his own, when he gets ready, and, accordingly, "If we have said anything here which we are sorry for we are very glad of it."

EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The first house put up in the city was the Illinois Central station and depot, in the upper part of which E. Hewitt, the first railroad agent, had his residence, and the post office; a very short distance northwest Barney Cunningham erected the first dwelling. Mr. Cunningham was the father of Frank Cunningham, who became Sheriff of the county in 1872, removing to Tuscola, where he died. The freight house was burned in the great fire of 1881.

John Weber, a little, keen, wiry German, kept store here in 1857, first situated in a little shanty south of the southwest corner of First South street and Chestnut street, and afterward at the corner at Ewald's present location. This corner was twice burned, as a hotel first, and again in the great fire of 1881.

The first dry goods store was instituted by F. B. & J. J. Henry, and was afterward under the name of the latter. The building was located on the south side of First South street, east of the railroad, and was destroyed in the tornado of 1858 (q. v.). Mr. J. J. Henry was Asciate Justice of the county in 1865. He died March 11, 1865, and was the father of Joseph P. Henry.

The drug business was started by W. T. Sylvester and Joseph P. Henry, the latter succeeding to the business at the southeast corner of First South and Oak streets, where he had maintained a profitable trade since 1858. His close attention to the requirements of the case and his popularity resulted eventually in ample means. Mr. Henry died July 19, 1883, in the prime of his life and usefulness.

——"his life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up before all the world and say, this was a man."

The drug store of W. P. Boyd was established in 1867. By the way, the first officially recorded survey made in Douglas County was for his father, Mr. W. P. Boyd. It was May 21, 1859—west half of Section

5, Township 14, Range 8, half mile west of city limits. Wilson B. Boyd came to Douglas in 1859, and resided here until the time of his death, March 10, 1867.

The insurance business was started here by W. T. Sylvester, 1859, the Hartford, of Hartford, being the first company represented. Mr. S. also afterward had the Home. The premiums for the first year may have amounted to $100. Thirty-four companies are now represented, and the premiums will probably cover $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. The larger portion of the business is conducted by James K. Breeden, who was County Judge from 1877 to 1881, being also a member of the Douglas County bar. Messrs. A. B. Diemond & Co. also conduct insurance for a large number of companies. The balance of the transactions in this line is in the hands of persons engaged in other business.

The first banking house was instituted in March, 1868, by Messrs. Beggs & Clark, which bank, December 9, 1875, became merged into the First National Bank of Arcola; ad interim Wyeth, Cannon & Co., of Tuscola, bought the business, and in August, 1870, Mr. Wickes, their Tuscola book-keeper, removed to Arcola, taking charge of their interests until they were relinquished. The bank has a capital of $50,000. James Beggs, President; G. L. Wickes, Cashier. Mr. B. has been a resident since 1861.

The Justice Bank was instituted by J. C. Justice July 23, 1873, and continues to offer facilities to the neighborhood.

At the first bank of W., C. & Co., at Tuscola, a Pennsylvania Dutchman bought a draft for $69 from Cannon, and taking it home pasted it in with his receipts, and sat down at the stove with the happy consciousness of having done his whole duty. In the course of time he was further dunned by his creditor for a settlement, and pitched into the bank for keeping his money.

THE CHURCHES.

The Presbyterians built the first church in the city in 1860, the first pastor being Jos Allison. A deed from Dr. F. B. Henry to Trustees of the "old school" Presbyterian Church for Lots 15 and 16, in Block 4, of Henry's Addition, was given August 15, 1860. This includes in its membership a fair sample of Arcola's best people.

The Christian Church was instituted July 10, 1863; the first Trustees being W. T. Sylvester, Joseph Walling, J. M. Lessinger, J. M. Hollandsworth, John Woodall, L. McAllister, who were elected for five years. The church bought Lots 1 and 2, Block 7, of Henry's Addition to Okaw, October 13, 1864, and built the church the same year.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church was built on Lot 8, Block 7, Henry's Addition, in 1874, the deed for the lot being dated January 13, 1871, and first made to the Archbishop of St. Louis, by him to Bishop Alton, and then to St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The members of this church, though not generally of the wealthier classes, show a devotion to their lessons and modes well worthy of imitation.

The Methodist Church acquired Lot 4, Block 16, in original town, April 13, 1864. The church was built in 1865. This denomination in Arcola was a little late in building. The Methodists generally build about the time the proposed city is laid out.

The Baptists have also a church building, erected about 1864.

The Lutherans have also a church building.

The Episcopalians.—At a cost of about $1,000 an Episcopal Church was erected on Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the northeast corner of Block 3 in the original town. This situation was on the north line of the town proper, immediately west of the I. C. Railroad. Before it was completed it went down in a wind storm, and was rebuilt in 1866. The location, as the event proved, was unfortunate, or was at least so considered by those who did the attending, and in 1882 the building was removed to its present situation, which is Lot 5, Block 1, in the original town of Okaw. It was deeded to the Bishop of the diocese. Rev. Wells was the first pastor. Amongst those who are supporters of the church, through natural affinity and education, are the descendants of John Blackwell, and the families of J. R. Smith, L. C. Rust, J. C. Justice, Vellum and others. The society has only been able to secure occasional services.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

A lodge of Knights of Honor was instituted in April, 1878, under the care and management, amongst others, of Joseph H. Ewing, J. M. Gruelle, J. P. Henry, J. S. Cofer, James K. Breeden and H. M. Toomey.

the object of the organization being mutual aid and assistance, and co-operative life insurance of from $1,000 to $2,000, which is optional as to either.

The Arcola Homestead and Loan Association has subscribed about 1,485 shares at $100 each. J. P. Henry, R. A. Clisby, Thomas Lyons, F. B. Henry, P. M. Moore, and E. L. Walker and others were of the first and prime movers.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows began business in this city October 11, 1860, and therefore have the oldest lodge in the county, by about four years (the lodge in Tuscola, No. 316, dating June 6, 1865). The name of this lodge is Arcola, No. 289. The charter members were James Ewing, W. T. Sylvester, C. Cooper, L. D. Price and A. G. Wallace, of Tuscola.

In October, 1861, W. T. Sylvester, H. C. McAllister and W. Jones instituted Arcola Lodge, No. 366, A., F. & A. M.; this was one year after Tuscola Lodge, 332, was established, and they had the cordial assistance of Tuscola Masons, accompanied by the Tuscola Band.

THE ARCOLA BRASS BAND.

This band was instituted in 1865–66, by George Klink, with John Sheed, C. and T. Speelman, L. and B. Hecock, and Evans, Henry and Richard Kerr. It was conducted with varying success until 1880, when it ceased operations up to about the present. It has now a good prospect of revival. The difficulties of keeping up a good band in our smaller Western cities, are only appreciated by those who have tried the experiment. The want of sufficient business to prevent the young men from wandering forth to seek a fortune is a continuous drawback to all volunteer organizations; nevertheless, it is remarkable in this connection that Mr. Klink, of Arcola, and Mr. Davis, of Tuscola, both prominent "wind jammers" of the old "regime," both became Democratic Mayors of their respective cities. The moral of this is not very clear. It may be that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" of the unterrified, or,

> "Lives of great men all remind us,
> We can make our lives sublime,"

which is very pretty and very *untrue*, so we shed no tears because the balance is "lost to *cite*."

UNIFORMED MILITIA.

The Illinois National Guard has a present strength of 4,847 men and officers; of this number 369 are commissioned officers, 828 non-commissioned officers, 114 musicians and 3,576 privates. The troops are well distributed over the State, and are well equipped. A pleasant and creditable feature of the patriotic enterprise of Arcola is that part of the organization known as Company "A," Eighth Regiment Illinois National Guard, which was instituted in August, 1881, mainly through the spirited exertions of William Armstrong and Frank E. Wright. This company is in a flourishing condition, being fully equipped, and having a present rank and file of fifty-five, which has been about the average number since its organization. The members furnish their own uniforms, which consist of both helmet and fatigue cap, blue coat with light blue pants, which have a broad stripe on the side, the whole being well and tastefully made and fitted, at an expense to each member of about $20, to which however many liberal-minded Arcolians cheerfully contributed.

The State of Illinois furnishes the arms (which per man are valued at $17); they are receipted for and belong to the State. It also pays the rent of a convenient armory and drill room in Metropolitan Block, at which meeting place the company is mustered on first Wednesdays in March, June, September and December, for business, drill and other instructions. A distance outside of Arcola of four and one-half miles constitutes non-residence, the members being under no restrictions as to a change of abode.

The company was a part of the State Encampment at Indianapolis in the summer of 1882, taking the city of Tuscola en route, at which place the company was drawn up in front of the broad steps of the I., B. & W. Depot, and warmly welcomed in an apt, pertinent and patriotic speech by C. W. Wolverton, Esq., who had been selected by the citizens for the occasion. Their soldierly bearing and perfect equipment and drill, added to their gentlemanly conduct whilst the transient guests of Tuscola, gained universal praise, not a little of which was bestowed by the ladies, who therein had the warm approval of parents and guardians.

Company A was also at the encampments at Springfield in 1882–83.

Transportation on such occasions is furnished by the State, and while in camp each member is paid $1 per day.

April 26, 1883, the officers and members, in full uniform, assisted in the convocation of the I. O. O. F. at Mattoon, being, of course, a very prominent feature of the parade.

The present commissioned officers are J. W. Goudy, Captain; Al Snyder, First Lieutenant, and Frank E. Wright, Second Lieutenant. The officers are elected by the company and commissioned by the Governor.

SOLDIERS' RE-UNION.

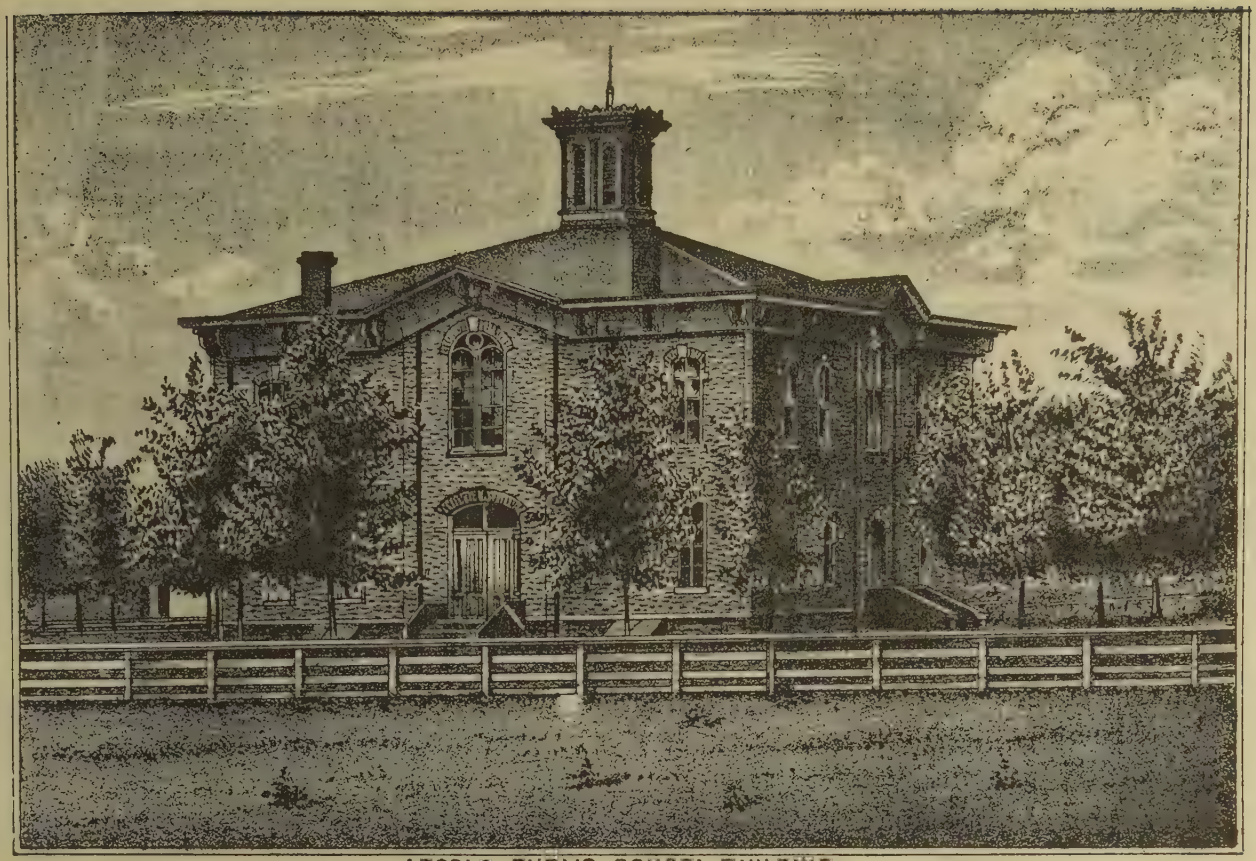
The company was a prominent feature at the Arcola Soldiers' Reunion, which was held on the 27th and 28th days of August, 1883, on which occasion from 6,000 to 10,000 visitors were entertained by the citizens, of which number some 600 were old soldiers. The stores, dwellings and street crossings were generally handsomely decorated, which, with an exceptional and large-hearted hospitality, made those days to be remembered by all who took in the celebration. The ample public square was well filled with a good-humored crowd, who thoroughly enjoyed one of Gov. Oglesby's true American speeches, and that of W. J Calhoun, of Danville, who had been a resident of Arcola. The Tuscola Glee Club, though late, by accident, were in time to deliver a few of their best numbers, and the whole was interspersed with brass band and martial music, and Arcola's best selection of

LOCAL MUSICAL TALENT,

in which the city is peculiarly happy, by reason of her ability to command on all public occasions the best singers. Musical talent is here so diffused amongst churches and families, that the most prominent are hard to designate, whilst as a whole it is a very reliable element of the city's progress.

THE LOCAL DRAMA.

In local theatricals, Arcola has made a creditable showing in the production of a military play known as *Altoona*, in which Company A was a prominent feature. It was put on the boards February 11, 1882; some of the characters were taken by H. W. Dickson, J. F. Charleton, Oscar Miller and Misses McWilliams and Richards.



ARCOLA PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE.

Arcola claims Mr. R. B. Gruelle, who, though a present non-resident, began here a reputation for cultivated genius, which has increased with time. His portraits of well-known ladies and gentlemen of the city show a superior judgment and skill in color, tone, naturalness and finish rarely attained by the young. His full length portrait of Judge Gallagher, of Decatur, is perhaps one of the best known, though many meritorious landscapes are included in his works. Miss Lois Reat, of Tuscola, a lady of exceptional natural skill in still life, has a number of apt pupils in this city.

BROOM CORN.

The broom corn interests of Douglas County center in the city of Arcola. At least twenty-five years ago, Col. John Cofer and Shirley began the cultivation of the crop and the manufacture of brooms, thus introducing the industry to the attention of the farmers of the neighborhood; interest in the matter increased rapidly, the more especially in Arcola Township, on the east side and vicinity, and in the north part of Coles County, not, however, extending to the townships in the north part of the county, the reason for which is not clear, the soil and other conditions being the same. The dangerous fluctuation of prices makes this crop, in the opinion of many who have devoted some study to the subject, a risky one, it having in 1875 reached bottom, at $40 per ton, whilst the highest notch was in 1865, $300, and in the flush times, when it "hits," there were several actual instances wherein a purchaser of forty or more acres of land was enabled to pay every dollar of the purchase money out of a single crop of broom corn, and have money left, one case being cited of land bought for $1,200, upon which the very first crop realized for the lucky, industrious farmer, $1,600. The average product per acre is about 500 pounds; 900 have been reached as about the greatest amount produced upon an acre of ground. The receipts in Arcola City alone, from the immediate vicinity, within a radius of about eight miles, have reached 6,000 tons per season. The crop is gathered and cured at home, and when the seeds have been removed from the brush by appropriate machinery, the farmer makes it up into compact bales, weighing

about 300 pounds, and generally sells it outright to the city dealers. The fluctuating rates, as is always the case, offer an almost irresistible inducement to hold on for fancy prices, and consequently the crop is very interesting and very risky. The principal buyers in Arcola are Thomas Midwinter and Thomas Lyons, who, after several years of close attention to this branch of business, have become authorities.

CRIME.

Arcola is unfortunately the scene of two murders of the three committed in Douglas County. Joseph Eves, a carpenter, was deliberately killed by a young fellow named Bullock, who was for awhile the agent for some Culbertson land in the vicinity. It appears that Bullock, a large, heavy young man, had repeatedly joked Eves about his supposed intimacy with women, and after repeated rencontres, Eves seems to have been able to retaliate in kind, with interest. Bullock became incensed and shot Eves; he then fled, but was at once pursued by a self-constituted posse, and captured. He was held for murder in the first degree, and, as there was no jail in the county at the time, he was (1861), imprisoned at Champaign, where he quietly broke jail and made good his escape. Eves was a quiet, inoffensive man, and it does not appear that he expected to provoke Bullock to anger.

January 12, 1872, Abram Houghtelling, a lumber merchant, was sitting in his office writing, when his nephew, Desang, entered, and, within ten or twelve feet distance, discharged the contents of a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot, the effect of which was the instant death of Mr. Houghtelling. Desang was duly arrested. Upon trial, he was found to be insane, and was committed to the asylum at Elgin, whence he made his escape, and returning to Arcola made threats of violence. He was re-arrested, and returned to the asylum by Sheriff Cunningham.

THE TELEPHONE.

In 1883 were established telephone conveniences, which thus far consist of only one "local," besides the public station. Connection is had with Champaign, Tuscola and Mattoon. The experiment in this busy place must eventually result in a more general use of the wires.

THE POSTMASTERS.

We record the names of all Postmasters of Arcola: E. Hewitt, the railroad agent, was the first (1858), and the office was in the first freight house, where he lived with his family. He afterward removed to Tuscola, and was agent there for many years. Once upon a time a petition was circulated in Tuscola for his removal, but it failed to get a respectable number of signers; the objection was his manner. Judge J. J. Henry succeeded Hewitt. Hugh McKinney next. He bought the Shaw farm west. Judge James Ewing then took charge, and yielded the office to P. M. Moore, the present incumbent. Mr. M. is a member of the Douglas County bar. He was elected State's Attorney in 1876. The post office is now situated on the south side of First South street, third door west of Oak street.

POPULATION AND POLITICS.

The population of the township in 1870, the ninth census, was 2,332, and by 1880, at the tenth enumeration, was 2,999, showing an increase of 667 in the decade; it is therefore in point of numbers the largest political subdivision of the county, exceeding Tuscola by 194. Dr. L. McAllister took the census in June, 1880; 438 votes were polled at the election of November 9, 1870, and in November, 1875, 410. April 1, 1879, John Cofer, Democrat, for Supervisor, received 256 votes, and Isaac Cosler, Republican, 197; total 453; which latter, if a full vote and multiplied by five, would give a population then of about 2,265. The number of personal tax-payers in 1883 was 720, which, increased four times, gives 2,880, the probable present number of inhabitants.

Of the political complexion of the township, Arcola is conceded to be about forty-five Democratic, the last Presidential election showing that majority for Gen. Hancock. The "pros and cons" of the liquor question in the city have for a long time been a disturbing element in politics, nevertheless Mahlon Barnhart, a pronounced Republican, was elected Supervisor for four consecutive years, beginning in 1873. P. D. Ray, in 1880, and Joseph H. Ewing in 1881, both of the same faith, were also sent to the county seat to represent the township, which, if it shows anything, exhibits the liberality of the citizens in choosing good men, with-

out regard to party affiliations. Frank E. Wright, a leading young Republican, was elected State's Attorney in 1880, receiving a majority of 5 in the township. April 1, 1879, Arcola Township polled 453 votes, which, compared with the number of inhabitants, as shown by the enumeration of 1880, viz., 2,999, is six and six-tenths persons to every voter. The State estimate of the number of persons to the family is only five and one-third. Tuscola Township, with a population of 2,805 in 1880, and 736 voters, gives only three and eight-tenths persons to the voter.

TOWNSHIP RECORDS

begin, of course, with the first meeting of the township organization, say April 7, 1868. A. T. Whitney was the Supervisor, and G. S. Scales, Town Clerk. The first Highway Commissioners were Jacob R. Moore, Matthias Munsen and A. C. Dickey. The Assessor was James Walling. C. H. Ashworth was the first Collector, and Thomas Todd and B. H. Burton were elected Justices of the Peace. The Constables were J. M. Righter and F. Cunningham.

July 5, 1870, we find a minute as follows: At an election held this day, the result was as follows: "For a two-fifths vote to remove county seat, 71 votes; against a two-fifths vote to remove the county seat, 121 votes."

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Citizens of this township have figured largely in the public business of the county. Col. John Cofer, W. T. Sylvester and Joseph H. Ewing have represented the people in the State Legislature. James Ewing was the first County Judge, being elected in 1859, and after township organization Asa T. Whitney was the first Supervisor, 1868; D. Hitchcock served in the same capacity, 1869–70; William Luce, 1871–72; succeeded by Mahlon Barnhart, who was elected in 1873–74–75, and again in 1876; W. W. Monroe was made Superintendent of Schools in 1865. James M. Cox, County Treasurer in 1873, serving until the fall of 1875. Edmund Fish was elected County Surveyor in 1869, and served two years. F. G. Cunningham was elected Sheriff in 1872, and, removing to Tuscola, was re-elected in 1874. N. Rice Gruelle was elected to the same office in 1868. John J. Henry was Associate Justice of the county

in 1865, and resigned. He was succeeded by Calvin Jones in 1867. James M. Cox was Supervisor in 1877, John S. Cofer in 1878–79, and P. D. Ray in 1880, Joseph H. Ewing in 1881, and William P. Boyd, the present officer, was elected in 1883. James K. Breeden was elected County Judge in 1877, who was succeeded by William H. Bassett, the present presiding Judge.

VALUATION.

The Assessors' valuation in the township of personal property for 1883 is $196,854; of lands, $385,335.

CLERK'S WORK.

The records of a majority of the townships and cities of Douglas have not the neatness and perspicuity which the business interests of an intelligent and wealthy community demand. Now and then a most excellent Clerk is elected, who, with a sincere desire to do good work, finds himself obstructed by the crude ability of his predecessor, to which, in many cases, is added the informality of his immediate superiors; to all of which he naturally adds, in his own mind, his uncertain tenure of office. He can hardly get down to an attempt to do good work, and an honest effort to comprehend what has preceded, as well as his future duties, before he is reminded of the probability of changes at the next election, in which he is pretty sure to get left. The pay is about right for the duties, but the tenure of office is wrong. He should hold on at least four years. The scheme of the politicians to keep the people amused with frequent elections is not near so popular as some of them fondly imagine.

GALTON AND FILSON STATIONS.

Galton is a point on the Illinois Central Railroad, three and a half miles north of the railroad crossing in Arcola, and is situated in the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 15 north, Range 8 east. It had been known as the Bourbon Switch, or Tie Switch, and was originally located as a point for the reception of cross ties during the construction of the road. It was made a flag station in 1882, and a post office was established about the same time, which accommodates a large and busy neighborhood long known as the "Ohio settlement," which is

comparatively thickly settled, and rapidly becoming the richest community and best improved neighborhood of the county.

Filson is a station and post office situate in the northwest part of Section 5, Township 14, Range 9 east, on the line of the Illinois Midland Railway. It has a side track, and is a receiving point for considerable agricultural productions. Town lots have not been laid off at either of the above points.

AND SO FORTH.

If, being found correct as far as they go, these minutes prove to be a fair foundation for a history of the townships of Douglas County, the writer will be satisfied, for he believes that, under the circumstances, he has met the requirements from a business point of view, and perhaps is much in the position of an honest expert railroad engineer, who, being employed at a fixed "per diem" to establish a line, brings to bear upon his work every energy he can find in his muscles, brain or nerves to earn the stated price by doing good work for it, takes his pay with commendable alacrity, and leaves the final result to fate.

Let critics be generous, and say, if they can, this is a long step in the right direction, and that we will hereafter give willing assistance in corrections and additions, for

"It will be pleasant hereafter
To remember these things."

NEWMAN TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"Remember, I pray you, that you are in partnership with all labor, and that all who work belong to the same family."

ORIGIN OF NAME.

THE name of this township is derived from that of the village of Newman, which was named in honor of B. Newman, Esq., when it was laid out in 1857.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

At a voting precinct of Coles County, Newman was called Brushy Fork, and contained all that part of Township 16 north, Range 14 west, which belonged to Coles County, viz.: The west half; all of Township 16 north, Range 11 east; the east half of Township 16 north, Range 10 east; the northeast quarter, nine sections, of Township 15 north, Range 10 east; and the northwest quarter of Township 15 north, Range 14 west; also the north half of Township 15 north, Range 11 east; in all, sixty-three sections of land, representing an area at that time of about fifty-six square miles. It had then fourteen sections which now belong to Sargent, and it had eight others, which are now included in Murdock.

The township as now constituted is bounded on the north and east by the county lines, on the south by Sargent Township, and on the west by Murdock.

It consists of the west half of Township 16 north, Range 14 west; all of Township 16 north, Range 11 east; the easternmost twelve sections in Township 16 north, Range 10 east; Section 1 of Township 15 north, Range 10 east; Section 6 of Township 15 north, Range 11 east; and Sections 4, 5 and 6 of Township 15 north, Range 14 west. The sections in Township 16 north, of Range 11 east, are only three-quarters

of a mile in width, and the whole Congressional Township consists of six sections only, it appearing that the Government Surveyors, having finished Range 10 in the usual manner, found themselves only three-quarters of a mile from the system of ranges, counting from the Second Principal Meridian in Indiana, and which had been extended west to this point. The surveyor, therefore, having completed Range 10, arbitrarily named this "gore" or narrow township, Range 11. The sections in this part of the narrow range contain about 500 acres each. Those in the same range further south have only an average of about 200 acres, the entire Congressional Township being little over one-quarter of a mile in width. This "gore" or strip may have been forgotten or overlooked until the adjoining work was done.

AREA.

Newman Township, as now constituted, contains 40.38 square miles, the actual number of acres, according to the Government survey, being 25,848.38.

SURFACE FEATURES.

The township remained under the name of Brushy Fork until township organization in 1868. It is almost all prairie; good timber, however, occurs in the south part along the banks of Brushy Fork, which is a tributary of the Embarrass River, and which fork, coming in from the prairie in Edgar County in Section 33, Township 16, Range 14, traverses the south part, and leaves the township in Section 1, Township 15, Range 10.

It is, as to high and low lands, about equally divided, a notable elevation called the "Ridge" extending about east and west in the north part. Culbertson's Grove, in Section 18, Township 16, Range 11, situated upon high ground, has, as far back as any one can recollect, been a conspicuous land mark, and was known as "Big Tow Head."

In the way of artificial groves, orchards, and miles of substantial hedges, this division of the county has kept step with the music of improvement, and is well up with the procession.

DRAINAGE.

Under the statute, a drainage district was instituted in the summer of

1880. It is situated in the north part of the township, and running westerly about six miles empties into what is called the Jordan, through which water-way the overflow finds the Embarrass River in Camargo Township. The contemplated expense to the district was $2,500 in an area of about 3,000 acres. This district was organized by Macpherson & Macpherson, attorneys for the Commissioners, and belonged alike to Newman and Camargo Townships, being a joint enterprise; it is also the first district instituted in the county under the act of the Legislature authorizing such work.

LAND ENTRIES.

The land entries in this township, like most prairie in the county, were generally made in 1852 and 1853. April, 1834, Joseph Winkler entered the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 15, Range 14; in 1835, David Winkler entered in March the north half of Lot 1, northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 15, Range 14; in 1836, in October, Eli D. Thomas entered the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 16, Range 14, which is now in part of the village of Newman; in August, 1847, Joseph Skinner entered the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 16, Range 14, and other lands which are in the hands of his descendants at this day.

The present largest land-owner in the township is C. M. Culbertson, of Chicago, some 2,500 acres, the care of which, and the handling of a large amount of fine stock, has since 1864 been in the hands of J. L. Connolly, of Camargo Township; under Mr. C.'s management, a large amount of money has been expended in the way of improvements upon this farm; it has about thirty miles of hedges, fifteen or twenty wells, and forty-five or fifty gates.

THE SCHOOL SECTION.

The school section, Section 16, Township 16, Range 14, was subdivided into lots as required by law, the Government subdivisions being preserved. It was made into eight lots, Lot 1 being east half of northeast quarter, and Lot 2 west of it; Lot 8 was the east half of the southeast quarter; they contained exactly eighty acres each, and were not sold till

1864. Being reported as exactly eighty acres each, indicates either that the surveyor was not on the ground, or if he was, he was under the impression, which certainly obtained twenty-five or thirty years ago, that Government sections were one mile square exactly, and so he worked accordingly, got his starting point and ran around it, making everything square and even. This is the way it looks to a man "up a tree," into which elevated situation the best practical surveyors sometimes get.

FIRST INHABITANTS.

Amongst the first inhabitants of this part of Douglas County may be mentioned Enoch Howell, who was one of the Associate Justices of Coles County before the partition of Douglas. He died in February, 1854, leaving a large estate. The Winklers preceded and sold their lands to the Hopkinses, James, Cornelius, William and Robert Hopkins being amongst the best known of the earlier settlers. James Hopkins settled on his present farm, Section 5, Township 15, Range 14, in October, 1841. Robert Hopkins was one of the Judges of Coles County at the time of the separation of Douglas in 1859, and was elected to fill the same office in the new county. He died in 1863, leaving a large unincumbered estate, and his brother William is also lately deceased at an advanced age, and was also a large land owner. James M. Cooley and William W. Young arrived in 1853. Young died in 1869. The father of Isaac Skinner came from Vermillion County, Ind., in 1839, and Isaac is, with one exception, the oldest living inhabitant of the township. William Shute came in 1854.

EFFORT TO CREATE A NEW TOWNSHIP.

In 1871, about three years after township organization, an effort by petition was made to create a new township off the north end of Newman, to be called Ridge Township. The petition was politely escorted to the county seat by another in the shape of a remonstrance, and the latter prevailed. The idea of acquiring a tier or two of sections off the south end of Champaign County, to enlarge Douglas, has always had good support—the principal argument in which is, however, the convenience of the border people of the other county.

THE RAILROAD.

Newman Township has one railroad, being the St. Louis Branch of the I., B. & W. Railway, which runs through from east to west along about the center of the south tier of sections in Town 16 north, being, however, generally about twelve rods south of the middle of the sections. This had been a proposed road for about twenty years, and for a long time partly graded. The township took stock in the road to the amount of $12,000, voting township bonds for that purpose, payable in fourteen years with ten per cent interest, with the privilege of paying before.

These bonds, in June, 1880, were refunded and placed with F. N. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill., at a premium of 3½ per cent, and now bear 6 per cent interest. The refunding was negotiated by Charles G. Eckhart, Esq., of Tuscola. The lowest bid was even $12,000; three votes were deposited against the refunding, and consequent reduction of the interest. In all well-regulated communities the laggards are forced along with the progress of the community backward.

PROPOSED RAILROADS.

A proposed railroad from Homer, in Champaign County, to the village of Newman and beyond, was surveyed in 1872 by the corps of surveyors at the time engaged on the proposed Danville, Tuscola & Western, under Niles. A preliminary survey across the township and beyond was made for a Mattoon & Danville road, and several other lines have been explored; a large amount of time and money were expended upon each, but the prospect of another railroad in this township is, at present, not encouraging. The desirability of a cross road is beyond question; large shippers find a discrimination in freights, which, as a rule, works much against their interests, and from which extra toll shippers at crossings are almost exempt. Jo Finney and Billy Goldman, of this township, were active and efficient practical workers on the old Danville, Tuscola & Western, and other proposed roads in the county. "Jo" practiced with the instruments, and after awhile he got so that he could "set 'em up" for the boys, and whenever he did, there was generally a good time.

EARLY ROADS.

Prior to township organization, the roads were petitioned for, by the people, to the County Court, so-called, consisting of the Judge and two Associates, who, upon granting the road, or rather before granting it, appointed three Commissioners, one of whom was always the surveyor, to view and report to next term of the board. These roads were often laid, say, 1859 to 1865, over the best ground, without regard to the section lines, even in the prairie. In those days, men were to be found who stoutly maintained that the prairie would never be settled up, and it is well remembered that $8 an acre was considered a fair price for open prairie in 1860. James Hopkins, who settled on his present farm in 1841, was, from his intimate acquaintance with the country and the wants of the people, a frequent and active Road Commissioner. He will doubtless remember the time (1860) when he and the little surveyor started to his house after night, from a road job, with about five miles to go. The surveyor had just learned to ride, being a tender-foot from the East, but was ashamed to own it, so he undertook to ride, stirrup and stirrup, with Uncle Jim. He kept up, loaded as he was with saddle-bags and tripod, but it nearly killed him, and it was very consoling, after he had a big share of the supper, and was recruiting himself at the great log fire, to learn that in the ride, Uncle Jim had been riding himself almost to death also, under the impression that the "little cuss with the saddle-bags," had a grand seat, and was as tough as whitleather. Some of the best things in that little surveyor's memory to-day are the big wood fire, the good, plentiful and free fare for man and beast, and Uncle Jim.

That night a big snow storm came on, and in the morning the surveyor started home, intending to go west to Bourbon Village. There were no fences on the prairie for a guide. He rode south till after noon, when we found a man who told him Arcola was nine miles west and one mile north. It was yet snowing heavily, but he got there, and took in Bourbon the same night at 22 o'clock.

These "goagonal" roads have nearly all been changed to conform to the section lines, some by petition, but many of them on the sole motion of the adjacent owners.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

This sect, too familiarly called Quakers, has not a large showing in the county; a meeting-house, however, stands in Tuscola Township, at north side of Section 1, Township 16, Range 8, where, on the first day and on the fourth day, there is an attendance of from fifteen to twenty. A few of the persuasion reside in Newman, some of whom regularly attend yearly meetings in other States. It is regrettable that many more of this kind of citizens have not been "moved" to settle in Douglas. The writer had his last four years' schooling at a Quaker school, and his first and best social experience in Quaker circles, all of which might be readily inferred from his general style.

THE CHURCH ON THE RIDGE.

At a point about three and a half miles north of Newman, a church was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians in 1869, at an expense of about $3,500. It was organized by the Rev. Jonathan Cooley, its first pastor. It has a handsome spire, which, with its elevated situation, makes it a conspicuous landmark in the surrounding country.

A good brother says it is *the church*. Another good brother says, his is *the Christian* church, and the Episcopalians, in speaking of a member, simply say he is a *churchman*, of which all outside Xtians can take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

PHŒNIX POST OFFICE.

Phœnix is about three miles north of Newman, and offers facilities to a busy neighborhood. The building of a permanent gravel road from Newman Village north to the Culbertson farms at a heavy outlay, is now being seriously considered, Mr. Culbertson offering to subscribe about one-third of the expense.

VILLAGE OF NEWMAN.

The original village of Newman is situated mostly in the south half of Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 14 west; consists of about forty acres; is bounded on the north by Van Deren street, on the west by

Hopkins street, south by Lytle street, and on the east by a street unnamed, which is one block east of the public square. It was instituted by the same company who laid off Tuscola, and at about the same time, namely, November 26, 1857. Tuscola was surveyed in July, same year.

It was named for B. Newman, one of the original proprietors. Mr. N. was a son-in-law of Peter Cartwright, the celebrated Methodist itinerant. At this time, Douglas County had not an existence, but the proprietors predicted that a new county would be formed, that the east and west railroad would eventually be built, and that Newman would finally take a prominent place among the cities of the world, and themasses believed it, and invested accordingly. The progress of the place from the beginning was very slow, the railroad being waited for fifteen years. In the original plat, a park 260 feet square was reserved, but dedicated to the city in 1857, provided a seminary of learning was erected upon it in four years, worth $5,000. During the long weary waiting for a railroad, much of the lands adjacent to the original town plat was sold off in small tracts, many of which were subsequently converted into minor additions to the town.

COFFIN'S ADDITION.

T. R. Coffin made the first addition in 1870, which was surveyed by E. Fish, the then County Surveyor. Mr. C. made a second addition in 1873, surveyed by Niles, and a third in 1875 by the same surveyor. This third addition, with the exception of two blocks, has been this year vacated, and Tuscola has recently made a similar reduction of town lots.

STALLING'S ADDITIONS.

These additions, situated on the west side, were surveyed by the same surveyor in 1873. There are a great many other small additions.

NEWMAN PROPER.

The streets in the original town are certified in the record to be parallel to and at right angles with the line of the "proposed" railroad. This arrangement was not carried out by the railroad engineers, as the line does not pass through the village on a line parallel with anything except the center of the track. The village of Newman now comprises the

greater part of Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 14 west, and, like most of the villages, the place has a plentiful lack of monuments from which to extend future surveys, and the Village Trustees don't care. Newman is yet a village by choice, and is governed by a Board of Trustees, one of which is chosen as President. The city records, that is, the actual proceedings at meetings, do not seem to be available prior to 1876. In this respect, Newman is just like her sister villages, among which the same discrepancy obtains. It is a matter of concern that some patriotic City Council or Board of Trustees has not thought fit to collate in a compact and readable form all the doings of their "illustrious predecessors," and in this regard it may not be out of place to suggest that if they ever do so, a fair manuscript history compiled by an expert is the one thing needful, for it is hardly possible that, as nobody knows, nobody cares how the foundation was laid for our present situation.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

In 1876, whilst Isaac Lewis was President, the board consisted of James Gillogly, William Shute, I. A. Mulvane, George White and W. R. Brown, and 164 votes were cast for and against city organization, of which sixty-five votes were for city organization and eighty against it. Eleven illegal votes were thrown out, and the scheme defeated by twenty-three. The Village Trustees of 1883–84 are: President, A. Yeager; Clerk, H. Bane; William Winn, M. Garrison, John Watts and A. McGee.

FIRE LIMIT AND FIRES.

A fire limit was established July 7, 1874, within which the village exercised jurisdiction as to the character of the buildings, and Fire Commissioners were appointed, whose duty it was to examine all extra hazardous risks, and condemn the dangerous ones. No fire apparatus has ever been procured, and consequently no organization for the prompt suppression of dangerous fires. Nevertheless, Newman, as is probable enough, being composed of all kinds of live people, has the usual impromptu fire department which is always found to be on hand when wanted. While their labors have not been great, Newman, like all communities, has had her experience in several interesting fires. In 1876, Gillogly's Hotel,

which was situated on Railroad street, directly east of the present Thomas umber yard, was destroyed. Several fires of smaller extent have occurred, but the only great effort Newman ever made to successfully rival Tuscola and Arcola in this respect, was in the fall of 1881, when she incurred a loss of about $5,000 in her "best" fire, north of the public square, in which five dwellings and a stable yielded to the flames, despite the best exertions of the volunteer firemen. Newman and Arcola, both without fire apparatus, may well profit by the example of Tuscola, which has had a fire department and apparatus for two years, and not a real nice fire in all that time. As to the value of a regular fire department, what more can be asked?

BOARD OF HEALTH.

In December, 1872, the Board of Health, Messrs. D. O. Root, J. F. Wells and B. W. Hooe, were requested, in view of threatened spread of small pox, to quarantine against several families. Some dwellings were declared pest houses, the inmates of which were compelled to keep within the premises, and other prompt action checked the extension of the disease, which, though it appeared elsewhere in the county, did not become very alarming.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The saloon business had a short recognition from the authorities, in the way of license, to sell intoxicating refreshment! But public opinion, backed by votes and the ordinances upon the subject, were so amended and re-amended until the saloonists, not having a leg to stand upon, yielded to the pressure and moved out. The ordinances in favor of saloons were then repealed along about 1875, since which time temperance measures have prevailed. In February, 1878, license to sell liquors was granted to druggists, which privilege, in fact, has not been much abused, and whether an honest druggist has a moral or legal right to sell liquors in good faith to respectable parties has not yet been decided in Newman or anywhere else. It is safe to say that there is not a respectable druggist who would not gladly eliminate from his current business this very annoying branch of his trade, and the question whether a druggist dare leave liquors out of his stock is not as yet to be settled by those good people who don't know the difference between *spiritus vini gallici* and *aqua lavandula*.

CITY DRAINAGE.

No systematic drainage or establishment of grades has as yet been adopted by the village. The board should establish a sidewalk grade, beneath which a builder would set his floor at his own risk. At a trifling expense, a drainage grade could be established, showing the cheapest line of fall in ditching, to which all such work should tend.

CEMETERY.

Newman has as yet no organized cemetery. The expense and trouble of instituting such a desirable convenience being a mere "bagatelle," the neglect of it is born of apathy. The preparation and care of grounds under the control of a few of the best citizens would not only be a labor of love, but would amply pay its way by the sale of lots even at a minimum price.

"Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid
Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire—
Hand, that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Newman Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 369, was instituted June 27, 1861, Dr. W. A. Smith, W. M.; I. W. Burget, Secretary; and Isaac Howard, Treasurer.

Lodge No. 469, I. O. O. F., was begun January 10, 1871, with S. G. Rose, N. G.; A. J. Homer, V. G.; James Farley, Secretary; I. T. Davis, Treasurer; G. G. Rose, D. G. M.

The Royal Templars of Temperance, No. 6, was organized March 19, 1879, by W. F. Murphy, C. Rutherford, O. H. Coppock, James Barr, Joseph H. Finney, W. D. Goldman, T. C. Clendenen, H. C. Elliott, R. Thomas and J. M. Vance, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Jo Howard, Mrs. Goldman and others. The object of the association is, primarily, the furtherance of temperance principles and social enjoyment. The influence of this institution, though lately exercised under organization, is notably perceptible upon the better class of the rising generation, the active ones of the society making it a point to never neglect an opportunity to give a kindly

word of warning or caution to the young or old who are peculiarly subject to temptation. Mutual life insurance, at a practically optional amount, is also a part of its purposes.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized in February, 1879, and is known on the records as Templestone, No. 76. G. W. Williams, C. C.; J. H. Finney, V. C.; J. C. Watts, P.

Council No. 3, Order of Chosen Friends, was instituted here April 27, 1881, by W. J. Gregg, Council Deputy of Paris, Ill. The charter officers were: Harmon Gregg, C. C.; Albert Ashmore, V. C.; R. W. Sutton, Sec.; W. L. McCown, Treas.; D. R. Madden, Fin. Sec.; R. T. Rose, Medical Examiner; Trustees, H. Gregg, A. Ashmore and R. W. Sutton; the object being mutual aid and assistance, and financial relief.

Lodge 2218, Knights of Honor, was instituted May 12, 1880: T. W. Swigart, D.; M. Hedge, V. D.; J. W. King, Rep.; B. G. Bills, Treas. At the present it has about twenty-three members, the object being social enjoyment, mutual assistance and life insurance on the co-operative plan. The lodge was instituted by Harmon Gregg, Deputy Grand Dictator of Illinois.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted about the latter days of September, 1882, to replace a lodge which had formerly been in operation in the village. The organization was effected with the assistance of Tuscola friends of that ilk, and the officers were C. H. Uhler, W. C. T.; Dora Siler, W. V. T.; Thomas Todd, W. Sec.; J. W. King, F. Sec.; T. W. Swigart, P. W. C. T.

VILLAGE MAP.

The only published map of the village is that found in Brink & Co.'s atlas, which was issued in 1874. In this map, by an error of the engraver, the numbers of the lots in some of the blocks were reversed, leading to errors. A map, certified by the County Recorder, has never been made.

BANKING.

The banking house of Murphy, Hancock & Co., was established in January, 1873, and furnished facilities to business men up to 1879, when a change in the business of the principals taking place, it was wound up,

and the village remained without a bank until May, 1883, at which time the advantages of exchange were again offered through the establishment of the Newman Bank by Messrs. Durham, President, and Doolittle, Cashier, from Onarga, Ill. This bank is situated in the brick block north of the public square, and in the short time in which it has been in operation, has been duly appreciated by the live business men of the place. Other banks have been experimentally tried and withdrawn.

EARLY HAPPENINGS.

The first dwelling in the village was built by Hezekiah Howard, on the southeast corner of King and Yates streets, and directly east of the hotel known as the Pemberton House. No vestige of the building remains.

The first grocery store was kept by John Stockton, who, by the way, is the oldest inhabitant, and was the first white man to sleep within the bounds of the village.

The first dry goods store was started by John Dickon.

LOCAL MUSIC.

The first brass band was started about 1875, the leader being John Watts. It flourished awhile and was revived in 1880, with C. A. Pettit as leader. It consists of ten pieces, and is in demand upon all public occasions when a little "rhythmic disturbance" is needed to fill up the interstices between speeches. In music, generally, the accomplished are so distributed amongst the various churches, that it is difficult to select the "prominent." If they have any ambition to be distinguished they all "alike in trembling hope repose."

MANUFACTURE OF TILES.

A tile factory was established here in 1882, by William Shute, at an expense of about $3,000, and has a capacity of about 6,000 per day of the smaller sizes. Another, under the control of R. Thomas & Co., situated west of the village, is probably the largest in the county, its shipments requiring a special railroad switch. The demand for the products of this industry is good at present, and rapidly increasing, the

farmers having within the last few years adopted tile drainage after being long convinced of its utility.

NEWTON'S COUNTY OFFICERS.

Of the various officers in the public service of the county, the township has furnished a liberal share. Mr. Robert Hopkins was one of the first County Board of Judges, having been elected in 1859, the year of the new county. He died in the spring of 1863, leaving a large estate. Daniel O. Root, long time a resident, was elected County Clerk in November, 1873, and re-elected in 1877. Mr. Root served an extra year by reason of a change in the State constitution, and Mr. J. N. Outcelt was elected to the same office in 1882, after studying the business under Mr. Root.

Mr. Root came from Athens County, Ohio, in 1854, five years before the new county was made. He was Assistant Marshal in taking the ninth census, 1870; was an Assessor of the township, and is an excellent authority in public matters. Mr. J. W. King was elected County Superintendent of Schools in November, 1875. Mr. Jo Burres was placed in the same office, in December, 1882, having arrived in this county from Coles in 1872. William Hancock was made County Treasurer in 1859, being first County Treasurer, and at that time a resident of Sargent.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors of the township have been B. W. Hooe, 1868, 1869, also 1871, 1872 and 1873; he died in January, 1875. D. Todd was elected in 1870. He was formerly a large farmer in the north end, removed to the city, and is in the hardware business. F. F. Barber was chosen in 1874 and again in 1875, in which year he resigned and removed, upon which Mr. W. R. Brown was taken to fill out the unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1876. Mr. Brown has the distinction of being the first county officer born within the limits of Douglas County. W. W. Skinner served as Supervisor in 1877–80, four times elected, succeeded by J. H. Finney, in 1881, who was re-elected in 1882, and followed by Thomas Shaw in 1883, who was re-elected in 1884.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The population of the township, for the ninth census, 1870, was 1,077, which had increased at the tenth census of 1880, to 2,197, an increase in the decade of 1,120, more than double, the rapid rise and progress being caused by the near prospect and final completion of the east and west railroad, which finally did come, sure enough, in 1872. About this time Newman, like Tuscola, began to boom, but all alike, there seemed to be a limit to cities along this line which was very soon reached.

D. O. Root took the ninth census and J. W. King the tenth. In 1882, however, Murdock Township came along begging for territory out of the abundance of her prosperous proposed sisters, and under protest Newman surrendered seven sections of land on her west side, containing about thirty votes, or perhaps 100 inhabitants. The number of personal property tax payers in this township in 1883, is 448, which multiplied by five would give a population of 2,220. Mr. King in taking the census found 31 Gilloglys, 21 Chilcotes, 20 Smiths and 21 Skinners.

POLITICS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The political preferences of the township are shown by a very comfortable majority (for the Republicans) of about 180, to which figure it steadily increased from the beginning and earned for Newman the name of the Banner Township. In this regard, the loss of six or seven square miles of the territory to the new Murdock Township has not materially affected the returns. In the old Coles County days, when Newman was Brusby Fork Precinct, all speculation at Charleston, as to how it went, was perfectly useless until Newman was heard from. The Republicans here having always been highly educated, there never seems to have been any necessity for going outside of the party to elect public officers, and accordingly they never did.

The first meeting under township organization was held April 7, 1868. It was called to order by James Smith, and D. O. Root was chosen Moderator. The first Highway Commissioners were John Skinner, W. W. Young and Hy Cutler.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper established in the village of Newman is the present Newman *Independent*, which was instituted in April, 1874, by C. V. Walls the present proprietor. He experimentally conducted it for six months, and suspended it for a year, when he resumed its publication. For about one year in 1882–83, it was leased by Carl H. Uhler, of Tuscola, during the absence of Mr. Walls. This paper is pronounced, if not aggressively, Republican in its political advocacy, and works hard for the interests of Newman and the county. Mr. W. has an invested capital in the enterprise which, though hardly justified by the surroundings, he is devoting to the building-up of the newspaper business here. He has accumulated for the most part an unsolicited exchange list, which is the admiration of his contemporaries. He is his own paragraphist, and many a pungent two liner goes the rounds of the press and returns home, so worn and battered and grown, that its own father don't know it. The assistant editor, who is relied upon to furnish a large part of the statistical matter, is J. W. King, the Postmaster. Mr. Walls has again, 1884, relinquished his editorship to A. B. Smith, his former assistant.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The First Church was organized and built by the Methodists in 1858, the year following the laying-off of the town, at a cost of about $1,700. The original projectors were John Stockton, William Shute and their wives, S. Leatherman, Isaac Howard and Aunt Polly Hopkins.

The Christian Church was built in 1870 at an expense of about $2,500, including a good bell, which cost $140. Harvey Bane, Jere Metcalf, H. S. Haines, W. W. Patterson and O. H. Coppsock were some of the prominent organizers. The church was dedicated by Mr. Haines, assisted by Harmon Gregg, who was also one of the first pastors.

The Cumberland Presbyterians erected a substantial church in the village in the fall of 1882. The Rev. C. P. Cooley, James Morrow, S. C. Cash and James Gillogly and others are credited with its organization.

POST OFFICE.

The Newman Post Office has been in the hands of, first, Frank Wells, then G. W. Smith and Hugh Cook, the present Postmaster being John

W. King. This office issued, in 1883, some $37,000 in money orders, and though the amounts are generally small, the orders are more in number than those of any other office in the county.

VALUATION.

The Assessors' valuation of personal property in the township for 1883 is $102,610; lands are valued at $241,728.

COMMENT.

Many interesting facts incident to the daily history of the various townships will be found elsewhere in this volume in the personal histories of many prominent men who have kindly furnished the items. The biography of citizens is an important feature of this work, and embodies much of public events, which the compiler of the township notes could not have secured without an amount of labor far exceeding the call for this occasion. Repetitions have, as far as practicable, been avoided. Many items of interest which have been designedly left out in the township minutes will nevertheless be found within this volume. There may be some conflicting accounts, and if so, the best authority will hereafter be taken, and in the course of time some patriotic citizen will arise, who, with these helps added to his own industry, will be enabled to furnish almost perfect annals to the next generation.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was an ordinary building, such as is usually found in the country, being put up in 1858, at a cost of about $500.

Miss Howell was the first teacher. The schools passed through the regular stages of development, leading, by the usual course of progress, up to the present seminary, situated in west half of Block 21, Coffin's Addition to Newman, for which the Township Trustees received a deed dated June 18, 1875, the consideration being $600. The tax for the establishment of the institution was voted April 6, 1875, the building being finished in 1876. It is District No. 3, of Township 16, Range 14 west, which comprises all of Section 31, the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, the west half and the southeast quarter of Section 32, the south half of Section 35, in Town 16 north, and the north lots, four in num-

ber, of Sections 3 and 4, in Township 15, Range 14 west, being about 2,000 acres—the greatest distance of the schoolhouse from the exterior bounds of the district being about two and one-half miles.

The present School Directors are J. L. Berkley, A. McKee and T. D. Curd, who is the Clerk.

The Principal is E. S. Smith.

The school building is a substantial two-story brick, with a capacity for about 300 pupils. It is situated in the western part of the village, removed from the noise of business, and is in almost every particular adapted to school purposes; its location is healthy and eligible, and it has all the aids necessary to successful teaching, ready for use on all proper occasions. Parents and guardians in the east end of Douglas County should bear these considerations in mind, and permit those under their charge to spend at least the years of preparation here, where, indeed, every facility is offered for obtaining all the business education the average pupil requires.

As a money-making profession in this part of the State, teaching is very far from occupying a place in the front rank, and promotion, at its best, offers few inducements above a living salary. As regards a comfortable competency, so often the reward that waits on those who labor, this is about the only profession that says to its votaries "Bid farewell to hope, all ye who enter here." When will the people realize that teaching is work of the hardest kind supported by a morality, a refinement and a tender care for tender youth which is not required of the average farm hand who receives more wages?

Better be a nigger minstrel, leastways a writer of comic histories, and

> "Tickle the public, and make it grin,
> The more you tickle, the more you'll win;
> Teach the public, you'll never get rich,
> But live like a beggar and die in a ditch,"

and the public teachers everywhere are what public opinion makes them; they are forced by circumstances to be able to impart ten times the schooling the average pupil requires, who, receiving the ornaments, astonishes his parents and guardians, and himself, with the vast number of different studies he is able to glibly give the names of.

Wich I would wish to remark. * * * * Now Mr intelligant Compositur plese be verry carefull about the speling and don't maik no mistaiks in gramer and dickshion, for i am tuching on to a delli kate subjec and rather prid myself on othografy and retereck and punctuashion having went befor i was 4teen all throo the hire branshes encloodin lattin and greak and quit sckool Sum of the naims you wil hav to print very carefull or you wil get them rong becaus i was edjucated and wen i was 15 i was cent for to shame another boy who coodent tel how mutch it was wen a hogshed of shuger wade 1133¼ pounds for to be soled for 6⅜ sents a pound and the other boy coodent do it and kneether cood i but i diddent have to as i node all pikes arethmettic and that sum wassent into it Wonce wen i was in algebra i met a fellow who was a long ways ahead of me but he had a pony and he lent me his pony and i lent it back to him and the Teecher cum along and said we was smart boys and we told our father and mother and then we got the naim of been smart and we thought we was becaus they said sew

fewtchure Stewdents all over the stait under our refind skool sistem wil doutles continu to restel with Bottenney Fissy Ollogy New-matticks Hydro-stattics Plesi-o-sawrus Oblikkitty of the Ekliptick Nebbuler Highpothenews non Compass Mentus and parley view de frank hays and sew 4th wich wen thay hav takken the corse god save the mark wil in ninetey pur sent of there numburs cut no more figger in the batel of life than the berth day of the avveridge illustreous proganiter who fit into the revalation, ; : . ( ) [ ] * † ‡ § ‖ ¶ — ? ? ! ! !

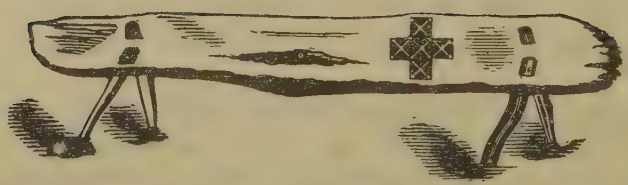
Dogberry said, "Reading and writing come by nature." We humbly dissent from the opinion of that erudite and otherwise accomplished philosopher, and suggest that Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic come by *teaching*, and all the rest come by the nature of the student, who can get *all the rest* if he will. These three are essential, and beyond them the true principles of scientific government do not extend—more advanced learning is either professional or ornamental, and nobody can draw a line where it should end.

Can we not then pause after a thorough drilling in the three R's, *each in its fullest sense* (which we know will make our graduates vastly

superior in schooling to the average business man), leaving the advance therefrom to the proposed avocation of the pupil supplemented by his natural bent?

Hum, No! educated teachers say No! half-educated school boards say No! and public opinion says *no* with a little *n*, and for years to come many an educated (*sic*[*k*]) poor devil will curse the ornaments that deprived him of so many precious hours, in which he might have been acquiring the art of buying butter for his parsnips.

"Ours is a wise and earnest age,
An age of thought and science, sir.
To error, ignorance and bliss
We fairly bid defiance, sir.
Professors everywhere abound,
Both in and out of colleges,
And all agog to cram our nobs
With 'isms' and with 'ologies.'"



A PUNCHEON SCHOOL SEAT.

GARRETT TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"——every round in the ladder of fame
Belongs to the foot that gets on it."

NAME, AREA, BOUNDS, ETC.

GARRETT is named in honor of Isam Garrett. Before township organization, the area, as an election precinct, was much smaller than at present. It was bounded on the east by the Okaw River, and on the south by the Congressional township line, containing only about thirty square miles. There were added about twenty more when the townships were made, and the east line was extended to the range or township line on the east, and to the south part was added two tiers of sections off the north end of the Congressional township on the south. As now constituted, it is bounded on the north and on the west by the county line, on the south by the township of Bourbon, and on the east by Tuscola, and consists of all of Township 16 north, of Range 7 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, and Sections 1 to 12 inclusive, of Township 15 north, of Range 7 east, the total area in square miles being $51\frac{83}{100}$, the same being according to the United States Government survey $33{,}171\frac{25}{100}$ acres.

This is the shape it received upon the adoption of township organization in 1868, a particular account of which is given elsewhere in this volume. A section of land is usually estimated to contain 640 acres, which is indeed the average, the exceptions being the fractional sections, occurring on the north and west sides of all townships surveyed by the Government. The north tier of sections in Township 15 north, Range 7 east, in Garrett, one to six inclusive, are all over 1,000 acres in area, and Section 6, Township 15, Range 7, mostly owned by James Drew, is the largest Government section of land in the county, containing 1,148.21 acres; it

is over one and one-half miles in north and south length, and considerably over one mile in east and west measure.

The Government Surveyors were instructed to make all townships of thirty-six sections to contain, as near as may be, 23,040 acres, that is to say, to be six miles square and include thirty-six sections. Township 16 north, Range 7 east, is the only Congressional township in the county which "fills the bill," the area, according to Government survey, being exactly the proposed area in gross. It does not follow that each section is exactly 640 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY, DRAINAGE, ETC.

The Kaskaskia River traverses the east tier of sections in this subdivision of the county, and, being here near the very source of this river, which rises in Champaign County, depends upon the rainfall for its waters. It is therefore about dry in the summer months, while immediately after heavy rains, it comes up in a hurry, and becomes a rapid stream of a width of from four to six rods, and in the north part, getting out of the banks, has an indefinite extent. The sudden rise of this and other streams in the county is owing materially to the improved system of farm drainage, which of late years has so much obtained. Every man who ditches his land at all in this region is contributing to the waters of the Okaw, the capacity of which to carry off the accumulated waters is comparatively less than of old, which naturally suggests improvement, and it is only a question of time when the improvement of our main streams will be considered the one thing needful in the proper drainage of the farms of the county. A water-course known as Dry Fork runs through the middle of the township in a north and south direction, and, falling into the Okaw at the south line of the township, is an important carrier for the prairie lands to the north. Lake Fork, which is born in Piatt County, comes into Garrett half a mile south of the village of Atwood, and is a contributor to the Okaw in Bourbon Township; like all prairie water-courses, it is wet and dry by turns and nothing long.

The Drainage Commissioners of this township have, on petition of interested parties, established a large drainage district, under the statute, which is situated in the southwest part, contains about 3,200 acres of and, and the drains are constructed at an expense of about $2,800

These consist of large open ditches, which are by law under the control of the Highway Commissioners, whose duty it is to keep them in repair from year to year, the same as roads, the expense of which is met by a tax levied upon the land owners in the district, for the benefit of whom the original district was organized. The ditches will average sixteen feet in width, the cost of construction being about $1 per lineal rod. C. G. Eckart is the attorney for the Commissioners, who also employed H. C. Niles as surveyor and engineer. The work was regularly staked out railroad fashion, and the elevations taken. These drains are exceedingly popular in their inception, very much the contrary when the tax is made known and collected, and the pride and boast of the people when completed.

The highest point in Garrett Township is, probably, near the southeast corner on the "Gruelle" farm, which place, by actual measure, is thirty feet higher than Tuscola; the bottom of the Okaw, near this point, is thirty-five feet lower than this highest point, which is a "divide" near the line of Tuscola and this township.

The great body of timber in Garrett is on the south side, but the Okaw in its entire length is fringed, as it were, with woods which, in the upper part, will average a mile wide. This varies, as, between Sections 12 and 13 in the northeast corner, there is what has been generally called the "cut-off," which is, as it were, a break in the timber, long known to old settlers. On the west side, and in the neighborhood of Lake Fork, many small but attractive natural groves occur, notably on the lands of Nathan Garrett and others; and in the heart of the woods, near the south center of the township, a large "glade" occurs; the original surveyors called it a "draught." Goodson's Grove is situated at the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 16, Range 7, and is a nice little piece of woods. All of these glades, cut-offs and groves, were duly noted and mapped by the original surveyors, who did their Government surveying in this region in 1821.

Bowlders of granite or other rock are rarely found of any great dimensions; in many parts of the county, whether prairie or timber, they are unknown, while in other sections there are enough of small bulk, weighing from 100 to 500 pounds, to obstruct to some extent the tilling

of the soil; but these are few. The largest granite rock in the county, visible above the soil, is in the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 16, Range 7, upon the farm of Judge Mullen, in this township. It stands above the ground about twelve feet, and is about as much in thickness. All of these surface rocks have been rounded by the action of water, and have evidently been transported by natural agencies from their natural beds. A glacier, for instance, ages ago, was started from the Arctics as a frozen river of ice, bearing upon its bed tons of rock, which it deposited as it melted in the summer heat of the then temperate zone. An extensive ledge of limestone, which makes good lime, as proven by actual business, occurs in Sargent Township (q. v.).

RAILROADS.

The St. Louis Branch of the I., B. & W. Railway, first called the Indianapolis & Decatur, afterward the Indiana & Illinois Central, and next the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield, traverses this township from east to west along the middle line of the south tier of sections, in Township 16 north, Range 7 east, and is a straight line through this township. It was completed here in 1872. The township voted aid to this road by subscribing to the stock to the amount of $13,000, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable in fourteen years. These bonds were refunded in June, 1880, being paid off and replaced with F. N. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill., who paid a premium of 3½ per cent. The new bonds bear 6 per cent interest, and the matter was negotiated by Charles G. Eckhart, Esq., of Tuscola. The lowest bid was the even money, $13,000. There were several instances where the road was constructed across lands without previously securing the right of way, and several suits arose in consequence.

A BRIDGE BURNED.

A Howe Truss Bridge over the Okaw, west side, Section 36, Township 16, Range 7, half a mile west of Howe Station, was maliciously burned on the night of July 3, 1873, and as a Fourth of July excursion was on the tapis for next day, it is difficult to imagine the state of mind of the fellow who did it. By withholding his name, he has lost the distinction of being Douglas County's greatest scoundrel.

LAND ENTRIES.

Among the first entries of land in Garrett Township, we find that Jacob Lease, in December, 1834, entered the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 16, Range 7; and in 1835, in June, J. G. Devault took the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 16, Range 7. I. F. Lewis entered the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 16, Range 7, in 1836; and June 16, 1849, Benjamin Ellars located and patented the west half of Lot 1, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 16, Range 7, and other lands. Josiah Hoots owned a large body of land in the southeast corner of the township. He was an ancient settler of prominence and influence. He died in October, 1876, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of Salem, N. C., removed to Indiana at the age of seven, and subsequently to this neighborhood, of which he was a useful citizen for about thirty-eight years. He was buried, Masonically, at Cartright Chapel, three miles west of Tuscola, by Tuscola Lodge, No. 332, of which he was an ancient and honored member.

According to legendary report, Lemuel Randall entered, March 16, 1850, the four forties lying around the center of Section 34, Township 16, Range 7. Thomas Goodson was with Randall, and knowing the numbers of the land, got the patent for him. This entry was made before the railroad had selected its lands, but, under a mistake, the railroad temporarily got these. Meanwhile, Randall had sold to Nathan Drake, who had transferred to D. Manis. Drake had taken the precaution of re-entering the tracts, having had intimation of the error. The books at the office still showed it to be railroad land, and finally the land entry book of the county shows that the land was really and finally entered by J. W. L. Slavens, February 22, 1865. This is, then, the very last entry of Government lands in Douglas County. In short, the railroad never had acquired the tracts, and they were left open to have the distinction of being the last entries.

The sixteenth section in Township 16 north, Range 7 east, reserved for schools, the title to which is derived from the State, was taken up in 1854, having been divided into eight lots by the surveyor, containing seventy-eight to seventy-nine acres each, Lot 1 being the east half of the

northwest quarter. J. L. Jordan took two, Harvey Otter one, E. T. Romine two, J. C. Wyche two, etc.

PIONEER PERSONALS.

Isam Garrett, in compliment to whom the township was named, lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. He died February 14, 1880. It is the popular opinion that Mr. Garrett never used tobacco or drank spirits, never served on a jury, never was a witness in court, never sued and never was sued, and that he never told a lie in his life. He was an educated free-thinker, and held that life is a terrific problem; that we are placed upon this earth without being consulted, and removed without our consent; and that the golden rule was the only guide; and to "do good and throw it into the sea; if the fishes don't know it, God will."

Dr. Thomas Parsons, of this township, was a noted hunter and marksman, and now, at the advanced age of eighty-three, shows with pride some thirty targets which he has preserved for many years, representing his victories. These are about two inches in diameter, and show the size of a rifle ball, repeated to any extent and cutting into each other at all edges. The Doctor was once the preceptor of Caleb Garrett, at Terre Haute, as a carpenter and builder. He is in easy circumstances and of a remarkably cheerful and sunny disposition, and has been heard to speak of his arrangements to meet the great leveler, with calm and philosophical indifference, and is apparently ready at any moment to "wrap the drapery of his couch around him and lie down to pleasant dreams."

Mr. Caleb Garrett, son of Isam, represented the county of Vigo in Indiana in 1842, and was re-elected at the age of twenty-one. He settled in Douglas County in 1847, served on the first grand jury, was Justice of the Peace in 1854, and for some years after. He was also first Supervisor of Garrett Township. He first bought land in the west part of the township, subsequently accumulated other and larger tracts, and in May, 1865, sold out and transferred his farming interests to Tuscola Township by purchase.

Harvey Otter, James Drew, Jacob Mosbarger, Dr. D. A. Meeker, William Howe, the present largest land owner (1,200 acres), and William Ellars, were of the early settlers. Howe arrived in the present

bounds of Douglas County in 1838. He went to California in 1850, and returned in 1853; he is one of the largest land owners in the township; was elected Supervisor of the township in 1876, and again in 1883, and in 1884 William Ellars' family came from Ohio, and settled in the Okaw timber near the north line, in 1849, at which time there was not a settler on the prairie to the west.

Joseph Moore, or, to put it more exactly, "Old Joe Moore," arrived in the present bounds of Douglas County in 1832. He is the repository of all the jokes, good, bad and indifferent, illustrative of the manners and customs of the earlier days; he still lives at a hearty old age, and he, in the west end, who knows him not, argues himself unknown.

Thomas Goodson entered the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 16, Range 7, July 9, 1850, and other lands; he continued a resident until lately, when he died, leaving numerous descendants, and a large estate. Goodson was a great hunter; he once killed two deer with a single ball, on what is now the farm of William Brian in the northeast part of the township; he assisted in the extermination of the very last family of wild cats found in the Okaw timber. He relates that he cut a large tree for rail timber in the exact spot where he had cut a similar one thirty-six years before! Notwithstanding the large quantities of timber used for building, fuel and fencing in the early days, the question whether the timber is holding its own or not is an open one. It is a noteworthy fact, in this connection, and without the slightest intention of reflecting upon any old settler, it may be stated, that the timber belonging to the lands of actual settlers remained in good condition much longer than that of the Government, it being understood that all settlers had a kind of right to use Government timber; the timber lands of non-residents, which were called speculators' lands, were included under the same head, and some of the earlier debating societies had up the question, whether the owners of such lands had any rights which anybody was bound to respect, and being decided in the negative, "bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

John Lester and his sons, Samuel and Sigler H., were of the first comers. Samuel Lester entered his first land in Section 1, Township 15, Range 7, in 1835, and up to 1838 had entered all the north half of the

section, 800 acres. Sigler H. entered in April, 1836, the west half of the northeast quarter, Section 25, Township 16, Range 7, and subsequently other lands. These sons died a few years ago (Samuel in 1860), (Sigler in 1864), leaving large estates to numerous descendants, which lands, however, by either mischance or choice, have passed out of the hands of the families. The Lesters were men of great natural force and decision of character, and like most other people, were great hunters. Goodson related that John Lester once cut a large bee tree, and converting it into a gum stood it up on end full of honey, and covered it with a slab, leaving it for a more convenient season. Goodson had just killed three deer, and finding the gum ready to his hand, filled it up with tallow, and did this to save it from the ravens, for at that time ravens were plenty; they were larger than the common crow, and are since extinct here. Lester, returning and finding tallow in the place of his honey, could not understand how anybody would rob him of his honey and leave tallow in exchange, the latter being much more valuable.

F. C. Mullen entered his first land in Section 28, Township 16, Range 7, in 1850. He came from Delaware, and was the second County Judge of the new county of Douglas. About these days Judge Mullen was traveling toward his home from Vandalia, where he had been entering land, and upon reaching Sullivan, in Moultrie County, his traveling companion suggested that they should go at once to the tavern and take a drink. Mullen preferred to first take care of the horses, and did so, which made some delay; they then proceeded toward the tavern, and learned that William Campbell, an old resident of this township, had been robbed of $150 in gold; that every man in the saloon had been searched and the money not found. It is somewhat interesting to speculate as to what might have been the consequences to the Judge on this occasion, if he had not been fortunately delayed, for he had just arrived a perfect stranger, and had on his person in gold precisely the amount they were looking for.

THE CHASE.

Hunting at the proper season occupied the attention of the early settlers considerably, and a principal part of the living was venison; this, with the natural love of the sport born in and with the more enterprising

and vigorous of the settlers, made the pursuit a favorite. Isaac L. Jordan and his brother "Wash," Caleb and Nathan Garrett, Thomas Goodson and the Lesters, were enthusiastic hunters. The Garretts and Jordans had amongst them about twenty-five hounds who ran by scent. In 1853, whilst on a wolf hunt, Jordan and Garrett had followed the trail from their neighborhood to the present site of Tuscola, eight miles, and the peculiar action of a favorite hound attracting the attention of Jordan, he, with his experience and natural instinctiveness, immediately called the dogs off the trail of the wolf, though it had been getting warm, and began cautiously to explore for deer, the nobler game. In a few moments, in the low ground, just about where the Illinois Central Railroad Depot now stands in Tuscola, he raised the largest buck ever seen in their experience. The buck started off southwest, and was run down and killed by the dogs in the Gruelle farm, four miles southwest.

On another occasion, an intelligent hound compelled the attention of Garrett, and conducted him to a place where the dogs had killed a deer, which they had chased of their own motion. The dogs, after running down, would kill a deer and eat till satisfied, and the only trophies secured in this first case was the head, horns and a foot, as the relic of the "biggest buck." In this flat country there was almost no vantage-ground for the deer; he ran till he could run no more, and was too much exhausted to fight. A "stag at bay" was rare, and to be in at the death took rapid riding and good shooting; the horses enjoyed the sport and learned to run by sight.

Many persons remember the reception these hounds gave every visitor to the various farms. He would ride up to the house, and if he passed along, all right, but if he stopped and gave the customary "hello!" ten or a dozen hounds rushed toward him with an open mouthed deep baying salute that would make the hair of a timid man "stand on end," but all he had to do to restore perfect peace, was to "light." It was only a bay of welcome, and a notice to the family that perhaps a wayfarer wanted his supper and a bed.

A LYNCHING.

Mr. I. L. Jordan of this township informs that in the case of lynching of "Dolph" Monroe, of Coles County, in 1854, the entire jury was se-

lected from the present area of Douglas County. He shot and killed his father-in-law, N. Ellington, the Circuit Clerk of Coles County, and was hung by a mob in January, 1855, at Charleston. The jury was composed of William and James Hammet, Coleman Bright, Henry Lowe and John Frahme of Carmargo Township; Amzi Wildman, I. L. Jordan and Israel Harris, of Garrett; S. Meyers, Daniel Martin, Squire Adams and Dan Foster; they brought in a verdict of "murder in the first degree." This mob had no occasion to violate the law, but having come to see the show, and fearing disappointment, concluded to have the show anyway. Mr. Jordon, and others of the jury, think they cold have prevented it, if present. It is the blackest blot on Coles County, of which Douglas was then a part.

By the way, is not the fact that burglaries and robberies in the earlier days were rare, owing to something besides the honesty and scarcity of valuables amongst the people. The perception, memory and observation of the residents were sharpened by the want of government, and no man could pass through the country without being specially marked and remembered; not from suspicion—this rarely obtained—but from a habit of observation, born partly of their isolated position, and somewhat of their thirst for news. A man on horseback, or "any other man," who went through the country, could be traced a hundred miles, and if necessary, overtaken; and we venture the assertion, that even to-day, outside of the villages, the women of the house will tell you who passed, his direction, appearance and outfit. This as to the public roads, of course. Now, the multitude of railroad stations give facilities to rogues; yet one of them must, if he expects to get clear off, have a station right handy.

THE "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

The residence of I. L. Jordan, north half of the southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 16, Range 7 (lands which he entered in 1852), being central in the township, was a point for elections and other public meetings; it was also made a center for the collection of taxes by the Sheriff, who was then "Sheriff and Collector" under the old *regime* (before 1868) and county organization. Upon one occasion, 1859, the first Sheriff Sam Logan had made his

collections at "Jordan's," as it was called, when not only had the people generally met him there to pay taxes according to notice, but Jordan was shelling corn with twelve or fourteen hands. Sam had his saddle-bags with him, containing the results of two or three days' collections, which were augmented at this place. About night, after "Sam" had partaken of the hospitalities of "Ike," which any old settler who knows either will certify were not stinted, he mounted his horse and started for Tuscola, to deposit his money. At about 10:30 o'clock—pretty late, in those days, for men who began work at 4 A. M.—Jordan, in bed, heard the customary "hello," and, as was usual, responded promptly, expecting to entertain a belated traveler. It was "Sam;" and the next word was, of course, "light." But Sam said, "No, I can't stop. I hung my saddle-bags on the corner of the stable, forgot them, and went off, and now they are not there." Ike, after plaguing him a good deal, which he couldn't help, handed them to him, and Sam went on his way rejoicing. The saddle-bags contained about $2,500. This little incident is related to show the spirit of the times. Sam probably took his "pile," and going on to Tuscola quietly deposited—well, simply woke up some merchant, at a store, and, making up his package, a conglomerate mass of wild-cat money issued by almost every bank in North America, slapped it into such a safe as was used, and calmly went on his way, or more likely went to bed where he struck. The only banks were the safes of merchants—Wyeth, Craddock & Co., J. M. Smith, Davis & Ensey, etc., etc. Every fellow called for his money when he wanted it, and always got it. The depositors would often permit the merchant to use some of the money, and always got it on call. This mutual confidence was never abused, though they never took receipts.

ATWOOD VILLAGE.

The village of Atwood is situated on the west line of the township, at the county line, lying partly in both the counties of Douglas and Piatt, and on either side of the east and west railroad, its location being in Section 30, Township 16 north, Range 7 east. Harvey Otter contributed the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and George Nolind the

north half of the southwest quarter; Ritchie and others "put in" land in Piatt County. It was laid off on paper by Patterson, First Assistant Engineer of the railroad, and surveyed by Niles, the then County Surveyor, in 1873. In those years, the County Surveyor was, by law, the only person qualified to survey town lots, the law being since changed, so that any competent surveyor can now act.

The streets are named East A street, East B street and East C street, etc., and North Front, North Second, North Third, etc. The Douglas County plat consists of nineteen blocks, which are generally 40 feet front by 150; streets, lanes and alleys are parallel with and at right angles to the railroad, and the whole is compactly and conveniently arranged. The railroad, besides the usual right-of-way reserved of 100 feet wide, has also reserved a tract north of its line 150 feet wide, and extending east from the county line 1,100 feet, nearly four acres. The dedication of the lots and blocks, in the signing of the plats for record, was made jointly by the original proprietors of the land, and H. C. Moore, the Superintendent of the railway, Hammond, the President, and T. H. Macoughtry, the Railroad Attorney, the owners of the ground having, for certain considerations, agreed to give these gentlemen a half-interest in all the lots and blocks, with some reservations. This led to some confusion, many deeds having been made without the signature of all the parties, but which was finally cured by quit-claiming back to the first owners of the land.

FIRST STORE.

The first store in the village was a dry goods establishment by Helton & Barrett, at the southwest corner of County street and South Front street.

CHURCHES.

The first church erected in the village is the New-Light Christian Church, which was built in 1880 at an expense of about $1,400. It is furnished with a good bell, costing about $80, and commands in its membership many of the best citizens who are not the same as the Disciples of Christ, which is *the* Christian Church, who added the present edifice subsequently, at a cost of about $1,600. This church has also a good bell. These bells chime in loving unison, and in their sweet accord give no intimation of their preferences.

The Methodist Church was removed from Mackville as part of the exodus therefrom in 1883. The building is worth about $1,200, and the cost of moving it was about $200.

We have in little Douglas the Presbyterians and the Cumberland Presbyterians, the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant, the High Church Episcopalians and the Low Church Episcopalians, the Christian Church and the "Old New-Light" Christian Church, and two kinds of Baptists, etc., and are thus able to offer facilities to truth-seekers not to be surpassed by any county of our size in the State.

HOTEL.

The first hotel regularly started in Atwood was built by the Barretts, at its present location, the southeast corner of County and Front streets (there ain't a man in the village knows where that is), and offers attractive comfort to the traveling public.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The village has three churches, and as yet no schoolhouse, which latter the rapidly growing interests of the place imperatively demand. A movement now (1884) is on foot to build. It is a thriving place, with good surroundings, and is rapidly securing the trade of a wealthy vicinage which had been heretofore about equally divided between Tuscola and Bement. The derivation of the name, Atwood, is not known, though as a family name it is not unusual.

THE PRESS.

We are happy to record the advent of the first newspaper published in the village, which has been christened the Atwood *Independent*, and, under the charge of S. W. & F. E. Lucas, made its salutatory on December 14, 1883. It is a six-column paper of eight pages, four of which are printed on the co-operative plan, like all of its Douglas County illustrious predecessors. To this last and youngest candidate for public patronage we say cordially exactly what we said to the very first paper published in the county, i. e., welcome.

INCORPORATION.

December 14, 1883, a petition was filed with W. H. Bassett, County Judge, signed by thirty legal voters residing within certain territory, the greater portion of which lies in Douglas County, setting forth a desire to become incorporated as the "village of Atwood;" that the number of inhabitants in the proposed bounds was 300. The County Judge accordingly fixed upon January 9, 1884, as the time, and the office of J. W. Merritt, J. P., as the place, when and where the election should be held, and he appointed as Judges of Election James A. Hawks, M. C. Drake and A. L. Marshall, which gentlemen, in due course, made the following report:

There were cast at such election: For village organization, 66 votes; against village organization, 42 votes; total, 128 votes.

THE AREA OF THE VILLAGE.

The territory included in the village incorporation is comprised of the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the north half of the south west quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter in Section 31, in Douglas County; and the east half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east quarter of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter in Section 36 in Piatt County, all in Township 16 north, being in area 290 acres, of which 160 acres are in Douglas, leaving 130 in Piatt County.

The matter was prepared and concluded by C. G. Eckhart, Esq., of Tuscola.

MACKVILLE VILLAGE.

Mackville, in Piatt County, situated on Lake Fork, a branch of the Okaw, is a hamlet about one mile northwest of Atwood, in the northwest

corner of Section 36, Township 16, Range 6, and once upon a time exercised some control in the region and till 1873, when the railroad having been located one half of a mile south, making Atwood, it was compelled to yield to circumstances. The business men sought the new place, and some buildings were removed with them. Dr. Marshall, now of Atwood, had invested considerable means, and controlled a good trade there until 1879, when he transferred his interest to his present location.

GOODSON STATION.

"Goodson's" is a flag station situated at the west side of Section 34, Township 16, Range 7, directly west of a north and south public road. It is about one quarter of a mile east of its former location, which was in front of Thomas Goodson's residence, where all railroad travelers were cordially welcomed whilst the travel was light and confined to friends and neighbors; but as the business of the road increased, the house was being rapidly made a daily waiting room for passengers in all weathers, and even the proverbial hospitality of the occupants had to give way, and the station was moved east. The right of way for the road through these Goodson lands has not to date, in ten years, been secured, and a suit for trespass and damages was decided in favor of the land owners.

HOWE STATION.

Another station at which some regular trains stop without a signal, is called Howe, and is situated near the center of Section 36, Township 16, Range 7. It was known as "Bowen" up to about 1880, when, upon a demand being made for a post office, it was found that there was already in the State an office of that name. The name Brian was suggested, but it was finally christened Howe. The station consists of a store, two or three dwellings, scales and a mill, with a railroad side track for the accommodation of the neighborhood. Only one town lot has been laid off, which was sold by Samuel Dearduff to Green for a store site. A few lots and blocks were laid off in 1882 by Lindsey, a land owner, on the north side of the tract, but the prospect not being very encouraging, the plat was not recorded.

SULPHUR SPRING.

On the farm of Thomas Brian, near the Okaw in Section 14, Township 16, Range 7, is a fine fountain of living water and a favorite resort for old settlers, West End annual meetings and for picnics and parties *ad libitum*—the cordial welcome always extended by Mr. Brian being invariably an additional attraction, thoroughly appreciated by Tuscola's young folks.

This spring and farm were carefully examined and reported upon by Dr. J. L. Reat and others in 1877, when bids were in order for the location of the Eastern Insane Asylum, which was finally located at Kankakee.

POPULATION AND POLITICS.

The population of Garrett Township for the ninth census, 1870, was 1,599, and by the tenth census, 1880, was 1,629, an increase in ten years of only ninety, which may be accounted for by the reflection that though the village of Atwood has arisen since 1870, the Douglas County part of the village has not received many accessions of people who were new comers to the township.

The political complexion of this subdivision of the county is Republican by a very few votes, two or three or four, and popular Democrats have occasionally been elected to office; one Democratic Supervisor having been five times sent in. The personal property tax-payers of this township, number, in 1883, just 400, which multiplied by four, equal 1,600. The census of 1880 was taken by Daniel T. Wells. He found forty-four named Lewis; of the Randolphs there were thirty-nine; Garretts, thirty-one; Brians, twenty-eight, and sixteen Lesters. There were no colored persons in the township.

Garrett has been represented at the county seat by F. C. Mullen, who was elected County Judge in 1861. This was under the old style of county organization which stopped in 1868. I. L. Jordan was elected Sheriff in 1864. Caleb Garrett was the first Supervisor of the township, elected in 1868. He was succeeded by William Ellars in 1869, who was re-elected in 1870–71–72, being followed by J. W. Hackett in 1873. Thomas Owen in 1874, and by Josiah Hoots in 1875. William Howe

was in the same position in 1876, 1882 and 1883; Jason Green was elected in 1877, and is the only Democrat placed in that office to date. He was re-elected in 1878–79. Claus Greve, a naturalized German, was sent in in 1880, and Green was returned again in 1881, and re-returned in 1882. The present Supervisor is William Howe, who was re-elected in 1884.

VALUATION.

The Assessor's valuation for 1883, of personal property in the township is $125,012; the lands are valued at $337, 583.

REMARKS.

The large number of well-written and interesting biographical sketches which appear in this volume, contain, in addition to individual history, a vast amount of matter that will well repay the careful study of the more intelligent citizens. These notes are written in the hope, indeed with the faith, that the combination will make almost a real history of Douglas County; and it may not be out of place to say, right here, that in the future, as in the past, one of the local would-be historians will always gladly welcome memoranda, notes and suggestions pertaining to recollections of events, not of public record; or indeed the side issues of many things, the "gist" of which can generally be had from the books. The writer is under obligations to several citizens, who have, unsolicited, forwarded information. A good history of our county, when supported by the public spirit of our people, "kind o' whoops things up," so to speak, and gains us the respect of our neighbors, and even though the historian may "draw upon his memory for his wit" (sic), he dares not "draw upon his imagination for his facts,"

"For fact's a chiel that winna gang,
An' daurna be disputed."

BOURBON TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"The only solvent people—as a class, the only independent people—are the farmers."

UNDER some circumstances, a little of good old Bourbon goes a great way in causing a man to take in retrospectively all his pleasanter old-time experiences to the happy exclusion of the hard part of them.

There was always a kind of Kentucky-Ohio-Indiana-Delaware-and-Maryland style about the people of Bourbon Township that made more agreeable the cordial welcome they always extended to new comers in the early days, who had been tempted to share their misery; and they loved him all the more, if, like the balance of them, he couldn't get away.

ORIGIN OF NAME, AREA, BOUNDS, ETC.

This political subdivision of the county takes its name from its first village which was so named in honor of Bourbon County, Ky., which was represented in this county by several families and was formerly known as North Okaw Precinct. This old subdivision occupied all of Township 15 north, Range 7 east, Section 7, of Township 15, Range 8, which now belongs to Tuscola, and two and one-half sections, which are at present included in Arcola. It then contained in all thirty-nine and one-half sections of land, being about forty-five square miles. Under township organization in 1868, Bourbon gave up Sections 1 to 12 inclusive in the north part, which went to Garrett; also three and a half sections on the east, which went to Tuscola and Arcola, and there was added a similar amount of lands on the south, being all the north half of Township 14 north, Range 7 east—eighteen sections. The township as it stands, consists of Sections 13 to 36 of Township 15 north, Range 7 east; Sections 1 to 18 in Township 14 north, Range 7 east; forty-two sections of land

according to the Government survey, being in area, forty-two and a half square miles, and containing 27,232.38 acres. It is bounded on the north by Garrett Township; on the east by the range line and Arcola; and on the south and west by the county lines.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE.

The Kaskaskia River comes in near the northeast corner, and meanders toward the center, where it receives its largest Douglas County affluent, viz. Lake Fork, and then, bearing eastward, leaves the township at the extreme southeast corner. This river, locally known as the Okaw, rises in Champaign County, is wet and dry by turns, and neither long. The immense amount of farm drainage conducted to it of late years, raises it in twenty-four hours, after heavy rains, to a width of four to six rods, and a depth that will easily swim a horse, whilst in a drought, the overgrowth is such, that in many places it can be readily crossed dry shod and unnoticed. This is peculiar to all head-waters near the prairies of this region. The drainage of the township, by a judicious use and improvement of this water-way, can be made very effectual, a fact which is being recognized to a considerable extent by its people. A drainage district of a length of about seven miles has been lately established, comprising 3,000 acres of adjoining land, at a first cost of $2,500. It lies in the southwest corner of the township, and will, when completed, be of very great value to that part of the county. The engineering was done by Niles, a Tuscola surveyor, who prepared maps and profiles, under the general direction of C. G. Eckhart, the attorney for the Commissioners. This district, from its inception to its final completion, met with less opposition than is usual in such cases. The principal drain enters the township on the west side, south of Arthur, where it takes the waters of a district in Moultrie County and conveys them southeasterly through the lands of Apperson, Bouck and Logan, entering the Okaw finally in Section 11, Township 14, Range 7.

THE RAILROADS.

The Illinois Midland Railway, which crosses the Illinois Central Railroad at Arcola City, strikes this township at the southeast corner of Section

36, Township 15, Range 7, and bears northwesterly to the middle of Section 30, where it leaves the county in the village of Arthur. The people voted bonds in aid of this road to the amount of $35,000, which were accordingly issued in 1871. The opponents of the measure, being generally those who had most at stake, took immediate steps to prevent the payment of the bonds; the payment of the tax was enjoined, and in addition thereto they forbade the signing of them by the Supervisor and Clerk. Some time in 1873 the injunction was "lifted" to enable the signing to be done, to which end there is a prevailing impression that a monetary consideration was the inducement; the bonds were signed July 3, 1873, though a strong effort had been made to previously get an expression of public sentiment in a public manner. Several townships involved in this matter were, through their Supervisors, sued by Eastern parties who held the bonds, and were accordingly summoned to Springfield. After going the rounds of the courts, the whole matter was set aside as illegal, both the election and the issuance, and these bonds have never been paid.

Several proposed railroads have been surveyed across the township, all tending northeast and southwest, the latest of which was surveyed in the summer of 1883 by a corps of engineers under the charge of H. C. Niles, of Tuscola, and under the general direction of Mr. Livengood, of Danville. This line was regularly located from Tuscola to the village of Arthur, being nearly straight and a measured distance of ten and a half miles via the north side of Bourbon village and the Rork bridge at the Okaw; a profile showing the elevations of points for every 100 feet was made, and with the maps duly forwarded to Danville for further consideration. The expenses of this survey were met by money, contributed for the most part by public-spirited land owners along and near the proposed line. This proposed route being a continuance, as it were, of the old Danville, Tuscola & Western proposed road, offers considerable advantage to any corporation with means to build the road, and would give to ancient Bourbon the long-desired "outlet," the want of which ruined her in 1859. A railroad here would give the village again the control of a wealthy vicinage.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The sixteenth section in every Congressional township was by law

devoted to schools, and for that purpose given to the State by the Government, consequently the title to such lands is derived from the State of Illinois. There are two such sections in this political township. The law required them to be surveyed and divided into lots, the wherefore of which is not apparent, as the Government subdivisions would have answered every purpose of proper description. Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 7 east, was divided into sixteen lots. Each forty acres was a lot, the numbers beginning in the northeast corner and ending in the southeast. The purchases from the State were made in 1856. Dr. J. H. Apperson took two lots, the Logans three, Allen Campbell three, and Thomas Kearney four; others scattering.

Section 16, in Township 15 north, Range 7 east, was purchased from 1846 to 1853. N. Garrett took two, Samuel Dehart one, George Dehart two, etc. There is no special record authority for this lotting by the Surveyor, the only clew being the conveyances, where, however, the lot is given, both by its name and the subdivision of the section.

EARLY SETTLERS AND LAND-HOLDERS.

The first entry of public lands in this township was made by Snyder & Keller in 1831, being the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7; Thomas Moore entered the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 15, Range 7, in 1831; in 1832, James Shaw entered the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 14, Range 7; in 1835, Joseph Van Deren took the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 14, Range 7; in 1837, J. M. Logan, October 30, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 14, Range 7, and also the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 14, Range 7. These lands descended to two sons who occupy them. In 1839 and 1840, L. and G. Dehart entered several tracts. George Dehart and his sons Samuel and Lucas were among the first settlers. George Dehart was Roadmaster in Coles County, and his district extended from Sadorus Grove on the north county line to a point six miles south of the Springfield road, being about eighteen miles in length. Allen Campbell and William Campbell were of the early comers, and acquired large tracts of land which in the course of time

made them wealthy, Allen being at the time of his decease, 1875, with one exception, the largest land-owner in the county. John Campbell, called "Uncle Jack," a brother of these gentlemen, was the last visible type of the old-fashioned pioneer hunter, and the tales told of his ability to "follow a trail" read like the story books. He almost lived out of doors, and was widely known, passing nearly all the time in hunting. He was found dead in the woods. His son Hiram, who died in 1864, had the reputation of being one of the best hunters of his time. Isaac Gruelle, of Kentucky, was County Commissioner of Coles County, elected in 1843 with H. J. Ashmore. The constitution of 1848 provided for a County Judge and two Associates. John M. Logan was one of the two Associate Judges of Coles. Gruelle and Logan have long since passed away, leaving large estates. Malden Jones arrived in the county in 1840, and was Sheriff of Coles when Douglas was organized. He was elected in 1858, and removed to Charleston. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1864, and again in 1866, and was also in the State Senate. Israel Chandler and his sons, John, Lemuel, Isaac, Peter and William, etc., most of Mr. C.'s male descendants, have been prominent in public matters. John was very active in the formation of the new county, and was in great demand at all meetings in either county for his thorough knowledge of the situation. He was good-humoredly called "Old Statistics." He wasn't old, but he had the figures, and used them most effectually.

Lemuel Chandler was the first Supervisor of the township, and served four consecutive terms. William removed to Tuscola; being a builder, he erected many of the first houses in that place. He was for many years a magistrate. His daughter, May, was the first baby seen in Tuscola, having removed from Bourbon.

Dr. James H. Apperson, now living in Bourbon Village, assisted in the making of the new county, and is the nephew of Dr. John Apperson, who was the first physician to settle in Coles County. Dr. Apperson has long been the acknowledged leading doctor in the county, and is the "Nestor" of the profession there. Jacob Moore, Sr., entered his first land in Section 1, Township 14, Range 7, in April, 1835. He died in July, 1860, leaving a large estate and numerous descendants. He was a noted hunter of great endurance, and eventually a large cattle dealer.

German-speaking people occupy a large area of the north part here, the locality being widely known as the "German settlement." Their farms, compared with Western farms generally, are small (not being entered as Government land, the most of the owners not having come early enough), are exceedingly well cultivated, and the proverbial industry and thrift of this class of our fellow-citizens is here fully exemplified. The greater part of them arrived here about 1858–60, with no means whatever other than strong arms, good health and willing hearts, and, with hardly an exception, have acquired good farms.

The pioneer of this community is Wessel Blaase, who settled here in 1852, seven years before the new county was made.

Many of them are citizens of position and means, and accordingly exercise considerable influence upon the German element in all public matters, including politics. The "oldsters" now generally speak as good English and better than some natives.

In the southwest part are settled the "Amish" of some twenty-five families, who were preceded here by M. Yoter, Miller and others in 1864. They much resemble the Society of Friends in plainness of attire, integrity, and almost total exemption from pauperism. The name is derived from that of the founder of the society, who, in the German States of Europe, saw fit to secede from the Mennonites, of whom much has been heard lately, with regard to the emigration of large numbers of them from Russia to the West. The proposed marriages are publicly announced, and a marriage outside of the society is "tolerable, and not to be endured." They dress plainly, partly to avoid the frivolities of fashion, and partly that there may be no notable distinction between the rich and the poor. They have no churches or meeting-houses, but meet at each other's dwellings, as the spirit moves them. The clothing of the men is often confined with hooks and eyes, but the notion that they wear no buttons is erroneous. The heads of the women are always covered with a neat white cap, and over the neck and shoulders decorously spread a plain white handkerchief; this in observance of the hint from the Apostle Paul.

Adults only are baptized, and that by pouring. Infants are not entitled to this sacrament, they preferring to teach first, for every descend-

ant has a birthright in the church. Of German extraction and long settled in Western Pennsylvania, their speech among themselves is an odd mixture of German and English, the "American" part of which can be readily detected by an intelligent observer, and the language is popularly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." They all speak "American" as well as their neighbors, so that, trusting to the hearing alone, few would suspect the presence of a German-speaking person. Almost painfully neat in their housekeeping, forehanded in everything pertaining to the comfort of the inner man, with great hospitality, all educated, with industry, integrity and economy, they are a valuable addition to the population and wealth of Douglas County.

FORDS, ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The old Charleston & Bloomington road crosses the Okaw about north of the village of Bourbon, just west of the present graveyard, at which point a bridge was built by private subscription of citizens of Bourbon and Garrett Townships, so built because the Coles County authorities in those days (1850), declined to contribute any money for bridges so far from everywhere. The bridge was put up by William Chandler, who was the contractor, and was the only bridge for miles around for several years. This crossing, after Malden Jones had acquired the lands surrounding it, was changed to the location it now has, west and near the mill. It was the custom in those early days to survey and lay out roads over the best ground generally, without regard to section lines. These winding roads have since about disappeared, and given place to straighter if not better ones, and longer, if not on better ground.

Caleb Garrett and Thomas Goodson, with the surveyor, reached the Okaw on the location of this road in 1850, and getting across the creeks without a ducking was a problem to be solved by the surveyor, who generally had a pocket full of books and papers. The custom was to get across the creek "somehow," when the waters were up, as was the case at this time; some would swim their horses over, some "coon a tree," which had been felled so as to lay across, and anyway, to get over. They would take a hundred link "Gunther", and sailor fashion heave one end across the creek, attach it to a horse's bits, and lead him over, then ride him

back and repeat. Here Garrett and Goodson were on the north side, and the surveyor on the other, with a young and foolish horse, which he packed with some of his traps; and started him over, the boys on the other side to receive him. On the north side was a tall and shapely ash, which, leaning out over the creek, had depending from it a large grape vine, the bight of which rested in the water. The horse started all right, but got confused, and was caught in the grape vine; as the animal appeared to be drowning, Goodson stripped and shinned up the tree to cut the vine, but when ready to cut, an attempt to take his knife out of his trousers pocket was a dead failure, for the simple reason that he didn't have any pockets about him just then, and he came down amid the approving shouts of the crowd. The horse extricated himself. Near the spot, in 1882, a little surveyor swam the creek in *purus naturalibus*, and setting up the instrument which he had carried over, searched all his pockets in vain for his reading glass.

A FATAL CROSSING.

The old Stoval ford on the Okaw in the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 15, Range 7, about half a mile west of the old Bourbon Mill, was a favorite crossing place for years in the absence of convenient bridges, which in those days were rather scarce. While the ford remained a crossing, there was a certain fatality attached, which is worth mention.

In the year 1851, George Taylor was drowned here while attempting to swim his horse over on his way home from the village. The horse floundered and threw him.

In February, 1866, O. A. Squires and Samuel Foster, of Tuscola, were passing at this crossing with a buggy and pair; there had, it appears, been constructed a sort of ponton or floating bridge, which, however, was hidden by ice, which was on top of the overflow of the creek, and above the bridge. Just before attempting the crossing, they observed a man with a team and loaded wagon come over in the opposite direction, and they confidently took his tracks; when upon the bridge, or rather over the bridge, the ice broke, letting the team down upon the bridge, which proved defective, and, it giving way, the horses went into deep water and floating ice. One horse went under the ice and was drowned at once. After the delay inseparable from such accidents, the nearest house being

about eighty rods off, the other animal was gotten out and died upon the bank from exhaustion. The buggy was afterward recovered some distance down the stream. The horse which was gotten out was the only horse that was saved at the Thayer barn fire in Tuscola, which took place in 1866, when fourteen horses, two mules and one cow were lost. Squires in this fire lost a horse, buggy, harness, etc.

At this fatal crossing, in July, 1862, a son of John Blackwell, of Arcola, a German, Peter Henson, and W. R. Rust, son of L. C. Rust, of Arcola, attempted a passage. The lads were about twelve years of age, and were driving with a fine mare and buggy belonging to Rust. Young Blackwell and the German were drowned, Rust escaping, he never could explain how; and the mare was also lost.

BOURBON VILLAGE.

Bourbon Village is situated in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 15, Range 7. The original village of Bourbon, from which the township takes its name, was laid out by Malden Jones in October, 1853, and is the third village in priority, having been preceded by Fillmore in 1848, and Camargo in 1836. An addition was made by B. Ellars in the following January; the surveying was done by John Meadows, the Coles County Surveyor.

At the institution of the county, this was a thriving village of some twelve or fourteen business houses and the most important trading point in the county. The location of the Illinois Central Railroad, four miles east, was a great disappointment to these burghers, who had for years hoped that the railroad would hit them; the road was completed through the county in 1853, and the villages of Arcola, eight miles southeast, and Tuscola, the same distance northeast, were laid out and interfered with the future prospects of the place to the extent that the merchants not only removed to the new points, but, in several cases, carried their houses with them. One of these buildings, quite a substantial two-story frame, was placed upon runners, made of large sticks of timber, that is, whole trees, and with fifteen yoke of steers, Uncle Dan Roderick hauled it over the snow in nearly a straight line to Arcola. Uncle Daniel still lives on his

farm in Section 1, Township 15, Range 7. He entered his land in March, 1838. Though rather inclined to taciturnity, Dan's good heart and candid view of things have endeared him to all who get into his confidence and good will.

Samuel Sharp took Rust's store to Arcola in a similar manner.

EARLY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

L. C. Rust, Dr. J. D. Gardiner, Joseph Foster, William Chandler, Benjamin Ellars, G. W. Flinn and others, were the merchants here at the time of the new county business.

Mr. Isaac Gruelle had instituted the first store in or near the place, in which for some years Malden Jones was a partner. Luther C. Rust was a leading merchant in the old times of Bourbon, and notable for great financial ability. He removed from Bourbon to Arcola, and, after conducting a merchandising business for some years, went into the elevator and grain trade. He was much liked by his fellows as a business man. He died rather suddenly in Arcola February 14, 1873. Dr. Gardiner, a former practicing physician, and for awhile in merchandising, also removed from Bourbon, and has finally located at Farmer City, De Witt County, where, as a physician, he has a large practice. William Chandler removed to Tuscola, also Flinn; Benjamin Ellars also kept store in Tuscola, but having large farming interests in Garrett Township, he devoted his attention to them. He removed to Texas, retaining, however, his interests here. He returned to Douglas County, and died here.

H. C. Niles and DeC. W. Niles were clerks for Rust at Bourbon; Abram Cosler, a brother of Isaac Cosler, of Arcola Township, was in the same capacity for Foster in merchandising. DeC. Niles succeeded Flinn in the grocery business in the village, and removed to Bement about 1860, where he has conducted a large grocery store ever since. H. C. Niles was elected first County Surveyor in the new county, and removed to Tuscola.

Curtis and Campbell McComb, and John McDougal, Jasper Jones, Herman Russell, Abe Cosler and William Ellars were the other "wicked" young men of the place in those days, and congenial spirits. They all got "elated" when they heard Mal Jones had been elected Sheriff of Coles

County. The fact is, that the boys from the East, who were still wearing "plug" hats and "store" clothes, had the impression that up to that time they were not quite understood by the country boys, and this notable "drunk" was arranged with the express purpose of making the Eastern boys "solid" with the country fellows; that it succeeded "goes without saying," and the new-comers accordingly got solid with "themasses."

RECREATIONS.

Coon-hunting was one of the approved relaxations from the stern business pursuits of the day (that is, sitting round on goods boxes until a country customer loafed in), and young and old saw attractions in it. Saturday night was generally chosen, because of the usual leisure of the next morning. The outfit for such expeditions was simple, and consisted of Matthew West and his dog Drum, and Ras Dennis. With these first secured as leaders, all "other" dogs and men were welcome. They loafed along while Mat sent Drum out to reconnoiter. His peculiar yelp when on a trail, whether hot or cold, was well known to Mat and others, and when Mat said "Treed, boys!" (he generally added something else), he meant that he recognized by the voice of Drum that the game had "treed." Then all hands made a "bee line" for the direction of the dog, and found him reared up against a tree in a perfect ecstasy of excitement. When a fellow could not be found to climb the tree by reason of its size, it was felled; sometimes it took an hour by expert axmen, and, when it fell, the dogs rushed in, and the coon fought bravely till overpowered by men and dogs. Much of the timber was then owned by so-called speculators, i. e., non-residents, and cutting the trees was not considered as worth a remark, except as to its size and toughness. And, by the way, this timber belonging to non-residents was "kind o' considered" Government land, free to all, and many a good farm was fenced from the supposed public lands. After several coons had been secured, a fire was built, and the nearest neighbor being waked up, cheerfully contributed pork and bread for a midnight picnic. On one of these occasions, Niles lost a good silver watch, which was never found, though expert hunters went with him and claimed to have followed the exact trail of the crowd, which it had made by moonlight.

Shooting matches with rifle guns were frequent and well attended. The distance was decided upon, as also the mode—whether "off hand" or a rest. The target was made by blackening in the fire a shingle, a thin piece of split off timber, on which was affixed a white mark about two inches in diameter, and the best string took the first choice, the prize being generally beef, which was slaughtered either before or after the match. The first choice consisted of a quarter of the beef, at the option of the successful competitor. Other prizes were shot for, and the scheme often partook of the nature of a raffle, even money being put up. The bullets were often made on the ground. They had a fire and would pick up a chip and place a live coal on it, covering a piece of bar lead and blow upon it until the lead would run (out of a groove previously made in the chip) over the edge and into a mold held ready. Shooting with both eyes open was, if not common, at least frequent, and the practice of this mode showed considerable philosophy as to optics. Joe and Dan Taylor, Isaac Jordan, the Garretts, the Standefers, et al., were conspicuous prize winners. The rifle was a prominent article of merchandise in the stores of Bourbon, and a good many sales were made, generally at $12 to $15 each; they cost about $5 or $6, but were sold on Christmas credit, whether bought in January or December, and by the way, it was the custom to trust everybody till Christmas; the account then became due, and a note was taken for the debt, bearing ten per cent interest till paid, and some of these fellows had an idea that if the account was not paid off at that Christmas, it was to run to the next, as a fellow who had failed to pay on a certain Christmas remarked, when he tried to borrow the money to pay at another Christmas "the note had been due now once, and in a month it will be due again, and I want to pay it off." But to return. These fellows made game of a scatter gun, and said that when you wanted to shoot a prairie chicken, all you had to do was to point the gun in the general direction and give it a whirl as you pulled the trigger. This was a very nice theory, but when they found that the fellows from the East did not wait for a prairie chicken to alight, but knocked him over on the wing, the respect for scatter guns was increased. David Rust, of Philadelphia, a brother of L. C. Rust, of Bourbon, made frequent annual visits to the neighborhood, and showed us all how to do it. He had a custom

of allowing his companion to take the first shot on the wing, after which he pulled, being satisfied to kill all the other fellow missed. Niles, who brought a fine gun out with him, gained some little reputation as a shooter, and on more than one occasion, without a dog, shot more than he could carry.

In 1859 to 1865, these birds were often so thick in the air as to almost darken it, and when half grown, in about July and August, walking across almost any field would insure a good bag to an indifferent marksman. In after years, as the birds became used to being killed, a good dog, a good gun and a good shot were absolutely required to give any sport. Al Woody, John Russell and Isaac Jewell, of Tuscola, became sure shots. In a very few years longer, the prairie chicken in this region will only be seen in the mind's eye; he is nearly gone.

Malden Jones and Lemuel Chandler, in the 1860 days of old, were leading stump speakers and authorities of the day, and being on opposite sides of the important political questions, made the old brick schoolhouse fairly ring with the eloquent pros and cons of political debate, the condiments of which were not a little of personal feeling, which to the knowing ones lent an added zest to their enjoyment. But happy to say, Old Time fixed them with his glittering eye at last, and the foolishness of political animosity gracefully gave way to the sober philosophy of increasing years.

Old Doc Johnson was full of wise saws and modern instances, and could a tale unfold that would freeze the young blood and make each particular hair stand on end like quills on the fretful porcupine. It was so blank long, but generally good. It was fun to hear him and Niles talk Latin to the admiration of the bystanders. Their dead language consisted of the names of medicines, and directions for using them. Doc removed to the east end of the county, married a widow there, and finally went West along about 1870. There is yet many a warm heart corner in Bourbon Township for old Doc.

Sam Sharp yet remains an habitue of the old village, and looking and acting just about as he always did, is still able to furnish a rare treat to any former old resident who may happen along.

Our list of old-timers is annually shortening up, and after a few more

"wiggles," if we desire any more fun with the boys, we'll have to look for it in the sweet by and by.

PRESENT CONDITION.

Bourbon has yet the two-story brick schoolhouse which was built in 1857, and it is probably the very first brick built in the county. There is a neat Baptist Church which was erected in the year 1871, under the care of Rev. Griffing, at a cost of about $1,200. The place, compared to twenty-four years ago, when it was at its best, has almost lost the character of a village, those remaining being generally farmers in the neighborhood; a railroad is still looked for, several preliminary lines of projected roads having been made to hit in it, by it, and all around it. Bourbon is in the line of promotion, and lies in the center of the belt of land extending from Danville to St. Louis, which is about twenty miles wide in average, and where, some day, a railroad must be established ; the most visionary never propose a road anywhere else in Douglas County ; a large amount of money has been expended in trying the Bourbon route.

CHESTERVILLE.

Chesterville is a hamlet on the Illinois, Midland Railway, at about the center of Section 35, Township 15 north, Range 7 east, about three miles south of Bourbon. Chesterville has not been regularly laid out, has a few dwellings and a store, and is the headquarters for the business of the township.

FILLMORE.

The village of Fillmore was laid out by H. Russell, at north line of Section 35, Township 15, Range 7, in 1848, and the firm of Bales & Trowbridge, afterward Bales, Osborne & Co., controlled the trade of a large area ; the business of this house was transferred to Arcola about 1860, the old store building, or at least a piece of it, is yet standing, but the village, as a village, has taken its place among the things that were. Caleb Bales was Associate Justice of the county in 1861, and Supervisor of the township in 1872.

BAGDAD.

Bagdad is a point on the Okaw River in the northeast corner of Section 11, Township 14, Range 7, three miles west of Arcola on the Spring-

field road at the river, and contains a few dwellings and a brick yard. Lewis Grant, a former Supervisor of the township, is the principal proprietor and an old resident.

ARTHUR.

The village of Arthur was laid out by the Paris & Decatur Railroad, on the lands of M. Warren in Moultrie County, and the Murphys, of Douglas. The county line divides the village north and south. The Douglas County surveying was done by the railroad engineers, and certified by Niles, the Douglas County Surveyor. This was July 8, 1873. Murphy's Addition was made January 30, 1875, and Reeves' Addition December 30, 1874, both surveyed by same surveyor.

The first business house was put up by Jacob Sears. The population in 1875 was 300, increased to about 400 in 1880. William H. Ward brought the first stock of goods here, and in the spring of 1873 J. W. Barrum started the first drug store, which is now flourishing.

The Arthur brass band of twenty-three pieces was established as early as 1876, and under the leadership of George Von Lanken, is flourishing.

INCORPORATION.

A petition for the village incorporation of Arthur was filed with the County Court of Moultrie County, at the April term, A. D. 1877, which was signed by J. W. Sears, H. Dehart, B. G. Hoover, M. H. Warren, M. Hunsaker, William Ellars, C. G. McComb, David Crockett and forty others. This was to comprise the east half of Section 25, the east half of the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 15 north, Range 6 east. The record says *Douglas* County; also the west half of Section 30, Township 15 north, Range 7 east. The court found that there were 350 inhabitants residing in the territory. The petition for the election was granted, and election ordered for May 7, 1877, under the act approved April 9, 1872. M. H. Warren and James Ellars were appointed Judges of the election, the returns to be made to Moultrie County. There were, for village organization, thirty-three votes; against village organization, thirty votes. June 12, 1877, the first election was held for the choice of six Trustees and a Clerk, in which the

persons chosen were C. G. McComb, W. H. H. Reeder, H. C. Jones, J. W. Sears, N. Thompson and M. Hunsaker, and J. W. Barrum was duly elected Clerk.

The Arthur House, Sam De Hart's hotel, has long been the favorite resort of traveling men, who find here that internal fortification in the shape of a square meal which was naturally suggested to Sam and his hospitable wife when they left keeping their own house as pioneer farmer folks in the west end of the county, in the days of old.

Arthur controls the greater part of the business for several miles around, which trade is gradually increasing, making it a notable rival of shipping points in the vicinage. Its development, like all our towns, depends upon railroads, which no sooner start a town than they start another near by, giving all a little and none much, so it follows that the limit of possible business is soon reached, and legitimate trade settles down to the necessities of the location, which not very often offers wealth to the average worker.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The present and former citizens of this township who have been called to public office, either for the county or township, are numerous. John Chandler, a former resident of Bourbon Village, was first County Clerk, elected in 1859, and again in 1861. Caleb Bales, now of Arcola, was Associate Justice for a term beginning November, 1861, and was also Supervisor in 1872. Samuel B. Logan was the first Sheriff of the county, and Newton I. Cooper was placed in the same office in 1870. Lemuel Chandler served as Supervisor in 1868–69–70–71, four consecutive years, and had charge of many matters of public interest. He placed the county railroad bonds in 1871, and attended to the interests of the county in realizing the amount due from some swamp lands. M. D. Bartholomew was Supervisor in 1873, at the time when the $35,000 stock was voted by the people for the use of the Midland Railway. He was succeeded in 1874 by Andrew Ray, who was re-elected in 1875. Mr. J. F. Bouck was elected in 1876, and is an Ohio man who arrived here in 1866. Mr. B. served with a Captain's commission in the war of 1861. W. Nelson Shaw was put into the office of Supervisor in 1877, and served continuously till 1882, when he died. He was succeeded by W. T. Moore for

the unexpired term, and Lewis Grant followed, and, being elected in 1883, is the present officer. H. C. Niles, then a resident, was the first County Surveyor, which made him a resident of Tuscola, which he is still.

POPULATION AND TAXES.

The population of the township in 1870 was 1,457, increased in 1880, the tenth census, to 1,480, showing an increase of only twenty-three in the decade, notwithstanding that the village of Arthur had come in meanwhile, the population of which, however, as pertains to the Douglas County part of it, was largely made up of former residents of the township. The personal tax-payers of Bourbon in 1883 numbered 304, which, multiplied by five, equals 1,520, the probable number of inhabitants in that year. The tenth census, 1880, was taken by Henry A. Compton. He found 60 persons bearing the name of Moore, 32 Joneses, 31 Yoders, 27 Campbells, 25 Davises and 21 Chandlers. Like another enumerator in an adjoining county, he found no "collared parsons."

VALUATION.

The Assessor's valuation of personal property in Bourbon Township for 1883, is $111,982; valuation of lands, $265,861.

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

The political complexion of the township is controlled by the "unterrified Democracy," with an average majority of eighty votes, which always appears at general elections, when, if the weather is fine, every man, woman and child turns out and votes early and often.

A TILE FACTORY.

A tile factory, under the charge of William Chandler, was established September 1, 1883, in connection with a saw mill. It is situated about one mile south of Bourbon Village, and has an average capacity of about 6,000 per day. The entire plant is worth about $4,500. Tile drainage is obtaining in the township to a very great extent, its superiority over open ditching having been long demonstrated—the protection of the soil from the waste of washing off the rich loam of the prairie being not the least of the advantages.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On Thursday afternoon, November 4, 1875, Mr. R. P. McWilliams, a well-known and highly respected citizen of the township, was instantly killed at the highway crossing of the Illinois Midland Railway, west of Arcola City, and near the residence of Jacob R. Moore. He was driving a team of mules attached to a wagon. He approached the crossing, and, as he thought, allowed the train to pass, and, resuming his way, probably naturally looking at the train, was unfortunately caught by a hinder part of the train which had been detached. The team escaped. The highway and railroad cross here at an angle of about fifteen degrees, making the two roads nearly parallel for quite a distance.

Newton I. Cooper, of this township, was elected Sheriff of the county in November, 1870, up to which time he had for a period been also Township Collector of Bourbon. In the following March, he disappeared suddenly, leaving $5,000 or $6,000 of township funds unaccounted for. Prior to 1879, official bonds were not required to be acknowledged by the bondsmen before an officer, but were simply signed, and upon approval by the proper officer were passed to record. Cooper's bond, $21,000, was signed by several good men. When the default was known, the bondsmen held that one good name had been removed without their knowledge after their own names had been appended, thus vitiating the obligation; another whose name appeared as bondsman claimed that he never signed. Upon suit in the Circuit Court, the bondsmen were released, and the township lost the money. It is conceded that "C." had the bond in his possession for awhile, and it was by him presented for record. He was a recent comer, a man of peculiarly pleasing appearance and address, to which were added notable business qualifications. He had also married into a family here of standing and wealth, all of which inspired a confidence which was, we are bound to say, abused in more than the one direction.

On the farm of Mr. Blaase, some mounds have been found from which human remains, apparently ancient, have been exhumed in excavating for a building. The idea that several slight elevations near here were the work of human hands is sustained to an extent by the fact that an-

cient marks upon trees all facing to one point are noticed. On the same farm, what was supposed to be a large flat rock, some twelve feet square, was found and supposed to cover interesting matter. A relative of Mr. Blaase dug around it on all sides to a depth of about eight feet, but he came to the conclusion that the bottom was in China, and the work was abandoned.

A HURRICANE.

May 14, 1858, a hurricane visited this part of the county from the northwest, on its way to Arcola, where it had an engagement, doing considerable damage in and near Bourbon Village, the effects of which, however, were more seriously felt at Arcola, where several houses were considerably damaged, and others altogether overthrown. It was a busy day at Bourbon at the time, and it was fun to the perfectly cool fellows who were not at all alarmed to see cursing, swearing, fighting men "hunt their holes." We don't remember just now who the cool fellows were.

CAMARGO CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"It is a thousand times better to have common sense without education, than education without common sense."

ORIGIN OF NAME, AREA, ETC.

THE township takes its name from the city of Camargo in Mexico, and was suggested by Col. J. B. McCown, who honorably served in the war with that country. This political subdivision, under the old Coles County jurisdiction, was called Albany Precinct, and took in the west half of Township 16 north, Range 10 east, all but the west tier of sections in Township 16 north, Range 9 east. It extended two miles further south than at present, and contained about seventy-three square miles of territory, but was reduced at the time of township organization in 1868 to smaller dimensions, and still further decreased in 1882 by surrendering twenty-one sections of land to the new township of Murdock. The present area includes all of Township 16 north, Range 9 east, except the west tier of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Township 15 north, Range 9 east, and Section 6, Township 15 north, Range 10 east; is bounded on the north by the county line and Champaign County, and on the west by Tuscola Township; on the south by Bowdre, and on the east by Murdock, and now contains thirty-five Government sections of land, or thirty-eight and twenty-three one-hundredths square miles, and the number of acres according to the United States survey is 24,443.72.

Mr. Joseph B. McCown was one of the Commissioners appointed by the County Court to divide the county into political townships in 1868, the old arrangement having been ill-proportioned and inconvenient.

ANTIQUITY.

Camargo enjoys the honor of being the very oldest settled portion of

Douglas County, the very first house built in the county having been raised in 1829 by John A. Richman. Mr. Richman lived to be over eighty, and even at that age would hardly deign to ride a horse, but would gird himself with knife and tomahawk, and, gun on shoulder, step over to the Okaw timber, a distance of ten or twelve miles, about as coolly as present citizens would walk a mile. He came from West Virginia in 1827 or 1829—the best evidence is for the latter year—and there was not another family of whites then living within the present limits of the county. "The house that Jack built" is yet standing north of the railroad, about a half mile west of Camargo Village, and its exact location is the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 16 north, Range 9 east. The land now belongs to Iles.

G. W. Henson came to the neighborhood in 1844 without other capital than his right arm and his heart and head. He died in 1882, leaving a very valuable estate in farm and other lands. William Watson was in the State Senate at the time of making the new county. Alexander Bragg came to the State in 1835. He served in the Mexican war in 1846, and is one of the largest land owners in the township. Not having the advantages of a so-called education in the schools, he is a remarkabe exponent of business acumen and retentive memory.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

The first entry of land in the township was the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 16, Range 9, by Harrison Gill, the father of George C. Gill, of Camargo, a prominent insurance and business man. This was in 1830, and in February, same year, John Hammett entered the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 16, Range 9, and in 1831 other large bodies of land. William Bradshaw, May 13, 1831, took the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 16, Range 9, and in the same year, in April, Thornton Sargent took fourteen forty-acre tracts in Section 33, Township 16, Range 9, equaling 560 acres; Erwin Elmore, February 5, 1836, entered the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 16, Range 9. In 1838, April 23, N. B. Martz took Lot 1, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 16, Range 9. The greater number of the entries

were made in the years 1852 and 1853, it appearing that there was a check upon land entries in the State pending the selections by the Illinois Central Railroad of the lands donated to that corporation.

THE SCHOOL SECTION.

In these years, the sixteenth section in Township 16 north, Range 9 east, was taken up by various parties, the Hammetts taking half of it. Section 16 in every township was by law set apart for the use of schools, and was required to be divided into lots. Why this requirement was made is unknown, as the regular descriptions would have answered every purpose, and doubtless have prevented some confusion. This section was divided into sixteen lots, beginning at the northeast corner. The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter being Lot 1; the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter was made Lot 4, etc., ending with Lot 16, which was the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter. All of these sixteenth sections were not lotted alike, some of the lots containing eighty acres, and some as large as 160, and there seems of record in Douglas County no authority for this lotting other than the naming of them in certain conveyances, where, however, the number of the lot as well as the subdivision of the section are usually given. The school lands were all sold too early; some were disposed of at a price as low as $2 an acre. They are now worth $50.

THE INDIANS.

The Hammetts, William S. and James R., lived in a tent the first winter, and were visited by numbers of Indians who would call and sit around the fire. Their general conduct was such as to leave the impression that they were honest, and although the family was at their mercy, nothing was stolen, and there was no fear for personal safety. However, one or two battles with Indians from the Upper Embarrass are spoken of as having occurred; one, perhaps, with Government Surveyors, near the creek in Coles County.

Mr. Harrison Gill came from Kentucky on horseback, and, in company with his Uncle Robert, visited the Indians at Hugo, in Bowdre Township. His uncle told the "boss" Indian that Gill was about to enter

land and wanted a wife; upon hearing which news, the "ladies" at once gathered around the candidate for matrimonial honors, as if they meant business, and Mr. Gill only got out of the dilemma by claiming to be a poor hunter, by reason of which he would make a sorry husband. A few items of aboriginal lore will be found in the notes on Bowdre Township. The two winters immediately succeeding the arrival of these early settlers were the hardest known in the history of the State, that of 1831-32, being known as the winter of the great snow. The milling of the neighborhood was done principally at Eugene, Ind., a distance of forty miles.

WATER-COURSES.

Camargo Township is traversed from north to south by the Embarrass River, the head of which is a few miles further north in Champaign County. This, like the head-waters of most prairie streams, and some citizens, is very often "very dry," and at the very first chance gets "very full," varying from "nothing at all, to a raging canawl," from four to six rods wide, coming up in a night and going down in a day, and sometimes, when feeling well, comes booming down stream with an irresistible armor of ice upon its bosom, to which the most of the heretofore constructed bridges have now and again yielded. Permanent bridges have not as yet found much favor in the county, but the people cannot much longer defer the inauguration of more expensive and more durable ones. The river gives most excellent drainage to the greater part of the township.

Two drainage districts under the statute have been established in the south part, under the direction of the Highway Commissioners. One of them, which afterward was included in the new township of Murdock, was called No. 1, contains about 2,000 acres, at an expense of $2,500; No. 2, lying in southeast corner of Camargo, has about 3,000 acres, costing $3,000. The surveying was done by Davis.

Long Point, sometimes called the Jordan, enters the township at the northeast part and becomes an affluent of the Embarrass in Sections 2, Township 16, Range 9. This water-course, which is partly artificial, will at no distant day be the great drain for the north part of Murdock and Newman Townships.

TIMBER.

One-third of the area of the township is within the original timber limit, which grew adjacent to the river, as is usual here. Many fine tracts of timber yet remain, but also, many clearings. The value of the timber, or, in other words, the price at which it is held, is much less than it was twenty years ago. Good timber was held as high as $75 per acre, and $50 was a common price; it was used, after building with it, and for a long time, almost exclusively for fuel first, and then fencing. As the country grew older, saw mills were introduced and native boards appeared; but, since the multiplication of railroads leading to the easy transportation of foreign fencing and coal, timber land has depreciated, until good prairie is fully as valuable. Some large farmers use foreign planks, or hedges, for fencing, and burn coal exclusively, many of them having not an acre of timber. The long-mooted question as to whether the timber is decreasing, or the reverse, within the original limit is not as yet decided.

RAILROADS.

The St. Louis Branch of the I., B. & W. Railroad crosses this township in an east and west direction, coming in on the west side and near the middle of Section 32, Township 16, Range 9, and runs upon a straight line until shortly after passing the village of Camargo, in Section 35, where it deflects to the south about twelve rods, and continues at that distance from the middle line of the section till it leaves the county. It has a substantial bridge, 130 feet long, on the west side of the village at the crossing of the Embarrass River, which resisted the ice-floe of the winter of 1882, whilst the wagon bridge, 150 feet north of it, gave way.

The township took stock in the railroad under its former name, I. & I. C., to the amount of $15,000, payable in fourteen years, with ten per cent interest, and the bonds were refunded in June, 1880, being placed with Preston, Kean & Co. of Chicago, at six per cent interest, which transaction was negotiated by Charles G. Eckhart, Esq., of Tuscola.

CITY OF CAMARGO.

CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The original town of Camargo was laid off in November, 1836, by Isaac Moss, being surveyed by Joseph Fowler, and was called "New Salem." Mr. Moss made an addition in 1840; the name was then changed to "New Albany," the voting precinct being known by the name of Albany, and finally, when, upon the suggestion of J. B. McCown, the name of the precinct was changed to Camargo, the village accepted the same name. It is the most ancient village in the county, antedating Tuscola, Arcola and Newman, and even time-honored "Bourbon," which was laid off in 1853, Camargo, with her 1836 record, leading Bourbon by seventeen years. This village in the long years preceding the advent of the east and west railroad, languished and was long considered finished; the final completion of the road, however, gave it somewhat of an impetus, that may end in some distinction, it being the place of residence of some of the leading men of the county, and the starting point of several of its most successful business men.

The town proper comprises an area of about eighty acres, which is the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 16 north, Range 9 east, and is almost precisely six miles distant and east of the center of Tuscola City.

STRUGGLE FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

The village of Camargo, from its central position, had claims to the honor of being the county seat, which were strongly advocated, and which could not very well be ignored. She had no railroad, but everybody said she would have one at no distant day, the I. & I. C. having been chartered in 1852, and the route through the village selected and staked out, and further encouraged by the almost annual appearance of engineer corps along the line through which, amongst other things, the interest was kept up. Pending the selection of a shiretown, Camargo was made county seat pro tem. The election returns of the county seat contest were stored

at the place, and rumor hath it that interested parties, obtaining access to the tickets, procured a set of scales, and upon ascertaining the "weight" of each package of votes, took special care that their favorite point should have superior heft. The first meeting of the county court, presided over by James Ewing, of Arcola, as Judge, and John D. Murdock and Robert Hopkins as Associates, John Chandler, Clerk, a special term was held April 28, 1859, up-stairs over Coleman Bright's store, and here it was ordered, amongst other things, that a special election be held May 30, 1859, as between Tuscola and Arcola, which rival towns, whose vote had not been considered in the first canvas, were found to embrace the choice of the people, upon which occasion Tuscola won.

ANCIENT PRAIRIE TRAVEL.

The new officers all met here to get their commissions. The county was almost covered with water, and the County Surveyor, being a small man, was mounted upon a horse about sixteen feet high, and sent from Bourbon to Camargo "by way of Arcola," at which latter place the owner of the horse had a message to deliver, and told the surveyor it was "on the way," so it was—the way he went; he did not know any better. As there were no prairie fences, or roads, he went straight from Bourbon to Arcola and straight from Arcola to Camargo, across the prairie, with a general direction from his advisors, at Arcola, to keep the northeast wind in his face, which he proceeded to do as far as possible; but as the aforesaid northeast wind came on that occasion from all points of the compass, he accordingly got lost, as was to be expected. The wind was like old Uncle Jack's compass, which somebody gave him to use in the woods; no matter how he held it, it would diddle-daddle to the southwest every time.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Camargo Lodge, No. 440, A., F. & A. M., was instituted, October 18, 1865. The charter members were James T. Orr, A. Salisbury, R. E. Carmack, Dr. A. K. P. Townsend, George C. Gill, Martin Rice, W. C. Campbell, R. C. Patterson, J. T. Helm, J. R. Henderson and H. G. Russell. The first officers were: Orr, W. M.; Gill, Secretary; Carmack, Treasurer. A commodious lodge room was dedicated, October 2, 1875.

An R. A. Chapter was instituted, U. D., November 9, 1865. The institution of the lodge was assisted by Tuscola Masons in 1865, who came out "by land" for the purpose, the railroad having not yet appeared.

CHURCHES.

The first church built in the village was put up by the Methodists, and we are informed was erected as early as 1850, at a cost of about $500. It was eventually sold, and the present brick built.

THE COUNTY'S NAME.

W. D. Watson, of this township, was at the time of the formation of the new county, 1859, in the State Senate, and a Republican. The proposed county was of that faith, so estimated, and the petition for the new county asked for the name of "Richman," that of the first inhabitant. Others favored the name of "Watson," and the subject of a name was always introduced at the meetings, often under considerable excitement, which finally yielded when the advocates of the various other names became convinced that the bill could not pass under any other name than that of Douglas. Dr. Pearce and others strongly opposed the name, and only gave way on the solemn promise of the opposition to assist in having the name changed after the institution of the county. Camargo being central, had much to do with the new county meetings. The original bill before the Legislature contained errors, and had been passed by both Houses before the discrepancies had been discovered; only three days of the session remained, and Dr. J. W. McKinney went to Springfield, wrote out the supplementary bill, adding eighteen sections of land, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. The bill was finally signed by the Governor at 4 o'clock and the Doctor had a copy of it in his possession, and was on his way home by 6 o'clock P. M. of same day. A more particular history of the formation of the new county will be found under its proper head in this volume.

SOME PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Coleman Bright came to Coles County, now Douglas, in the year 1850, and began his experiences here as a retailer of merchandise through

the country. He afterward settled down to a mercantile business in Camargo, and in about 1860 moved to Tuscola, or at least transferred his interests generally to that place. Here he remained a citizen as the senior member of the dry goods firm of Bright & Jones until his death, which occurred July 20, 1881. He, during the last eight or ten years of his residence in Tuscola, took life comfortably, being in easy circumstances. He was active in a quiet way in all public matters; prominent in the formation of the county, and was a Democrat.

James R. Hammett was active in the interests of the new county of Douglas, and also one of the directors, for fourteen years, of the east and west railroad. G. W. Henson, Charles Brewer, John Brown, Martin Rice, John D. Murdock, Alexander Bragg and W. D. Watson were of the first arrivals; C. Brewer came in 1855; John Brown arrived in 1838, and was elected Associate Judge of the county in 1865; Martin Rice, a resident of the State since 1849, and of the county since 1853, actively assisted in the new county business, and was a member of the first political convention held in it. From the second year of township organization, he represented the people as Supervisor continuously until 1877, and again in 1879. He died at his farm in 1883, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving a large estate. Mr. Rice was one of the people. He began with the early settlers, and fought the wilderness, and with his compeers conquered, believing in progress and in keeping up with the times. The impress of his candid and emphatic but genial character upon most of the old and new institutions of Douglas County cannot be erased.

CAMARGO'S RIVAL.

A proposed town or village was laid out in November, 1837, and vacated in February, 1845; its situation was on Section 35, Township 16 north, Range 9 east, about a mile east of the site of Camargo village, and was probably intended as a rival of that institution, which, as stated, was laid off in 1836. It was recorded as "New Boston;" the exact location cannot now be given, and its rise, progress and decadence can now only be guessed at, as it died of a-borning, and

> "Since it is so soon it's done for,
> We wonder what it was begun for."

POPULATION.

The population of Camargo Township, according to the enumeration at the ninth census, 1870, was set down at 1,808, and at the tenth census, 1880, it became 2,089, an increase of 281 in the decade. But as the township was shorn of about twenty-two square miles of territory when Murdock was organized, these figures do not show the present number of inhabitants, of which an approximation only can be had at the present writing, which has been compiled from the best authorities at command. We therefore deduct from the census of 1880 the number 873 as the probable loss of the township to Murdock, finding that the list of personal tax payers in 1883 numbers 304, which, multiplied by four, makes 1,216, the probable inhabitants in the latter year, multiplying by four being based upon the proposition that families average four members. The State estimate is five and one-third to the family. Arcola Township gives in her highest vote, compared to her population, six and six-tenths persons to every voter. As to

THE PREVAILING POLITICS

of Camargo, no reliable data seem to be available, the more especially since territory was surrendered to Murdock. The Supervisors, as to political preferences, have been about equally divided, and this was the case even in the old times when Camargo was called Democratic.

THE TENTH CENSUS.

The census of 1880 was taken by George W. Ritter, the Government enumerator. He found thirty-seven Siders and thirty-six Smiths.

TILE FACTORIES.

Tile factories, two in number, have been established in the township, that of R. C. Patterson, one mile southwest of the village of Carmago, being established in 1877, and Joseph R. Hammett's, three miles north, was established in 1883. The plant in each is worth about $6,000, and they have a combined capacity per day of about 8,000.

A FOUNTAIN.

On the farm of R. C Patterson, on the Embarrass River, in Section 33, Township 16, Range 9, is a fine fountain of living water, widely

known as Patterson's Spring, and, offering the inducements of ample shade and water, is a favorite place of resort for celebrations of all kinds, which, from numbers, have necessarily an *al fresco* requirement. This spring issues from the bluff of the river, about twenty feet above low water. It has never been known to fail, or materially fail, in the amount of its discharge in forty years, or since the first settlement of the county. It flows, at about the rate of 700 gallons per hour, pure and palatable water, with a uniform temperature of 50° Fahr. This spring was carefully examined and reported upon in 1877, when an effort was made to secure the site of the Eastern Insane Asylum for Douglas County, and a sample of the water was forwarded to Dr. Haines, of Chicago, whose report was, as to its superior qualities, very favorable.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

This township, in the public service of the county, has contributed liberally of her citizens. John D. Murdock was one of the first county board of Judges, having been elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1861 Mr. Murdock has since been voted out of the township by the creation of Murdock. John Brown was in the same position in 1865. William H Lamb, formerly a merchant in the village of Camargo, was made County Clerk in the fall of 1865. He was the Commissioner to transfer to the new county all the records of Coles which belonged to the new territory, a work, consisting mainly of five large volumes, which was performed most correctly and efficiently. P. Watson was called to the sheriffalty in November, 1860, and S. S. Irwin was Superintendent of Schools from 1861, serving two years. John C. Parcel was elected County Clerk in November, 1869, and served four years. The Supervisors of the township have been G. W. Henson, the first, in 1868; F. Hesler, 1870; Dr. J. W. McKinney, 1871–72; Martin Rice, 1869 to 1877, and again in 1879; John T. Irwin in 1878; John E. Bagley, in 1880, also in 1882, 1883 and 1884, being the present officer, and R. C. Patterson served in the same position in 1881. Thomas S. Wyatt was elected Sheriff of the county in the fall of 1880, and again in 1882.

CRIME.

The notable high-handed and desperate robbery of Mr. William S.

Hammett and his household occurred on the night of June 8, 1870. The family had retired. Mr. H. was aroused by a knock at the door, and upon opening it was instantly seized by two armed and masked men, who demanded silence and money. Mr. H. being not only unarmed and but partly clothed, taken by surprise, with a loaded pistol pointing directly at and close to his heart, which might at any instant have been discharged by the trembling hand of his guard, after carefully weighing the chances concluded to surrender, a prudence that is commended by men who have been in the army. He was held strictly under guard until the villains had obtained watches and jewelry to the amount of $250, and a little money. They had taken care to fasten the door of a room occupied by some work hands, and having accomplished their purpose with dispatch, released Mr. Hammett, and disappeared with great haste in the darkness.

VALUATION.

The Assessor's valuation in 1883, of personal property in the township is $92,222; lands, $252,825.

REMARKS.

Whether a perfect history of Douglas County will ever be written, depending as it does upon circumstances, is a matter that "no fellow can find out." There are persons who, for twenty years, have earnestly worked to that end, but the business part of such a worthy scheme has placed a sea of fire through which they cannot pass.

While it is perfectly natural for the average intelligent reader of what purports to be a history to observe that all is not given, he ought to "put yourself in his place," for it "goes without saying" that there are a hundred men and women in the country who will cheerfully "soar to the infinite and dive to the unfathomable," for $2 a day and found, and be glad of the job.

The present scheme for a history is *the best yet offered*, and for thoroughness and research, caps all previous efforts. Yet a mass of interesting matter remains on hand for future treatment, which cannot be made available at this particular juncture, but all of which, some day, will appear in print, even though, like this, written by nobody in particular.

BOWDRE TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"Agriculture is the base of all wealth and prosperity."

NAME, AREA, BOUNDS, ETC.

SQUIRE BENJAMIN BOWDRE, one of the oldest settlers and the first Supervisor, loaned the use of his name for the christening of this township. Before Douglas County was made, in the old Coles County days, the greater part of the present area was a portion of "Collins Precinct," and the part which remained in Douglas, after the partition, went by the name of "Deer Creek," and was so known as a voting precinct, up to the township organization in 1868. The old Deer Creek subdivision was bounded on the south by the new county line. It occupied the northeast quarter of Township 14 north, Range 9 east, and the southeast quarter of Township 15 north, Range 9 east; was bounded on the north and east by the Embarrass River, and contained about thirty square miles. The river appears to have been made the boundary in those days, because of the scarcity of bridges, they not being frequent enough for the convenience of voters, at the time of high water. Upon the adoption of township organization, the present shape was given it, and it was named "Deer Creek" as before, but upon a report of this name, with those of all the townships, to the Secretary of State, it was discovered that a township of that name had already been established in Tazewell County; it being unlawful to have two of the same name in the State, a change was necessary, and the present name was adopted.

This township now contains four miles east and west, by three miles north and south, in northeast corner of Township 14 north, Range 9 east; four miles east and west by five miles north and south, in Township 15 north, Range 9 east; two miles east and west by five north and south,

in southwest corner of Township 15, Range 10, and the six westernmost sections in that part of Township 14, Range 10, which is in the county, the whole comprising an area of six miles east and west, by eight miles north and south. It is bounded on the north by Camargo and Murdock, on the west by Tuscola and Arcola, on the south by the county line, and on the east by Sargent Township. It contains 48.24 square miles, and according to the United States survey, 30,875.82 acres, being the fourth township in the order of acreage. This district is about two-thirds prairie, the timber being for the greater part in the north end.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE TOWNSHIP

depends measurably upon the Embarrass River, Scattering Fork and Deer Creek. The Embarrass has its real head some twelve miles north in Champaign County, and in this neighborhood, like all streams in the prairie, is wet and dry, according to the seasons. It will often, after plentiful rains, obtain a width of four to six rods, and again be nearly dusty. The improvement of it here, principally in removing obstructions, is very important, not only to the township itself, but to the lands to the north and west. Scattering Fork, which enters it near northwest corner, and runs into the Embarrass, in Section 14, Township 15, Range 9, is the natural drain for almost all of Tuscola and Arcola Townships, their lowest point being very near the northwest corner of Bowdre, at what is known as the old "Ficklin Pool," in the northeast corner of Arcola, which, though formerly almost a permanent lake, is now being rapidly filled with the debris brought down in the recently constructed ditches of the last-named townships to this lowest point in Douglas County, with the exception of the very bottom of the river.

Scattering Fork is a tortuous, over-charged stream, the straightening, widening and clearing of which is of vital importance to the lands lying northwest and southwest in adjoining townships. In this connection we state that the county has at large $2,000 which came from the Government as indemnity for ancient swamp lands, and which by law is to be expended for drainage only, and an effort being made by public-spirited persons, in 1883, to have half of it devoted to the improvement of this watercourse was only half successful, in that it resulted finally in giving the

$2,000 to all the townships "pro rata," in proportion to their actual present acreage. This money will be paid out by the Township Auditing Board for drainage purposes, and it is supposed that Tuscola and Arcola will devote their money entirely to the improvement of Scattering Fork, that being in their case an absolute necessity.

Deer Creek is a good natural drain so far as it goes, and, counting the artificial help it has, divides the township east and west at about the middle; it enters by public ditches on the west side of Section 33, Township 15, Range 9, and runs easterly for about four miles by artificial drains, where it strikes Deer Creek proper, and continues east till it becomes an affluent of the Embarrass River in Sargent Township, on Section 33, Township 15, Range 10. As to drainage under the statute, a district has been recently established in the fall of 1883, in the west part, containing some 4,000 acres, at a cost of about $3,000, in which ditches and drains under the control of the Highway Commissioners will be made as soon as the season will permit.

The organization was made under the direction of C. G. Eckhart, the attorney for the district, and the Commissioners employed Mr. I. Davis to do the surveying.

The benefits arising from the system are great, and being better understood by the people from year to year, will be further sought in all well-regulated communities.

RAILROADS.

This township is intersected by the Illinois Midland Railway, running generally east and west, entering it near the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 14, Range 9, running thence east along the congressional township line for about two miles; thence southeastwardly, leaving the township about the middle of the east line of Section 8, Township 14, Range 10, then making a decided large curve to the north, and back again.

This extra length and curvature was caused by a demand on the part of the citizens that the road should pass within a mile of the center of the township, upon which conditions the township, by a vote of the people, subscribed township bonds in aid of the road to the amount of $30,000. These bonds were never paid. It was shown that the issue

was illegal, there being no authority whatever for holding the election. The tax was enjoined, and proper steps taken to abrogate the whole proceeding, which obtained. The bonds found their way into the hands of innocent parties, who purchased them as a permanent investment.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES AND EARLY SETTLERS.

As to the first entries of land in this township, the earliest date is found to be the entry of June, 1833, by Samuel C. Gill, who took the east half of northeast quarter Section 2, Township 15, Range 9, and other lands. John Davis, in October, 1833, entered west half of northeast quarter, same section. In 1836, in February, the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 15, Range 9, was entered by the Barnets, and as in other parts of the county, the great bulk of the lands were entered in 1852 and 1853. Isaac Davidson arrived in 1838. James A. Breeden settled, in 1853, upon Section 9, Township 14, Range 9, and built the first house on the prairie, between the old "Wallace Stand," near Hickory Grove, and the Okaw timber, which was eight miles to the west.

The "Wallace Stand" was the residence of A. G. Wallace for some years. Mr. Wallace is noticed elsewhere in this book. John Davis, who entered his land in 1833, arrived in the State from Brown County, Ohio, in September, 1834. He died in March, 1865. A residence of thirty years in the township had gained him the respect and confidence of all. Shiloh Gill arrived in 1852, and settled on the land entered by his father in 1833.

John Barnet, called "Jack" by everybody, came from Kentucky to the Little Vermillion in 1832, and to Coles County, since Douglas, in 1842. The life partners of several prominent citizens were his daughters.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 9 east, the "school" section, was purchased from the State in the first instance of its occupancy, each Section 16 having been set apart by law for the use of schools. The sales were made in 1856. John Cofer took 400 acres, and W. D. Martin 240 acres. It was surveyed and lotted as required by law. Lot 1 is north-

east quarter of the northeast quarter, 40⅔ acres; Lot 2 is southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, 40⅔ acres; 3 is west half of northeast quarter, 81 acres; the east half of northwest quarter is Lot 4, 77 acres; northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, 38½ acres, is 5; and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter is 6, which also contains 38½ acres.

The south half of the section corresponds in position and area. This lotting was arbitrary, though the surveyor ostensibly preserved the original areas. In this case, the east half of the section is found to contain seventeen acres more than the west half. It is fair, then, to suppose that the quarter section corners on the north line and on the south line must have been found as originally surveyed much too far west.

Section 16, Township 15, Range 9, another school section in Bowdre bounds, was lotted in 40 and 80 acre lots, and found to come out exactly even all around; perhaps it was surveyed in the house. It was aparted into ten lots: East half of northeast quarter was 1, and west half was 2 and 3; east half of northwest quarter was 4, and west half of northwest quarter was 5 and 6; the south half of the section was made into four lots, of even eighty acres each.

These school lands were sold all too soon, and consequently almost sacrificed, bringing in some instances as low as $2 per acre. It was not believed in those days that the prairie would be settled. The high grass and weeds, and the absence of roads added to the blank, dreary lookout generally, and forbade the idea that homes would ever have a place there.

As late as 1851, John Davis offered to sell Lot 2, southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 15, Range 10, 84 acres, for the entry money he had paid for it, viz., $1.25 per acre; this was seventeen years after he had entered it. It was in Camargo Township.

A fair average rate for unimproved prairie in the county is to-day, 1884, about $30 per acre. This rate differs, of course, with the exigencies; inclosed prairie without any buildings has brought $60 lately.

OLD INHABITANTS.

H. L. Thornsbrue is the oldest living person born in Douglas County; Mrs. Mary West, relict of Thomas West, is the oldest resident, and settled here in 1834. She died March 3, 1884, aged seventy-nine, after a resi-

dence of half a century in the county. Issachar Davis is the oldest male inhabitant, his residence here dating from October 3, 1834. Mr. Davis is a farmer and land surveyor, and has followed the latter business for about forty years. He was elected County Surveyor in 1863, 1867 and 1875. As to acquired ability and "postedness" he stands in the front rank of his profession in the county. This front rank consists of three: Enos C. Siler, of Newman; Issachar Davis, of Bowdre, and Harry Niles, of Tuscola. There are no more ranks, and which is the "head end" of the front rank, is a matter that "no fellow can find out." So the anxious inquirer "pays his money and takes his choice."

CHURCHES.

In the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 15, Range 9, is situated Mt. Gilead Methodist Church, which offers conveniences to neighboring church-goers. At Hugo is Antioch Church. The Methodists have a church in Section 14, Township 14, Range 9, and the Christians and Methodists one each in Hindsboro.

HINDSBORO VILLAGE.

The village of Hindsboro is situated in the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 14 north, Range 9 east, and was laid out by the Paris & Decatur Railroad, since called Illinois Midland, upon the lands of the Hinds brothers. The plat covers about sixty-two acres.

The town was laid off in 1874, being surveyed by H. C. Niles, from plans furnished by the railroad, which plans, by the way, were changed by the proprietors, *before* the town was surveyed, but *after* a map of the town had been engraved and published in an atlas map; this, unfortunately, makes the printed map worse than useless. The lots and blocks were laid off parallel, and at right angles to the railroad, which here runs about southeast, and consequently bad "point" lots occur all around the borders of the plat. In a country where the cardinal points are almost universally used in metes and bounds, a village plan not "square with the world" has many inconviences for which there is generally no necessity. The village is improving rapidly and has claims as a shipping and trading point, which are rapidly growing in importance.

Lodge No. 571, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 12, 1875, the first officers of which were: J. Gerard, N. G.; B. F. Strader, V. G.; J. M. Dwinnell, Secretary; and James Stites, Treasurer; J. Gerard, D. G. M.

BRIDGEPORT VILLAGE.

Bridgeport is situated in Sections 12 and 13. It has a post office known as Hugo, which point is the scene of about the last appearance of Indians in the county, a trading store having been kept there by one Vessar and one Hubbard.

THE INDIANS.

Issachar Davis relates that at about the center of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 15, Range 9, and on the northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 13, near the old trading post, several Indian graves have been discovered and examined. Human bones were found in each, as well as beads and a silver brooch, by William Wiley and John Welliver. A large silver crescent, five or six inches in diameter, and about two and one-half inches wide at its broadest part, was also secured. Samuel Cheney, a former resident, now living near Humboldt, in Coles County, saw the departure of the last band of Indians, in April, 1833. He was a son of James Cheney, who came to the neighborhood in 1830, and the first wife of Issachar Davis was a sister of his. She had a quantity of trinkets, which she had procured from the Indians by trading provisions, etc. At another time, the corpse of an Indian was found leaning against a tree, near the Embarrass, and not far from the mouth of Scattering Fork. The body was fenced in by parts of trees and logs, from which a plain road had been blazed out to the river. Upon the body was found a large pair of spectacles, which were afterward worn by the mother of Davis' wife, for some years.

"Lo," however, at his best, never was conspicuous in the area of Douglas County. He seems to have shunned the prairie as uninviting, in which he was imitated by his immediate successors. He came and saw, repacked his "lares and penates" if he had any, "folded his tents like the Arabs and as silently stole away," having merely looked in upon the spot where we shall shortly lie.

A CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A Christian Church yclept "Antioch," is situated here on the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 15, Range 9, which was built in 1881, at an expense of about $1,200.

A peculiar "detour" in the Embarrass River occurs near this point called the

HORSESHOE BEND

formed by the stream running about northwest out of Section 13, into Section 12, returning in a southeasterly direction, doubling upon itself and passing in its course about 100 yards from the first part of its bed. Cutting through this short distance has been discussed for fun, but would be of no practical utility, and perhaps the land owners in the bend value the water privilege to some extent. Near this bend, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 15, Range 9, was entered by Robert Matteson, of Kentucky, in 1835, and in 1840 he came upon the land accompanied by his slaves, some twelve or fifteen in number. His neighbors, being for the most part from the Free States, entertained the idea that a residence of one year in a Free State would free the slaves. For various reasons Matteson was not pleased with the country, and proposed to return to Kentucky with his hands, and to that end made arrangements for departure in their company.

Maj. Samuel Ashmore, who had settled near the mouth of Brushy Fork in 1830, and others of the same mind, had agreed that they would endeavor to prevent the return of the slaves. The result of the controversy was that a few of the men stuck to their owner, but many of them, by one means and another, were left behind and scattered; some finally went to Liberia. One of them, at least, Simeon Wilmont, remained in the county, and is still a citizen. A suit at law grew out of the matter, in which Abraham Lincoln and O. B. Ficklin were opposing counsel. Mr. Ficklin was formerly a large land owner in the county, but disposed of a part of his farms. He now lives in Charleston, Coles County; he was in the Illinois Legislature in 1838–42, and subsequently served in Congress from 1842 to 1850. He is yet a large land owner in the county.

MURDER.

Bowdre is the scene of the second murder committed in the county,

Arcola City having the first and third. At the February term, 1871, of Douglas County Circuit Court, O. P. Greenwood was indicted for the murder of George Mussett. He met him in the woods near Hugo and shot him with a rifle. Greenwood was tried at Charleston, Coles County, on a change of venue, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. Having surrendered himself to the officers, and as there was some probability of self-defense, as well as some supposed justification, domestic difficulty being the cause of the quarrel, and some other extenuating circumstances, a petition was circulated for his pardon, which prevailed after Greenwood had served about seven years. He was defended by Hon. Thomas E. Bundy and Hon. James A. Connolly. Hon. J. G. Cannon was employed to conduct the prosecution by several citizens who made up a purse for that purpose. Greenwood afterward lived awhile in Tuscola, and removed South, leaving some female descendants in the county who were somewhat conspicuous.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Supervisors who have represented the interests of this township at the county seat are, first, Benjamin Bowdre, for whom the township was named; he was elected in 1868, and returned in 1869. He was succeeded by Capt. O. P. Hunt in 1870, who was elected in 1871, in 1872, again in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, making eight years of service in this capacity. Mr. Coykendall was sent in in the year 1873, also in 1874 and 1875. F. M. Reeds served in 1876, succeeded by J. B. Eversole in 1877, who was sent back in 1878. Capt. Hunt is the present Supervisor. Issachar Davis was elected County Surveyor in November, 1863, and again in 1867, and the third time in 1875, the first two being two-year terms only, under the old regulations. Under the constitution of 1870, it became a term of four years. Lines L. Parker was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881. He was elected Sheriff of Vermillion County in 1866, removing to Douglas in 1868. Mr. Parker is the largest man in the county, his present fighting weight being 408 pounds, but he is notable for physical vigor. He served as a commissioned officer in Company D, Twenty-fifth Illinois, in the war of 1861.

THE POPULATION.

The population of this division of the county, was, per the ninth census, 1870, 1,313, and at the tenth census, in 1880, had increased 316, equal to 1,629, at the last date. It ranks number six of townships in the order of population. The personal property tax list of 1883 gives 416 names, which multiplied by 4 is 1,664, as the probable present number of inhabitants; four to the voter is rather low, the State rates being over five to the family.

PREDOMINATE POLITICS.

Predominate politics are indicated by an average Democratic majority of about say 90 to 100 votes, and can always be depended upon to give about that figure whenever the weather is such that they can get out, and the usual precaution taken of printing the tickets in a big, round hand.

VALUATION.

The Assessor's valuation of personal property for 1883, in Bowdre, is $111,682; lands are valued at $269,765.

The tenth census was taken by James R. Cox. He found the number of people in the township of his own family name to be thirty-five.

AND SO FORTH.

The compiler of these veracious chronicles has a most sincere desire to merit and receive the approval of all fair-minded men and women, for this effort to "give the facts in the case," within the limits of time allotted him for this occasion. Objections have been made to former attempts, in that they were simply dry statements, as much as to say that "opinions" were wanted; for what purpose it is impossible to say, unless for the fun of opposing them. When opinions are to be printed, experience shows that those of leading modest men are hard to get, and those of most of us should be reserved for our best friends and not printed, unless, indeed, the laws of supply and demand make them a merchantable commodity, in which case he should do his best, even if he don't always give us "English as she is wrote, and English as she is spoke."

SARGENT TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"The world advances by the assistance of all laborers, and all labor is under obligations to inventive genius."

THE compiler of the township histories has for many years tried to keep the run of important events so far as they come within his purview, and which were not to be found in the public records; in the which, he is much indebted to friendly, public-spirited men and women, who have kindly given him "pointers." Some things are, of course, omitted, which are of interest, but that is no reason for rejecting such facts as are available, for the simple relation of "something that happened" calls up in the reflective mind. interesting, if not always pleasant, memories, and naturally suggests kindred themes.

DERIVATION OF NAME, BOUNDS, AREA, ETC.

Sargent Township takes its name from that of one of its oldest settlers and most prominent business and cattle farmers—Snowden Sargent. In the old Coles County days it was a part of "Oakland Precinct," set off for election purposes, and that part which remained in Douglas, after the formation of the new county, took the name of Sargent Precinct, and was very small, having only about twenty-three square miles. It was bounded on the east and south by the county line, on the north by a line from corner of Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, running east to Edgar County, and it had a southwest boundary at the Embarrass River, which separated it from Deer Creek, since Bowdre Township. Sargent at the time of township organization, in 1868, was made into its present shape, and is bounded on the east and south by the county line, on the west by Bowdre and on the north by Murdock and Newman, the north line beginning at the northeast corner of Section 9, Township 14, Range 14 west, and run-

ning thence west on the section lines about seven miles to the northwest corner of Section 9, Township 15, Range 9 east, and thence south on the section lines eight miles to the south county line. It contains fifty-two sections of land, which includes, however, only 46.45 square miles, and consequently comprise 29,728.94 acres, and in area ranks No. 5 in the county, the discrepancy between the number of sections and number of square miles being accounted for by the fact that many of the sections are very small—those in what is called Township 15 north, of Range 11 east, running from 200 to 350 acres, their surveyed width being little over one quarter of a mile. The smallest Government section of land in the county is in this township—Section 7, Township 15, Range 11—and has only 198.38 acres. This narrow range is explained thus: The Government Surveyors who laid off townships, worked east from the middle of Illinois and laid off ten townships. Those who operated in Indiana laid off the townships to the westward till they had surveyed fourteen. The work of the two did not come together in this region by about an average of 100 rods. It is quite probable that if the Township Surveyor had known that he was that near to the other work, he would have closed up the gap by attaching this space to his Range 14, west of Second Principal Meridian, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that he finished his west tier of sections (6 to 31), with a width each of only about three quarters of a mile, and had he used Range 11 east, and attached it to his Range 14 west, he would have had this west tier of sections just about full. There it is, however, and perhaps the only harm it works is the inconvenience to non-experts.

SURFACE FEATURES.

A large part of the township is prairie, say two-thirds; the balance is the usual proportion of timber land along the borders of the creeks, of which "Brushy Fork," an affluent of the Embarrass River, comes in on the north line, and flows southwesterly toward the west side, when it joins the larger creek, the Embarrass, in Section 28, Township 15, Range 10, and their mingled waters then run southeasterly till they leave the county at the south side of Section 1, Township 14, Range 10, running two or three miles in Coles County and re-entering Douglas on east side of Section

15, Township 14, Range 10. "Deer Creek" comes in from the west, and also joins the Embarrass in the north part of Section 33, Township 15, Range 10. Several other natural water-courses of smaller dimensions flow into these creeks at various points, and in the west part provide amply for drainage.

The southeast part being somewhat level, a drainage district is in process of development, under the statute, which, as soon as the advantages are realized, will be followed by others, as is always the case.

The highest point in the township, if not in the county, and at least rivaling in elevation the "Ridge" in Newman Township, is upon the farm of Andrew Gwinn, Esq., where the Government has erected an observatory. This is a wooden structure of a height of about 100 feet, from which to take instrumental observations for the connection of the trian gular survey of the great lakes with that of the Mississippi River and the Gulf coasts. The powerful telescopes used enable the engineers to take very long sights. The nearest tower to this one, which has been seen by the writer, is situated in Champaign County, in the southwest part of Township 18 north, Range 10 east, being about eighteen miles northwest.

This triangular surveying is founded on the principle of determining the position of a point by the intersection of two known lines. On this principle a farm can be surveyed by actually measuring only one line, and calculating all the other desired distances which are made sides of a connected series of triangles, whose angles are carefully measured. Somewhere in this extensive work a base line, as long as possible—five or ten miles—is measured with extreme accuracy. From its extremities, sights and angles are taken to the most distant objects visible, such as steeples, signals or structures built for the purpose, etc. The distances between these are then calculated, the instrument is then placed at each of the new stations and angles taken to still more distant stations, the calculated lines being used as new base lines. One side of the last triangle is so placed that its length can be obtained by measurement as well as by calculation, and the agreement of the two proves the accuracy of the whole work. These first and last bases, in a survey extending over 500 miles, have been known to agree within less than two feet, and our United

States Coast Surveyors have in some instances claimed even greater accuracy. Observations are sometimes taken at night, using the best lights obtainable, some of which have been plainly seen and used at a distance of sixty-six miles.

On the same principle, your land surveyor can measure across the river more accurately than the chainmen can.

OLD SETTLERS.

Amongst the most prominent of the earliest settlers was Snowden Sargent, for whom the township was named. He made his first visit to the State in 1830, and entered 400 acres of land at the office at Palestine, and passed through all the usual vicissitudes and privations of pioneer life, and became eventually one of the largest land owners in the county; dying in 1875, he left a large estate to his descendants.

Andrew Gwinn settled here before 1836, from his last location in Indiana, and visited the Richmans in Camargo (who were the first settlers in the county, 1830). His lands adjoining Mr. Sargent's and together occupying so much territory, made the establishment of a school district quite a problem. He has the largest farm in Douglas County—3,100 acres.

I. W. Burgett lived in this township for more than forty years, and controlled about 1,400 acres of land,all of which has been accumulated since his residence here. He represented his township for about six consecutive years as Supervisor, and afterward for four years more. Mr. Burgett died of typhoid fever February 13, 1884. He was fifty-five years of age, and had resided in the State forty-five years. He was a man of fine appearance and large business ability. His descendants occupy prominent business positions.

Other early settlers were the Reddings, Samuel Allison—Casebeer, B. F. Coykendall, William Hancock and W. F. Murphy. Josephus Redding was born in Edgar County in 1829, and came to this region in 1831, when two years of age. Samuel Allison arrived in 1853, since deceased. Coykendall arrived in 1847, and I. W. Burgett in 1839. W. F. Murphy bought his first land here in 1850, and has a large 1,200-acre farm upon which valuable improvements have been made.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first entries of land were made in 1830. We find that in this year lands were entered by Eli Sargent, I. Ashmore, Amos Leslie, Joseph Redding, Jr., David Sears, Samuel Moore, Pharmer Leslie and Hez. Rhoades. North half of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 14, Range 10, was entered in this year by Sargent, who also took large bodies of other lands in the vicinity. In 1831, June 1, John Laughlin took Lot 2, northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 14, Range 10, and other lands. In the same year Stanton Pemberton covered several tracts in Section 10, Township 14, Range 10. Pharmer Leslie, October 29, 1830, entered the west half of southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 15, Range 10, and east half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 15, Range 10. In 1834, S. and R. S. Williams entered large bodies of land, taking all of Section 9, Township 14, Range 10, and the school section. Joseph P. Winkler, March 11, 1835, took northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 15, Range 14. Daniel Landers, 1836, November 30, northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 15, Range 10. Snowden Sargent, 1835, November 13, northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 14, Range 10, and other lands. Daniel Miller, May 24, 1837, entered east half of the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 15, Range 10, and Reuben Donalds, 1837, February 22 and May 29, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 14, Range 10, and east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 14. Henry K. Potts settled in this township in 1856. Robert Matson, 1835, April 20, entered northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 15, Range 10; in 1837, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 15, Range 10, and in 1839, May 27, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 15, Range 10. There is some account of him in Bowdre Township, (q. v.). In 1837, June 28, Isaac Wells, north half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 15, Range 10. Same year, June 1, John Hopping, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 15, Range 10. Jonathan W. Powers entered, in 1849 to 1857,

the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 14, Range 14, and other lands. Cornelius Hopkins took the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 15, Range 14, and other lands, August 23, 1849; and Robert Albin, on March 4, 1850, entered the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 15, Range 14, and subsequently other lands. There are few if any entries in the years intervening between 1840 and 1849. Much interesting matter pertaining to public lands may be found in the general history of the county.

THE SCHOOL SECTIONS.

There are three "school" sections in Sargent Township. The law required that Section 16, in every Congressional township should be sold, and the proceeds devoted to educational purposes, the title being derived from the State. They were all surveyed and lotted. Section 16, Township 14, Range 10, in the southwest corner of Sargent, was all taken in 1853 by "Williams." Section 16, Township 15, Range 10, was divided into eight lots, the same being the original eighty-acre subdivisions all lying east and west, No. 1 being south half of the southwest quarter, thence north to Lot 4, and thence east to No. 5 and south to Lot 8, which was south half of the southeast quarter. W. F. Murphy, Daniel A. Jones and Howell bought about all of it.

A third school section in Sargent is Section 16, Town 15, Range 14; its subdivisions show eight lots, and is a very large regular section, containing in the aggregate 656 acres, sixteen acres larger than the average section. The purchasers were Winkler, Ogden and Taylor in 1852. Lot 1 is the north half of the northeast quarter, eighty-two acres; Lot 2 is in the north half of the northwest quarter; Lot 3 south of the last, etc., up to Lot 8, which is the south half of the southeast quarter.

LIMESTONE QUARRIES.

In referring to Douglas and Coles Counties, Prof. Worthen, the State Geologist, says, p. 110, that "the limestone on the Embarrass River is too argillaceous to be successfully used for making quick lime. * * * * Some other region must be depended upon for a supply of this article."

The writer having, while surveying, noted a large limestone on the

east half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 14, Range 10, applied to Dr. H. Rutherford, of Oakland, who in return kindly furnished the following: "The quarry is on the south bank or bluff of a branch, which branch at that point is probably thirty feet below the general level; about twenty-five or thirty feet square of this rock has at times within the last forty-five years been exposed, lime burnt from it, and foundations obtained. So far as explored, it appears in seams, from one inch to a foot in thickness. How thick the ledge is is unknown, several feet have been worked off its top. It dips with the bank to the south, at about one foot to eight; as it is the distal part is covered by ten feet of clay. How far it goes into the bank is unknown. Many years ago I used some of the lime; it was of the ordinary character, as dark as the 'Delphi' and like it contained probably 90 per cent of pure lime. Borings near this place on the same branch proves that the underlying limestone is forty or more feet below this ledge. To unravel the history of this isolated rock, is a subject for the geologist. Perhaps in the ice age it may have been torn from its bed in the Canadian wilderness, beyond Lake Superior, and floated and borne in a great glacier, with clay, mountain rock and other debris, south, till it met the warm waters of the gulf, and sank where it lies, to remain how long nobody knows, till the drainage and erosion of the branch brought a fragment of its great mass to the light of day, a fit subject for conjecture and profitable reflection."

RAILROADS.

The Illinois Midland Railway crosses the southwest part of the township, entering at the west side of Section 9, Township 14, Range 10, and leaving at east side of Section 15, same township, where it crosses the Embarrass River on a substantial bridge of some 600 feet in length. This road got no subsidy from the township. The Toledo, Cincinatti & St. Louis Railroad crosses the southeast corner in Section 4, Township 14, Range 14, having been constructed along here in 1881. It is a "narrow gauge" road, the track being only three feet wide, the standard gauge, four and two-thirds feet being most generally used. This road passes through Oakland, in Coles County, and its next important point northeast is Metcalf, in Edgar County, which is about ten miles east of

Newman. The road will doubtless erelong be changed to the standard gauge, an adherence to the three-foot track requiring an independence which few such roads possess.

Routes for several "proposed" railroads have been surveyed across this territory, but have not lately been heard from, and Sargent enjoyed the distinction of being the only township in the county which had no public railroad debt, when all others had them; but since the bonds of the P. & D. Railroad have been declared void, the same may be said of the townships west.

VILLAGES, ETC.

There is no trading point of comparative importance in the township, the business of the people, with regard to shipping points and post office, with the exception of "Brushy Fork," being about equally divided between Newman on the north and Oakland, in Coles County, in the south, which latter in its adolescent days was fondly called "Pin Hook."

Brushy Fork, the only post office, was early known as "Nipantuck," and is situated in Section 22, Township 15, Range 10.

A proposed city called "Columbus" was regularly laid out in February, 1841, on the land of James H. Hicks, on the west side of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 15 north, of Range 10 east, and contained about forty acres, on the land now owned by Seidenstricker. It had a nice public square in the middle, which was surrounded by regularly laid out blocks and lots. As this embryo city has not of late years been at all conspicuous, a history of its rise and progress is not available at this particular juncture. The land was entered by Eli Sargent October 29, 1830. The town was surveyed by S. Sconce, Coles County Surveyor, for Hicks, who does not appear to have had any deed to the land.

COUNTY OFFICE HOLDERS.

Residents, both former and present, of this township have had much to do with the public business. William Hancock, now of Newman, was the first Assessor and Treasurer of the new county, having been elected with the first corps of officers in 1859. James H. Shawhan, now of Murdock, was elected Sheriff in 1871, to fill the unexpired term of Cooper, of Bourbon Township, who had disappeared in company with township

funds (see Bourbon). I. W. Burgett was the first Supervisor and was elected and held the office during the years from 1868 to 1873, being succeeded by S. M. Long, who was again returned in 1875. W. F. Murphy was in the same office in 1876, after which Mr. Burgett was again called and served 1877–80, making ten years of service in all. James Routledge was elected in 1881, and also in 1882 and 1883. He died whilst holding the office, and was succeeded by Lawrence E. Root, who was appointed to fill the place, and was duly re-elected in 1884.

VALUATION.

The Assessor's valuation of personal property in 1883, for this township, is $127,557; lands are valued at $335,775.

THE POPULATION

of Sargent in 1870, the ninth census, was 1,035, which in 1880 had become 1,126, showing an increase of 91; as to the present number of inhabitants, the personal property tax list of 1883 shows 256 names, which, multiplied by five, is equal to 1,280, the probable present enumeration. The State ratio is about five to the voter, say five and one-third; some of the townships run as low as four.

The tenth census was taken by John Daniels. Amongst some of the "numerous" names were the Ashmores, 28; and the Allisons were 23 in number.

PREDOMINANT POLITICS.

The Republican party generally shows up with a majority of about sixty, which has usually been maintained.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

This part of Douglas County offers superior inducements to good men of every grade, who desire permanent homes, where they can educate their children as convienently as in any other farming community in the State, and notwithstanding the rapid increase of wealth, as evinced by many handsome residences erected within a few years by self-made men, the tendencies of the people are decidedly democratic, intelligent workingmen receiving as much consideration socially, as the professional, though the latter had the riches of Crœsus, combined with the bluest blood.

MURDOCK TOWNSHIP.

BY H. C. NILES.

"Liberty and labor have given us all."

ERECTION, ETC.

IN years, area and population, compared with the other political subdivisions of Douglas County, Murdock Township ranks number nine and last, having been created at the December meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1882.

The petition for the new township was closely followed by a counter-petition in the shape of a remonstrance leading to a warm discussion of the "pros and cons," it being held and strenuously maintained that the board held jurisdiction only of the inhabitants of the proposed new territory, and not of those out of whose area the new township was to be made. This nice distinction evolved from the ingenuity of the attorneys, did not, however, prevail; the matter was taken to the Circuit Court on appeal, and at the October term, 1883, the action of the board being confirmed, Murdock proceeds to take her place amongst the nations of the earth.

The object of the prime movers in the scheme was primarily the attainment of a more convenient and more accessible place for voting and transacting township business generally; the more especially as the village of Murdock had already been laid out, and was becoming a trade center, which was rapidly increasing in importance. It is distant about five miles, on either side, from Camargo and Newman, the former business points, and time was when a few hours more or less made little difference to the average business farmer; but growing industries, more sudden modes of perfecting contracts and a general desire to attend to business at once, ever the ruling passion in the heart of the enlightened Republican (I mean American), called for another organization, and so it was done.

THE NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP

was given in compliment to John D. Murdock, an old resident and large farmer in the neighborhood.

ITS AREA.

The area is made up from twenty-two square miles of territory, which were generously donated by the township of Camargo on the west, and about seven from Newman, which lie upon the east side. It includes the west twenty-four sections of Township 16 north, of Range 10 east, of Third Principal Meridian, and Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, of Township 15 north, of Range 10 east, comprising twenty-eight regular sections, containing, according to the United States Government survey, 30.65 square miles, the same being 19,617.61 acres, being the smallest township in area, whilst it is almost altogether

PRAIRIE,

Brushy Fork timber barely touching upon the southeast corner. The central parts of its area consists of much beautiful rolling prairie. The general character of the extreme north and south ends is quite level, easily, however, susceptible of good drainage, the surface being of the character of high table land, which lies upon an average some sixteen to twenty-four feet above the bottoms of the nearest natural drains.

TWO DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Two districts have been established, under the statute, one in each end, and before the township was created, in each of which a fall of about four feet per mile has been obtained. Murdock, in its north end, is traversed by artificial drains which, when completed, will be an important affluent of the Embarrass River through the stream known as the "Jordan" or Longpoint Slough (see Newman Drainage).

RAILROADS.

The St. Louis Branch of the I., B. & W. R. R. runs east and west along about the center of the township, in the south tier of Sec-

tions of Township 16 north, of Range 10 east, at a distance of about twelve rods south of the middle of the sections. The original intention of the builders of the road was to keep upon the half-mile line, and why the plan was abandoned after leaving Camargo Village is not explained.

The railroad debt which formerly belonged to the townships of Newman and Camargo is shared pro rata by the property holders in this township, and is distributed accordingly upon the tax books. A full history of this road in its relations to the county will be found in its proper place in this volume.

With regard to the

FIRST ENTRIES OF LANDS

in this vicinage, whilst there were some very early entries, most of the lands, being all prairie, were taken up along about 1852–53, which years seem to have been at the close of a period in which the Government lands were temporarily withdrawn from sale pending the location of the Illinois Central Railroad and its selections of lands within the six-mile limit, which limit was afterward extended to fifteen miles to enable the road to supply the quantity of lands not found in the first limit. The latter extended limit takes in all of Murdock.

In 1853, William Cline, February 23, entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 15, Range 10. This is the extreme southeast eighty acres in the township. The first entry made was by James Brewer June 18, 1847; he entered Lot No. 2 of the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 16, Range 10, and Samuel Roderick took the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 16, Range 10, in 1849. J. Y. Campbell entered several tracts, as also John Tenbrook and the Baileys, 1852 to 1855.

THE SCHOOL SECTION

is Section 16, Township 16, Range 10; every sixteenth section was by law devoted to the use of schools, being presented by the United States to the State of Illinois, the proceeds of the sale which was made by the Township Trustees of Schools going to the support of the school system, being an average of one section of land out of every thirty-six.

This section was, according to law, made eight lots, but preserving

the original subdivisions. Lot No. 1 is the east half of northeast quarter; Lot No. 4 is west half of northwest quarter; Lot 5 is west half of the southwest quarter, etc. The entire section was bought by John Tenbrook in 1855.

No regular record evidence of the surveys is extant, the only guide to the lotting being the various conveyances, which, however, give the number of the lot, as well as the subdivision of the section as shown by the Government survey.

All of these school sections were sold too soon, at a time when prairie land generally was not considered a very good investment; some sold as low as $2 per acre.

POPULATION.

An enumeration of the inhabitants has not as yet been taken, except in the matter of a personal tax list furnished by the Assessor, which comprises 160 names of owners of taxable personal property. Mr. Smith, the first elected Supervisor, received 100 votes, and 50 more were polled which he did not get. It may be fair to state that there are 200 votes, which would give a population of 800 to 1,000 at the present writing, at which one-fourth may have been acquired from Newman; the balance of course from Camargo.

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION

is not indicated by the first election, a Union ticket having very properly been nominated. The Republicans claim a majority of about ten, which is probably correct, the present Supervisor is a pronounced Republican, and was elected over a prominent Democrat by about eighteen majority.

THE VILLAGE OF MURDOCK,

established and named before the township was made, is situated generally on the north side of the railroad, and between it and the east and west half-mile line of Section 33, Township 16 north, Range 10 east. It consists of about ten lots and blocks, having been laid off by the Murdocks in September, 1881. It was shortly afterward followed by an addition made by R. F. Helm on the north side of the east and west public road. The railroad has a reserve on the north side of its track, about eighty rods long and 125 feet wide, and a right-of-way on the south side of fifty

feet; a roomy side track is established which gives ample facilities to shippers in the vicinity, of whom many are of the heaviest cattle dealers in the county.

The railroad company has erected a neat and substantial station house and passenger waiting-room.

Mr. S. Baxter purchased a few acres directly east of the village, where he erected several neat tenant houses which assist in giving Murdock the air of quite a busy place; this is further assisted by the elevator erected by the Murdocks in 1878, having a capacity of about 4,000 bushels.

THE METHODISTS,

with their proverbial zeal, erected a substantial church here, and finished it in October, 1882, about as soon as the town was laid out. It has a steeple and a $90 bell, the cost of the structure being in all about $1,850.

THE FIRST OFFICERS

were: Supervisor, David Smith; Assessor, W. C. Whallen; Collector, R. F. Helm; Justice, S. Baxter. And in the distribution of county officers Murdock has had a share. Among those who live within the present bounds, Mr. John D. Murdock, from whom the township was named, was elected in 1859 one of the first two Associate Justices of the county, and was re-elected in 1861. This was of course prior to township organization. The County Board consisted of a Judge and two Associate Judges. Mr. M. served his first term with James Ewing, of Arcola, as Judge, the other Associate being Robert Hopkins, of Newman. In his second term, he was with F. C. Mullen, of Garrett, as Judge, and Caleb Bales, of Arcola, as the other associate. It was under the care and management of the last-named board that the court house was contracted for and begun. A large part of the business of this day, the early days of the county, was the location of new public roads. The board would appoint three Commissioners, one always the surveyor, to view the road, and report at next term. There was quite an epidemic of roads these times.

James H. Shawhan, now of the new township, formerly of Sargent, was elected Sheriff in 1871, and also served several years with credit as Highway Commissioner.

VALUATION.

The Assessor's valuation of the personal property of the township for 1883 is $68,833; lands are valued at $196,480.

SOME SURVEYING.

The southwest corner of this township was the scene of one of the most important "commission surveys" which ever obtained here under the law authorizing the Circuit Court to appoint three surveyors to adjust lines and report their conclusions to the court at next term. The survey in these cases was not final, but subject to trial and review by the courts. Every surveyor in the county had more or less of a whack at it, and, to their credit, generally agreed as to the main facts, notwithstanding that one old resident appeared on the ground and said, "I can take a gray wine and a swy glass and beat all their surwain."

The surveyors appointed by the court in October, 1871, were Edmund Fish, of Arcola, H. C. Niles, of Tuscola, and A. H. Guy, of Vermillion County. They worked a week at it, and reported to court. The case was tried three times for various reasons, and finally settled down to the lines made by the Commissioners. Mr. Issachar Davis, surveyor in the neighborhood, gave the board valuable and willing assistance. The confusion mostly arose originally from a proven mistake of the original Government Surveyors, they having left two corners on the range line, which they recorded as twenty-two rods apart, while, identified, they proved to be only six rods apart. The writer has seen the original figures made by the Government Surveyor, and the proof on the ground. The controversy arose from the situation of a thirty-five-acre piece belonging to John Brown, which the surveyors in their report dubbed the "John Brown tract." This whole controversy was conducted by the interested parties with a manly and fair spirit, much superior to the temper usually manifested on such occasions; though Shiloh Gill says that he and Brown had worn out a certain fence four times in trying to conform to the various opinions of its true place. Each moved the fence every time the other fellow got a new wrinkle from anybody, and the surveying business in the close neighborhood was good till them fool commission surveyors came along and spoiled the job.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The productiveness of the soil, and the easy tillage, from the absence of timber and rock, with the comparative remunerative value of all farm products, have made agriculture the leading interest here, to the exclusion of manufacturing enterprise. At the same time, the facilities for manufacturing are not great, from the absence of home coal and water-power. These remarks apply equally to all parts of the county, however. Railroads, railroads alone, made possible the cultivated fields, the villages and the civilizing influences of churches and schools in Grand Prairie, and if Douglas County ever merits the distinguished consideration of the world at large for large manufacturing cities and their corresponding wealth, it must be brought about by the further agency of the iron highway, which is emphatically the exponent and the institution of our modern civilization.

CONCLUSION.

From the institution of the county in 1859, up to this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1884, at precisely 24 o'clock, when these papers are finished, these changes, which we have been trying to keep the run of, have come to pass. Many a one of us has tried his "prentice hand," on one or more of a thousand schemes for honorably winning bread, with no other capital than a brave and willing heart. Some are rich, some have failed, and some have gone away, mayhap voluntarily, to a more promising field of labor, or, we have tenderly gathered what we could find of him and quietly and reverently laid him down to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." He may have been rich in worldly goods and a failure; he may have been poor, and a grand success.

In the struggle for bread, the poor fellow is often wounded and sometimes thrown; then he goes home disheartened and discouraged, and after a fitful fever sleep, arises in the morning and thanks God that he lives to try it once again. Let us "call no man a failure till he is dead," for a few final years of success may well atone for half a lifetime of baffled hopes; his work, his children are with us and of us, his name is on our records, and we may not wash it out.

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose),
The bosom of his Father and his God."

Perhaps heaven was as kind to him as he was to himself. If he had not all he wanted, he gave perhaps all he could.

Why is it that men and women who have been blessed (?) with a liberal education find themselves distanced in the race for wealth by those who have learned to write their names, only through the necessity of signing bank checks? Why, so often, the man whose knowledge of social ethics and political economy is only equaled by his familiarity with the eternal fitness of things, is intrusted with the accumulation and distribution of the Nation's wealth?

"Why do some have to walk despondently through the deep valley of poverty, whilst others fare sumptuously every day, and why are some of the most talented deprived of the pleasures waiting on those who toil, while children and babies sow and reap?"

Why is the golden calf set up in all public places for the worship of independent American citizens, and why is the homage paid? * * * * * * Yet, in his humble and unobtrusive way the money-maker has moved quietly along and accummulated the means that improve farms, build houses and establish banks and railroads, part of which he has more or less cheerfully dispensed in the employment of the muscle and brains of his less fortunate, but not less worthy fellow-workman. He has rights which the simple worker is bound to acknowledge, and we may well conclude that when Dame Fortune began the distribution of her financial favors in this part of the world, she might have done far worse than she did, when she piled so large a part of them upon the broad shoulders of a majority of the pioneers of Douglas County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TUSCOLA CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM J. AMMEN is a member of the Tuscola bar, and was born January 4, 1853, at Marshall, Highland Co., Ohio. Although his parents have always been in comfortable financial circumstances, by choice he has been self-supporting from his early boyhood; he has won his way to professional success and business standing among men by his own unaided exertions. At the age of seven years, he began to earn wages and traffic and trade for himself. His first speculation was buying a mule and paying for it in work at 25 cents a day, realizing in the outcome of the transaction a good profit. From the age of seven years to the age of eleven, he assisted in herding and driving cattle, sheep and mules, and at twelve engaged as salesboy in a mercantile establishment, where he received the liberal salary of $35 per month. He came to Illinois June 1, 1865, and before his seventeenth year began teaching school in the Finney District, teaching one term of three months. His early school advantages were but fair, and his thorough education was obtained by the improvement of every facility at hand and diligent application to study at home and during spare time while engaged earning his own living. After teaching his term of school in Douglas County, he returned to Ohio and entered a wholesale and retail grocery store at Hillsboro, Ohio, where his characteristic energy, fair dealing and social bearing gave him such rank that he commanded and received the salary of $700 a year. After two years thus employed, he returned to Illinois and resumed teaching school after attending school in Tuscola for a short period. He has taught in Brown, Hammett and Henson Districts, in which last he taught seven terms. Such was his success, and so highly

were his services appreciated, that he received the highest salary ever paid to a teacher in the county, and, in fact, the highest ever paid in a country school in the State, which prevented him from accepting a position in the city schools, and which tended to and did raise wages of teachers throughout the county. Mr. Ammen has keenly regretted the deficiency of a complete classical education, and has manfully sought to supply it by study, and to improve as a scholar and man of letters. Every opportunity, every spare moment from active employment has been devoted to self-culture and literary attainments, and we find him to-day versatile, scholarly and intelligent, and well worthy of the high, social and legal standing he occupies in the community. His schooling in his profession is most thorough, having devoted several years to its preliminary study, and he now enjoys a good clientage and growing practice. He also has lately bought the extensive real estate and insurance business of A. P. Helton at Tuscola, Ill., which he successfully conducts in connection with his law practice. December 25, 1882, he married Miss Mary G. Pearce, daughter of Dr. W. H. Pearce, a lady of high attainments and many virtues, and to whose encouragement and gentle influence he owes much of his success.

MRS. ELIZABETH BEACH was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Roberts) Hughes. Her father was a farmer, and occupied the property—Denbighshire, Wales—which had been tilled by his ancestors several generations previous. He died in 1849, and his widow in 1850. Both were worthy members of the Calvinistic Methodist Church. Mrs. Beach was born January 18, 1827, in the old homestead, where she passed her girlhood until fourteen years of age, when, in company with some families of the neighborhood, she came to the United States, taking up her residence in New York City, and making her home principally with the friends with whom she came to the country. She was married to H. J. Beach, a native of England, and a florist by occupation. When Mr. and Mrs. Beach came to Tuscola, the great demand of the growing community for hotel accommodations suggested a boarding house, and Mr. and Mrs. Beach at once opened such an establishment. This soon gained a wide popularity, and at the urgent suggestion of their patrons Mr. and Mrs. Beach built a hotel on the site of the present structure.

This was the second hotel in the village, but soon became first in the estimation of the public. On February 14, 1867, Mr. Beach died, leaving an insolvent estate, and, in 1869, the hotel was destroyed by fire. Under such discouraging circumstances, Mrs. Beach, with no capital save a small insurance on the destroyed building, rebuilt the hotel, and has conducted the business with such signal ability as to make the Beach House stand with no superiors and few equals among hotels along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad from Chicago to Cairo. It is pleasant to add that her success as a caterer to the traveling public has not been without substantial reward, she having attained affluent circumstances by her industry, frugality and unaided financiering. Four children were born to Mrs. Beach—Elizabeth A. (now Mrs. Samuel Erwin), George and Charles (both deceased), and Jennie M., an accomplished young lady (at home).

SAMUEL BIERFELDT, a native of Schleswig, Germany, was born January 27, 1833, and is the only child of Samuel Bierfeldt, Sr. At the age of sixteen, he went to work on a farm, and continued until 1851, when he came to the United States, and remained in Chicago until 1859, when he came to Bourbon, Douglas Co., Ill., and worked as a farmer by the month until 1861. He then enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1864. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville and Murfreesboro, where he was wounded in the right arm; then at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the campaign to Atlanta, besides many small engagements; after his return home, he came to Tuscola and worked for E. T. Barrett for a short time. In 1866, he engaged in the confectionery and restaurant business, which he still continues. He was married, May 9, 1869, to Louisa Veit, of Clay County, Ind. They have two children—Carrie and Horace. Mr. Bierfeldt's present financial standing is owing to personal industry, executive ability and economy, together with the encouragement of his frugal and industrious wife, who assists him in his business affairs. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he of the G. A. R.

BENJAMIN F. BOGGS, farmer and early settler of this county, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, July 2, 1832. His father, Alexander

Boggs, was a native of Virginia, and a farmer; his mother was a Mahala Nelson. Benjamin F. Boggs at eight years old went to live with his uncle, Henry Nelson, and was reared on a farm; at twenty, he moved with his uncle to Madison County, Ind., where he remained two years; there he married, and returned to Lawrence County, Ohio, farmed there six years, and in 1860 sold out and came to Douglas County and located on the 180 acres where he now lives. He now owns in addition two large farms, a large, fine residence, groves of maple and walnut and many other improvements and adornments, miles of hedge, and is principally a stock-raiser. He has met with heavy financial reverses, has had two residences burned, which in one instance forced him to a temporary residence in a schoolhouse, and in the other to a residence in a building erected for an ice house, in which place his son, Franklin, was born. December 20, 1853, he married Miss Mary J. Armstrong, of Lawrence County, Ohio, a lady of fine literary attainments. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs are sanctified members of the Methodist Church, and no man has given more to the general building-up of the churches in the community then he. They are parents of twelve children, all of whom have been or are being afforded good school advantages. Miss Elma M. is now teaching at Camargo, and Miss Hattie M. is assistant high school teacher at Tuscola. Mr. Boggs is a self-made man, having earned his all by his own industry and business ability.

DAVID N. BOYCE was born August 16, 1858, in Camargo, this county. His youth was passed in attending school during the winters, and at the age of thirteen he began to make his own living by working on farms; he then learned the photographic art from his father, with whom he was afterward in copartnership. At the age of twenty-one, he opened a gallery in Tuscola on his own account, and it is the only one in the place. He has been quite successful, his fine work comparing favorably with that produced by the artists of the more pretentious cities. November 14, 1882, he married Miss Hattie Higgins, the accomplished daughter of William G. Higgins, one of the first settlers of Tuscola; her mother's maiden name was Martha J. Harper, and she came from Ohio.

TRAVERSE E. BRADLEY, barber, was born July 8, 1839, in Vigo County, Ind. His father, Benjamin, from Carter County, Tenn., moved

to Indiana in 1837; his mother's maiden name was Nancy Randolph; his father was a farmer, and helped build the National road. He died in 1872; his wife died in 1868. They were Presbyterians, and parents of thirteen children, of whom only five lived to be twenty-one years old. Traverse is the fifth child, and at twenty years of age entered a store as salesman at Sanford, Ind.; he remained there two years, was home about one year, and then, July 8, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Zouaves, and veteranized December 14, 1863, at New Iberia, La. He was made Corporal, served until the close of the war, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and others. At Cedar Creek he had two fingers shot off. At the close of the war, he returned to Indiana, farmed a year, and then went to Iowa and engaged in mercantile business. He then learned barbering, and after four years came to Illinois, farmed and then ran a saw mill; then went to Montezuma, Ind., opened a barber shop and remained there four years; then to Terre Haute; then to Paris, Ill.; then came to Tuscola, where he is doing a thriving business, having a neatly-arranged and first-class place of business. April 29, 1863, he married Lucinda T. Bell, of Vermillion, Ill. Two children—Estella and Louella—have been born to their union. His wife and daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an active temperance worker, lecturer and organizer of great eloquence and executive ability.

WASHINGTON BRENTON, M. D., was born February 5, 1823, in Madison County, Ind. His father, Robert Brenton, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Mary Spillman. They had eleven children, all of whom are now dead but our subject, and one sister, now Mrs. Nancy Reagan. Our subject was the youngest child, and since seventeen years old has been self-supporting. He was given a good education, and graduated from the Indianapolis High School. At eighteen he began the study of medicine with Dr. Sanders, of Indianapolis. After four years' study, he began practice at Bridgeport, Ind. In 1846, he moved to Putnam County, Ind., where he remained until 1863, when he came to Douglas County and located in Tuscola, where he has practiced since. He is a Mason, has been a member of the City Council four years, and

of the Board of Education ten years. In 1846, he married Mary E. Pursel, of Putnam County, Ind. They are parents of eight children, four living—Florence, Laura, George W., Maggie.

WILLIAM R. BROWN, Deputy County Clerk, was born December 4, 1845, in Douglas (then Coles) County, on a farm; he attended school several years at Camargo, walking three miles, and worked on the farm in summer. By his father's influence, a school was established nearer home, which he attended until seventeen years old; when in his eighteenth year he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, participating in the battles of Stone River and other severe engagements, and at the battle of Franklin was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville Prison for five months. He was there at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. After returning from the war, he gave his attention to farming; also attended school for a time. January 18, 1869, he married Miss Nancy E. Murphy, of Sargent Township, whose father is an old settler and now owns 1,200 acres of fine improved farm in this county. Our subject was a Supervisor, for two terms, of Newman Township, and is now Deputy County Clerk. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Christian Church, and has donated to the building of churches and been otherwise generous in the support of all religious organizations. He has three very interesting children—Arratus, Everett and Cecil.

HENRY C. CARICO, deceased, was born August 28, 1842, in Terre Haute, Ind., and was the son of James W. and C. E. (St. Clair) Carico. His father was born May 7, 1806, in the State of Kentucky, educated at Bardstown College, Ky., and was in mercantile business in Louisville, Ky., for ten years; he moved to Terre Haute in 1839, and died there August 21, 1849; his widow (and mother of our subject) is still living in Tuscola. Henry C. Carico, at nineteen years of age, enlisted in First Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and was promoted to Sergeant Major. He afterward re-enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, as Sergeant Major; was then promoted Lieutenant, and then Captain, all before he was twenty-one years old. In an engagement he was severely wounded through the lungs, and July 14, 1865, resigned. After his return from the war, he filled the office of Deputy

Sheriff of Douglas County, and while thus employed studied law and was admitted to practice July 15, 1869. He soon attained eminence in his profession, but owing to failing health from the wound in the lung, relinquished the practice and traveled for his health; he died in Chicago, unable to get home. The following extract from a letter to the mother of our subject, written by Gen. McNutta, speaks volumes in praise of the deceased: "You have of course heard of his saving our flag at the siege of Lexington. * * * His ability and courage made him conspicuous as a soldier; he was brave, impetuous, sometimes irritable, but unbounded in generosity. * * * A young man of about his own age, September 18, 1861, lay bleeding and dying from a ball that had passed through his lungs, which was less painful than his thirst; we had no water and could get none; the dying boy's appeal for water was most piteous. He was told again and again that no water could be had, and when I could bear to hear him no longer, without expecting even a reply I applied to the men present, and asked them if there was any man who had water, or would get water for him; your son, then but a boy, stepped up and said 'Captain, I will get him water,' and deliberately picked up a bucket, as I supposed for the purpose of going back in our camp for water, where some might be held in reserve concealed, but to my astonishment, he was, before I knew it, not less than fifty yards outside of our line, running with all his might, toward the rebel line, toward the fire, and would not hear an order to return, but went more than half way between the lines of the contesting forces, and deliberately dipped up a bucket of water from a spring and brought it in with not less than 1,000 rifles firing at him alone, within point blank range, cutting his clothes in thirty-seven places, his skin in two or three, and five balls in the bucket, he using his fingers as a stopper, to keep the water from running out the ball holes." Capt. Carico was a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, and his funeral was an extraordinarily large one.

JOHN CHANDLER, farmer, was born March 25, 1822, in Harrison County, Ky. His father was Israel, and his grandfather, John, was a Quaker of Irish descent, who went to Kentucky in 1784. In 1831, subject's parents moved from Kentucky to Clermont County, Ohio; lived there seven years, then moved to Illinois and settled in the Okaw timber

land, in what is now Douglas County, when there were but one or two families in the locality. Our subject gained a fair education by home study and by attending school in Kentucky and Ohio, and in the winter of 1840–41 taught the first school in his neighborhood; he continued to teach winters and farm summers until he was twenty-four years old, when he enlisted in Company D, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went to the Mexican war. He served one year and participated in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz; he went out as private and was promoted to Corporal. At the close of the war, he taught school for nine months; then ran a saw mill and worked as a carpenter for three years; was then appointed and afterward elected County Treasurer and Assessor of Coles County. In 1856 and 1858, he was Deputy Sheriff of Coles County; was the first County Clerk elected after the organization of Douglas County, and served two and a half years; then was re-elected for the term of four years. He owns 240 acres of land where he now resides, one-half mile from Tuscola; he has a large brick house, 1,200 trees set out, a large barn, etc., all the improvements having been made by himself, and he is now engaged in stock-raising and trading. He and wife are members of the Christian Church; he built the church edifice in Tuscola, at a personal cost of $3,400. Mr. Chandler married twice; his first wife was Hannah F. Williams, who died November 26, 1861, and left a large farm to her husband. On August 20, 1863, he married Sarah J. P. Elkin, of Tuscola. They have had four children—Annabrad, Susan A. (deceased), Elkin and Margareta.

DANIEL A. CONOVER, Circuit Clerk and Recorder, was born August 9, 1832, in Adams County, Penn., on one of the farms where the battle of Gettysburg was afterward fought. His father, Garrett Conover, was of Dutch parentage. Garrett was principally a farmer, but for many years was County Judge in Indiana. He was a Presbyterian, died at eighty-nine years of age. His wife was Susan Monteith, grand-daughter of Sir Hiram Monteith, of Scotland, an associate of William Wallace. He, with his brother, Sir John Monteith, were both beheaded. About 1840, our subject came with his parents to Owen County, Ind.; he was given thorough schooling at the Bloomington (Ind.) State University, and at twenty years of age he engaged with his brother in drug business at Bowl-

ing Green, Clay Co., Ind.; after a year he bought his brother's interest, and owned the store until 1864. In 1862, he organized Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was wounded and taken prisoner, but at night, with some others, escaped. The Seventy-first sustained such loss that the re-organization was abandoned. The remaining members returned to Terre Haute, and there organized the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and Mr. Conover was commissioned Major. Owing to disabilities sustained at Richmond, Ky., he was mustered out at Knoxville, Tenn., and on returning home was appointed Provost Marshal of the Seventh Indiana District, with headquarters at Terre Haute; he was next appointed Inspector of Internal Revenue, and served until that office was abolished; he was also nominated on the Republican ticket for Mayor of Terre Haute. In 1869, he came to Tuscola, where he has resided since. He traveled for eleven years in the interests of a Cincinnati hat house, until 1880, when he was elected to his present office on the Republican ticket. January 24, 1854, he married Miss Bradshaw N. Elkin, of Bowling Green Ind. They have had five children—Walter and McKenzie (twins), both grown and married; Steele, deceased; Harry, in school, and Dick, deceased.

ROBERT COX, farmer, was born April 9, 1837, in Madison County, Ky., and is the son of David and Pauline (Adams) Cox, also natives of Kentucky. When Robert was fourteen years old, his father died and the conduct of the farm and support of his mother fell upon him; he continued thus to work on the home place till his marriage, January 25, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Moberly, of Madison County, Ky. He farmed until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Cumberland Gap and Chickamauga, and was taken a prisoner at Lafayette, Ga., but paroled. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, January, 1865, he returned to Kentucky; soon afterward he came to Livingston County, Ill.; was there six months, then moved to near Bloomington, Ill., farmed there until 1868, when he came to Douglas County; then in 1869 went to Champaign County and farmed four years. In 1872, he opened a store at Pesotum, in Champaign County. In 1877, he sold out and bought a farm. In 1878, he bought a farm of 160 acres adjoining Tuscola, and now also

owns a "square" in the valuable portion of the town, and a fine mansion where he resides. His present business is stock-dealing, and all his property has been gained by personal industry and economy. Mr. Cox is a Knight Templar, and has been a party leader and organizer in the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are parents of three children—William S., now Deputy Circuit Clerk; Nettie, now Mrs. William C. Kenner, of Flora, Ill. (she is a graduate of the Tuscola High School of the class of 1880, in which she ranked second in order of merit and scholarship in a class of fourteen; she is also accomplished in music); Waller C., the youngest child, is now in junior year in school. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Christian Church.

EDMUND CROSS was born December 20, 1816, in Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, and is the son of John and Mary (Ebein) Cross, who were the parents of five children, all of whom are dead except the subject of our sketch, who, when ten years old, at the time of his father's death, began to support himself. For three years he went to a boarding school, doing chores; then went to a Captain in the army with whom he remained for three years; then put himself out as an apprentice to a butcher at Burton on Trent, where he worked five years; then worked as journeyman at Birmingham, England, for two years, when he began business for himself at Burton on Trent, continuing thus until 1844, when he went to Birmingham, where for a year and a half he kept public house and butchered; then returned and butchered at Burton until 1857, when, on July 3, he took passage in a sailing vessel bound for America and landed at Quebec August 12. He then went to Woodstock, Canada West, where he worked on a farm until October 20, 1857, when he came to Arcola, but left immediately for Sullivan, Ill.; there he rented a farm and butchered in the fall until 1860, when he returned to Arcola, where he also farmed and butchered until October, 1866, when he came to Tuscola; here he has butchered, farmed, and kept a meat market ever since. His property is the result of industry and economy, he never having had financial aid. His wife had $1,000. He was married, on June 18, 1839, to Anna Cotton, of Burton on Trent; to them have been born six children—Anna (deceased), Charles, Mary, Rebecca, Lizzie and Christopher; all the living are married. Mr. Cross is a member of the

Episcopal Church, his wife of the Methodist. In England he had been a member of the Manchester Unity and of the order of Odd Fellows. He has contributed to the building of all public edifices, and has assisted financially in the building of the Catholic and colored churches. Charles Cross is associated with his father in business and is a prominent citizen and a member and Clerk of the School Board.

CHARLES E. CROSS, his son, was born March 17, 1842, at Burton on Trent, Staffordshire, England. Learned hardware trade at Norwich, England, continuing in same business at Liverpool and Yorkshire for several years. His wife was Elizabeth Wray, of Yorkshire, England. They have six children. In 1870, came to America and settled in Tuscola, where he has been engaged in meat business with his father principally since that time. He and wife are Episcopalians. He is an Odd Fellow. He is now serving his second term as Secretary of School Board, and recently elected member of City Council.

JAMES DAVIS, Mayor of Tuscola, was born in Parke County, Ind., January 31, 1829, and is one of the six children in the family of John J. and Catharine (Long) Davis, both natives of Maryland, from which State, at an early day, they moved to Indiana, and settled in Parke County, then almost a wilderness. At the age of seventeen, our subject began a three years' apprenticeship at the saddle and harness making business at Rockville, Ind., after which he owned and conducted a shop at Annapolis, Parke County, for about three years. He then entered the dry goods business, in which he continued until coming to Douglas County in the fall of 1857. Here he was engaged in the same business until the breaking-out of the civil war in 1861. Since that time he has been engaged in the grain business. He has associated with him Mr. Finney, under the firm name of Davis & Finney. They also have another business with headquarters at Charleston, Ill. At the time of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., he was President of the Danville, Tuscola & Western Railroad. His financial standing is the result of personal industry, integrity and economy, as he has won his way unaided. At the urgent solicitation of many citizens, in 1882 he was induced to accept the office of Mayor of Tuscola. September 4, 1849, he married Hester F. Maris, of Parke County, Ind. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic order in the Commandery degree.

THE ERVINS. In writing the history of Douglas County, of its growth, enterprise and prosperity, there is no name more closely identified with or more often recurring in the business, social and religious circles of this important township. Perhaps no other family has done more to give to Tuscola and community its present eminent business and social status than they. They have resided here nearly twenty years, which embraces nearly the entire history of the township. William B. Ervin, retired, moved to the county in 1865. He traces his ancestry to his grandfather, Thomas, a native of Ireland, and member of the Presbyterian Church, who was by occupation a bleacher of linen, and a man of means, who emigrated to this country in 1771, where he purchased a farm in Westchester County, Penn., residing there till his death. His wife was a daughter of the Scottish house of Monteith, which aided the mission of William Wallace so nobly, and espoused the cause of Bruce. The father of William B. Ervin, Jurad, was born in 1758, and was thirteen years old when his parents landed in America. He was a witness to many of the exciting incidents of the Revolutionary war. He received a very limited education, learning the hatter's trade early in life. He went to Rockingham County, Va., working at his trade until 1813, when he moved to Huntingdon County, Penn., staying there two years, and then went to Highland County, Ohio, engaging in farming until his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of one hundred and six. His wife, Sallie Herron, of Harrisonburg Va., was born July 4, 1776, the day of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Of this union there was a family of nine children, William B. being the second. He was born December 1, 1806, in Rockingham County, and at nine years of age moved with his parents to Highland County, Ohio. His education was of a nature incident to pioneer life. Summer, at work; winter, schooling in a log house, with slab floors and greased-paper windows, and a teacher whose scholarly attainments consisted of the scientific knowledge of the use of the rod. By home study, however, he succeeded in acquiring a fair education, which, combined with habits of industry, became the key to his successful life. At seventeen, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith at Hillsboro, Ohio, at the end of three years starting in business for himself, by building a forge on his father's farm. At the expiration of another three

years of great industry, he had saved sufficient to buy a farm of fifty acres, giving up blacksmithing, and since then has devoted his time to farming. He ultimately increased the acreage of his farm to 320. In 1865, he sold out, and moved to Douglas County, buying 216 acres of unimproved land. He resides on the farm, having erected a nice residence and large adjacent buildings. It has a fine grove of maple trees of several acres' extent, and the rest of it is principally sown in meadow. Mr. Ervin is seventy-eight years of age, and from the general appearance of his physique, seems to have a long life before him. He is a Presbyterian and very highly respected in the locality. He married Miss Elizabeth Rice, of Highland County, Ohio, to whom he gives the credit of his great success in life. There are nine children by this union. The faithful discharging of the duties of wife and mother are to be seen in all their surroundings, as also in the high character of the children, and their general prosperity. The eldest child is Rice Ervin.

RICE ERVIN was born June 5, 1837, in Highland County, Ohio. When eighteen years old, he began life for himself by teaching school. His early life had been spent in working on his father's farm and attending school. By home study, qualified himself for teaching. His first teaching was at Allensburg, Ohio; taught two seasons, and farmed in the summer. In the spring of 1860, he went to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in traveling for six months for a cigar and tobacco house, then returned home to Ohio. There taught school the winters of 1860–61. In the spring of 1861, he engaged in dry goods business with F. M. Miller, of Samantha, Ohio, as a partner, continuing three years; during this time sold horses and mules for the army. After the three years, he taught school in Foster's Crossing twelve months, until 1865, then came to Douglas County. He was connected with the First Regiment, Highland County State troops, in the position of First Lieutenant, and later, at formation of the regiment, was promoted to Major, and was Postmaster during Lincoln's administration two years at Samantha, Ohio. In June, 1865, he came to Douglas County, Ill., and opened a dry goods store in Tuscola one year. Since then he has been engaged in the grain and live stock business in partnership with his brother, John Ervin. They have branch establishments. September 14, 1869, he married Miss Mary

S. Daggy, of Greencastle, Ind., a lady of good musical attainments. She was formerly a member of the Woody Glee Club, Champaign. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Methodists; he was Trustee in that church. Politically, he is a Democrat. Has been Township Supervisor four terms; Chairman Democratic Central Committee the last eight years. He has been a member of the School Board thirteen years, and was on the building committee during the building of the present schoolhouse. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor; also his wife of latter. In the Knights of Honor he is one of three State Trustees, and is State Treasurer of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, which position he has held since the organization of the order. In public matters, he has been public spirited, contributing largely to the poor. Mrs. Ervin is a sister to Peter Daggy, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad.

JAMES R. EVANS, grocer, was born March 18, 1828, in Fayette County, Ohio, and was the fifth in a large family of children. He began life for himself at twenty years of age, and taught school, at the same time prosecuting his own studies for ten years. He graduated at South Hanover College in Indiana, and then farmed near Hillsboro, Ohio. He then came to Tuscola and went into the grocery business, at which he continued until the spring of 1884. August 12, 1857, he married Miss Emma McIntire, of Madison, Ind. Their children are Maggie E., Bettie B. (deceased), William J., Samuel S. (deceased), Newton M. Mr. Evans is a member of the Presbyterian Church and an active temperance worker and reformer. His wife belongs to the Methodist Church. Mr. Evans was for two years Professor of Latin at the Shelby Military Institute at Germantown, Tenn.

A. C. FICKLIN, attorney, was born May 20, 1852, in Georgia. He was named after his uncle, ex-Governor and present United States Senator, Alfred Colquitt, of Georgia, his mother's brother. Our subject's father is Orlando B. Ficklin, one of the first settlers of Coles County, a noted criminal lawyer, and a Member of Congress for several terms before the war. In Washington he first met his wife, Elizabeth H. Colquitt, daughter of ex-United States Senator Walter Colquitt, of

Georgia, father of the present Senator. She is a well-known authoress and poetess. They have three sons living, all lawyers, ranking high in their profession. Our subject is the eldest child. In 1873, he graduated from the Miami University, and was valedictorian. He passed one season in Pueblo, Col.; then returned and began the study of law in Charleston, Ill.; then attended a law school in Chicago, read law under Lyman Trumbull, and was admitted to practice in 1876. He opened an office at Charleston; was elected City Attorney several terms, and was also School Director for three years. His father owning 2000 acres of land, half of which is in Douglas County, our subject, in 1883, moved to Tuscola to assume its control and management. He has already taken front rank at the bar, and enjoys a large practice. He is an Odd Fellow and a Democrat. September 25, 1877, he married Emma Weiss, of Charleston. Her father is a large pork-packer of that place. Their children are Orlando B., Otto and Elizabeth H.

ROBERT FICKLE, farmer, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 5, 1819. His father, Jonathan, a native of Virginia and a Revolutionary soldier, moved to Ohio with his parents. Robert Fickle is the eldest son in a family of thirteen children. In his younger days he assisted in the support of the family, and got his education like all the rest —by the light of burning hickory bark and home study. He was reared to farming; began for himself in 1840, and voted for Harrison for President the same year. On March 3, 1842, he married Cynthia A. Vanshayck, of Franklin County, Ohio. They had born to them three children, all living, married and prosperous. This wife died September 1, 1852. His second wife is a sister to the first—Parthenia A. Vanshayck. They have five children. Mr. Fickle came to Illinois in 1867, and after a year bought his present farm of 240 acres. He has made all the improvements, and stock-raising is his mode of farming. In the late war he served in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many hard-fought battles. He is a Methodist, a Republican, a radical temperance man, and voted for Salmon P. Chase for Govenor of Ohio. He has made every cent of his property by his own exertions.

DR. J. A. FEILD. The English have always been an adventurous and aggressive race of people, and the "Feilds" have been no exception to the rule. The crest of this family—"a man's hand grasping a globe"—has been particularly suggestive of their untiring enterprise and dogged John Bull tenacity. The younger sons, instead of spending the best years of their lives in idleness, waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up, as is but too commonly the custom in that country, crossed oceans, like their Anglo-Saxon ancestors, to make new homes and find new friends in America, India or Australia, and since 1620, when John and William Feild came over in the Mayflower, this country has been their favorite field of emigration, and many members of the family have occupied positions of honor and trust in the nation, one of them now being a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The ancestors of Dr. John A. Feild were gentlemen of property in Worcestershire, England, and his grandfather, Richard Feild, leaving his landed estate to his son William, gave his second son, John, a thorough medical education. After being a pupil of that eminent Surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper (Surgeon to the Queen), and a student of Guy's and St. Thomas' hospitals, he passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1833, and eventually became a physician of some prominence in England, writing works on "The Phenomena of Dew," "The Received Theory of Conception" and other subjects. He died in 1864, at the early age of forty-eight, deeply regretted by all who knew him. Being generous to a fault, he had always lived up to his income, but fortunately Mrs. Feild, his wife, who had been educated in Amiens and Paris, France, had property in her own right sufficient to comfortably provide for herself and their four children. These sons and daughters were Dr. J. A. Feild, of Tuscola, Ill.; Capt. Claude Feild, of P. & O. Royal Mail P. S.; Fanny, wife of Dr. J. Monde Craigie, of London, England; Beatrice, wife of Harry Gamblette, Esq., of Brighton, England. Dr. John A. Feild, the subject of this brief memoir, was born in England in 1850, and first went to school when six years of age; he advanced rapidly in his studies, and at the age of fifteen passed the classical examination of the Royal College of Preceptors of London. Leaving college, he was then indentured for three years to study medicine with his father's partner, Dr. George Griffith. In 1867,

he left Old England for this country, with the settled intention of making it his future home. Although but a boy of seventeen at this time, through the efforts of influential relations he was appointed and signed ship's articles as Assistant Surgeon of the steamship "Denmark" of the National Line, and after meeting with violent equinoctial storms in crossing the Atlantic Ocean, he left the steamer at New York, parting with his friends, the cabin passengers, with mutual feelings of regard. While in New York, he made his home with the family of his uncle, Capt. Childs, U. S. Navy. But soon recognizing the fact that Illinois was the "garden of the world" and Douglas county the best spot in the garden, he came to Tuscola, and he came to stay. From that time to the present, he has cordially supported every enterprise which seemed calculated to build up the town, and like every other citizen who has worked solely for the best interests of Tuscola, and attended strictly to his own affairs, giving other people the privilege of minding their own business, he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine anticipations. In 1870, he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and three years later he bought out the well-known drug establishment of his uncle, Dr. J. W. Wright, in Tuscola, practicing medicine until 1880. Last year he completed the "Feild Brick Block," which contains three business rooms on the ground floor, with the Tuscola *Journal* office and lawyers' offices upstairs. He has now removed his pharmacy to the corner room of the block, fronting on Parke and Sale streets, where you will find him conducting a prosperous and successful drug business. In business matters, Dr. Feild has been bold and ventursome even to rashness, always closing transactions which sometimes involved thousands of dollars as rapidly as possibly. His judgment must, however, have been sound, as he was almost uniformly successful. Early in life he had been taught by experience that he who goes borrowing goes sorrowing, but when the time came to act he found that he must "borrow or step aside;" he also soon discovered that by exercising prudence and perseverance, it was always an easy matter to pay such debts, and although apparently somewhat careless with money matters, still it is true that no person ever presented him with a note or an account during his whole business career that was not immediately paid. In politics, he has been a Republican since 1872, when he

cast his first vote for Grant; he has no political aspirations, but, being an active and influential politician, he has always taken great pleasure in helping his friends into office, and is now chairman of the Tuscola delegation to the county legislative convention. In regard to religion, he was brought up a member of the Episcopal Church, but his creed may be easily summed up in these two sentences, "An honest man is the noblest work of God" and "God loves him best who loves his fellow-men." Dr. Feild is a thoroughly classical scholar, is an enthusiastic antiquarian, and has spent many years in accumulating a fine collection of coins, fossils and other curiosities from all parts of the world. He has contributed some valuable essays on these subjects, and has also written articles on historical and political questions for many leading periodicals in Europe and this country.

FRANCIS M. FRIEND, dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes and general merchandise, was born December 24, 1831, in Putnam County, Ind. His father, John Friend, came to Indiana when it was mostly inhabited by Indians. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth K. Fullen, and she was a native of White County, Va. Francis M. was the eldest child, and when seventeen years old began life for himself. He had principally, by home study and three years at a private academy at Greencastle, acquired a good education, and his first undertaking was teaching school in Putnam County, which he continued four years. He next worked on his father's farm for four years, and then bought 160 acres of land which he soon sold, and in 1864 came to Tuscola. Here he farmed for two years, and bought grain for seven years; then bought a book store and ran it for three years. He was elected Police Magistrate, and served three years, then again bought a book store, closed out the stock and entered his present business, now carrying a stock worth $15,000. He also deals largely in produce. On April 27, 1851, he married Miss Sarah Frazier, of Putnam County. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are living—Helen N., Josie B. and Ivan T. Mr. Friend is a Mason and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. Ivan T. is a partner in his father's business. He was born July 5, 1858, and is a graduate of the Tuscola High School. He was married, March 8, 1881, to Miss May C. Murphy, a graduate of Tuscola schools and

daughter of J. W. Murphy, whose sketch we give elsewhere. Ivan T. has been elected City Treasurer for two terms, is a Good Templar, an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

PHILLIP GARNEAU, grocer and confectioner, was born November 15, 1845, in Quebec, Canada. His grandfather came from France, as a soldier, and fought in the cause of the colonies during the Revolutionary war. Phillip Garneau moved to St. Louis with his parents in 1858. There he learned the baker's trade in the "largest shop in the world," and worked there till 1864, when he took charge of the Government Bakery at the Quartermaster's Department, and worked for the Government at Benton Barracks, Island of St. James, San Antonio, Tex., and New Orleans. Then took a position as pastry cook on a vessel bound for New York; then went to St. Louis; a short time afterward, went to St. Joe, Mo., as foreman of the first cracker establishment ever started there. After three and a half years, he took a position as cook on a steamboat on the Upper Mississippi River; then was employed in a bakery at Alton, Ill.; then went to Pensacola, Fla.; then to Cairo, Ill.; then to Decatur; then to Tuscola in 1878, where a year later he started his present business, having only $37 to start with. He now has a large wholesale cracker establishment; also, a large stock of groceries, confectionery, etc. He married, Mary Schmidt, of Decatur, Ill., April 20, 1876. They have two children—Currie and Oliver. He is an Odd Fellow; is a temperance man and Prohibitionist, and has accumulated a good property by his industry, economy and integrity.

CALEB GARRETT, son of Isam and Mary (Puckett) Garrett, was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, on the 6th of July, 1816. In 1819, the family moved to Randolph County, Ind., and, in 1823, to Vigo County, in the same State, where they remained until the final removal to Illinois. Whilst in the former State, the residence of the family was generally on the Fort Harrison Prairie and about four miles south of Terre Haute. Caleb was about seven years old when the family resided near the latter place. He was educated at a subscription school; his father being a man of education, he progressed under home instruction and learned rapidly. In 1830, his mother died in Vigo County, Ind., and for several years thereafter Mr. Isam Garrett and his two sons, Caleb and Nathan, kept

house for themselves. In these days Caleb drove an ox team for L. H. Scott; he worked in the corn-field for 25 cents a day, and made fence rails at from 20 to 30 cents per hundred, averaging 150 for a day's work. He went into the printing business at the office of the *Western Register* in Terre Haute under Judge Amery Kinney and John W. Osborn, the proprietors of the office. Mr. Garrett returned to farming for awhile, and also worked as a carpenter and builder under Dr. Thomas Parsons, and having finally resolved to think and act for himself he returned to his favorite pursuits, farming and stock-raising, making success in them the object of his future life. He was for several years a tenant of Chauncey Rose, the well-known millionaire, for whom at the outset he worked at the ordinary occupation of a farm hand, during which time he made thousands of rails at the then usual very small compensation; and here began between the two men a warm personal regard, which was only terminated by the death of Mr. Rose. In 1833, in the company of George Jordan, the father of I. L. Jordan, of Tuscola, and of Levi Westfall, an uncle of R. E. H. Westfall, of Garrett Township, and also with a Kentucky friend, Mr. Garrett passed through this portion of Illinois, partly to indulge his love of adventure and partly to look up a location for a future home. The trip began at Terre Haute, by Baldwin's store, in Edgar County, Sadorus Grove, and into Springfield, Beardstown and Quincy, then a wild, sparsely settled country. Mr. Garrett returned to Terre Haute by way of Meredosia, on the Illinois River, to Springfield and Decatur. From 1833 to 1839, pursuing his natural bent for exploration and adventure, he followed flat-boating down the Wabash, the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans. The boats, made generally by the owner, were from 80 to 120 feet long, and were laden to the gunwale with corn, pork and other produce. In 1840, he started from Terre Haute bound for New Orleans per steamer, and upon reaching the Wabash Rapids they were run upon the rocks by a drunken pilot. Garrett and two others hired a skiff, and crossing the river to Mt. Carmel, Ill., they chartered a hack and repaired to Evansville, at which point they took the large river steamer Louisiana with two companions, one bound for the mouth of the Cumberland, the other for the Tennessee. After a tedious voyage, he arrived at New Orleans, took a steamship and passed out to

the Gulf, and after a very stormy passage arrived safely at Galveston. He went thence to Houston, and there failing to get a conveyance, started on foot through Texas. He arrived at a house where he was offered and accepted the use of a pony. The next day he was presented with a horse by a Dr. Heard, and proceeding got into the vicinity of hostile Indians. He became for the nonce a Texan ranger, in which capacity he experienced considerable fighting with the Indians. In Travis County, Texas, Mr. Garrett married Miss Irene Puckett, a daughter of Thomas Puckett. With her he left Texas in an ox wagon loaded with pecans and dry hides. They arrived at Houston and took steamer to Galveston, and thence to New Orleans, and by the Mississippi to Evansville, Ind., landing March 5, 1841; they shortly after arrived in Vigo County, that being the county in which his wife was born. Mrs. Irene Garrett has always been remarkable for an open-handed liberality toward her less fortunate neighbors, which dispensed generally from her own private means earned her the blessings of the poor. In Vigo County, Mr. Garrett returned to farming and stock-raising, during which time, say 1842, he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature, and at the succeeding term was re-elected. In 1845, he made his second trip to Illinois, and, in 1846, bought land in the west part of Tuscola Township, near the present farm of William Brian. He finally sold this land and located in the forks of the creek on Section 3, Township 15, Range 7. He also selected 160 acres of land, being Lots 2 and 3, in the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 15, Range 7, and hewed a set of walnut logs for a home. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett revisited Texas, including a long trip in a carriage by Price's Springs and Brazos Falls in Cherokee County, where he examined lands; thence to Palestine and Marshall, from which place they went forty miles to Shreveport, La., thence by steamer to the mouth of Red River, and by a similar conveyance to Evansville, Ind., reaching home November 8, 1856, which was then Coles County. He then began improving his lands with orchards, barns and dwellings. Mr. Garrett's lands in Garrett Township at one time covered 1,900 acres. In 1875, he sold these lands and re-invested in Tuscola Township, having concluded to settle in Tuscola City. He was the first Supervisor of Garrett Township, which had been instituted with the other townships in 1868, and he

was also a member of the first grand jury in Douglas County. His present farming interests alone, not including city property, with outlying lots, now comprise about 1,300 acres of the very best prairie and wood land. Mr. Barrett has always taken a deep interest in all the public affairs of Douglas County. An Old-Line Whig, and thus by easy transition a Republican, he has always remained steadily of that political faith.

KIMBALL GLASSCO, retired farmer, was born November 19, 1819, in Harding County, Ky., three miles from the birthplace of Lincoln. Subject's father, Enoch Glassco, a farmer, moved to Coles County, Ill. in 1828, and there died in 1835; his wife was Rachel Carlton. The family of Enoch Glassco was the sixth that settled in Coles County, and located there while yet the Indians were quite numerous, and wolves present by the thousand, and to reach a mill, they had to go twenty-eight miles. Kimball Glassco had no school advantages for four years after coming to Illinois; then, with but few books, such as could be borrowed, he attended a subscription school and hoed corn to pay tuition. His clothing was one pair of shoes a year, made out of home-tanned leather, buckskin pants and linsey shirt. When Kimball was sixteen years old, his father died; then he worked out by the month for three years, to support the family, he being the eldest son at home. He then learned brick-making and plastering; worked at contracting and building seventeen years in Charleston; then went into mercantile business in Charleston for four years; then went to farming, owning 1,000 acres of land. In 1862, he moved to Greencastle, Ind., to educate his children. His sons enlisting in the war in 1865, he returned to Douglas County, Ill., and again engaged in farming, now owning a splendid farm of 320 acres near Tuscola. Our subject married, February 1, 1844, Margaret Reat; she died December 26, 1880. His second wife was Hester Richards, formerly Hester Reat, sister of his first wife. Mr. Glassco was well acquainted with the Lincoln family, and often went to the grist mill belonging to Tom Lincoln, the father of Abe. He knew Abe from the time he was three years old, and sat on juries in cases Lincoln was trying. Although Mr. Glassco has been a life-long Democrat, he always voted for Lincoln when that lamented martyr was a candidate for office.

GEORGE M. GLASSCO was born in Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., September 1, 1852, and is the son of John M. and Sarah F. Glassco. Both paternal and maternal ancestors came from Kentucky, about the year 1830, and settled in Coles County, near the present site of Charleston, within a few miles of each other. Soon after George's birth, his father entered land six miles northeast of Charleston, built a house, and moved his family thither, where he resided until the autumn of 1862, when he moved to Humboldt, same county, and engaged in selling goods and buying and shipping grain; he died in the spring of 1863, leaving a wife and six children, two girls and four boys, George being the eldest. The widow moved back to the farm in a short time, where George spent his time in tilling the soil in summer, and attending school in winter until his twentieth year, when he attended an academy a few miles distant for several terms. After teaching a term, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in the fall of 1874, where he remained only a year. September 7, 1876, he married Miss Sarah E. Bond, eldest daughter of Thomas Bond, a substantial farmer in Coles County; taught school the following winter, and moved to Greencastle, Ind., in the spring of 1877, and entered the Indiana Asbury University, where he spent nearly four years, graduating in the classical course in June, 1880. The year following his graduation, he taught school at Bourbon, this county. The succeeding year, he accepted the position of Principal of the East Side High School at Effingham, Ill. Owing to an antipathy existing among the citizens in regard to the way in which the Superintendent had graded the schools, as well as to the want of harmony among the members of the School Board, Mr. Glassco resigned his position at the holidays. Learning that the *Journal* office at Tuscola was for sale, he, in conjunction with his cousin, C. B. Glassco, of that city, purchased the same January 1, 1882. The partnership existed only a year, his cousin retiring January 1, 1883. Since that time Mr. G. has had the entire management of the paper, which he has ever striven to conduct in the best interests of the Republican party and humanity in general.

OLIVER C. HACKETT, farmer, was born in Scott County, Ky., March 29, 1823. His great-grandfather came from the North of Ireland, and settled in Virginia. His son, Peter Hackett, was a bound boy to Col.

Axtell, and came with him to Kentucky; was a witness to several fights of Boone and Axtell with the Indians, and was holding the latter's horse when he was killed. Later he was in the war of 1812. His son, John Hackett, lived until twenty years of age in Madison County, Ky.; then moved to Lexington, went into brick-making, contracting and building. In 1829, he came to Springfield, Ill., and in 1841 located in Charleston, Coles County, and there died on his sixtieth birthday, January 26, 1850. His wife was Elizabeth Murphy. They were parents of twelve children. Our subject began in life for himself at sixteen years of age. In 1839, he walked from Springfield, Ill., to Coles County, Ill., where two years later he permanently located, and made brick, farmed, and contracted with his father. When of age, he went to the lead mines of Wisconsin, but owing to sickness returned home via St. Louis; then engaged in the brick business a year; then traded in cattle five years, driving them to Wisconsin; then in 1850, went to California via the Isthmus of Panama, being over three months en route; remained there a year; then in 1851 returned home via Jamaica and New York on board the steamer Ohio; then for three years engaged in land speculating and trading; then in 1854 came to Douglas County, and settled on a farm adjoining the one on which he now resides. He now owns 900 acres of well-improved land near Tuscola, with good residence, several acres of maple grove, and many other surrounding improvements and embellishments. Although having sustained many very heavy financial reverses, he has steadily prospered and ranks among the first men of the county in financial standing. On March 14, 1854, he married Miss Ellen R. Wyeth, of Coles County, Ill., now deceased. To them were born twelve children; of those living, seven are girls, and three boys. The daughters are refined, cultured ladies, occupying a leading position in society, and the sons are scholarly and promising. Mr. Hackett is a strong temperance man, devoted to his family, and has the respect of the entire community.

Ellen R. Wyeth, daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Kellogge) Wyeth, was born January 28, 1835, in the town of Kendall, Franklin Co., Mass. Early in 1838, the family removed to Licking County, Ohio, where they remained until 1850, when they came to Coles County,

Ill. Miss Wyeth was as fairly well educated as the limited opportunities of a new country would allow. She was a teacher in the public schools of Coles County for two years previous to her marriage to O. C. Hackett, which occurred March 14, 1854. Mrs. Hackett was a woman of unquestionable character and integrity. Her disposition as a child and young lady was peculiarly gentle and reserved. These traits were still obvious in later years, united with a devoted and faithful performance of duties as a wife and mother. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in June of 1857, and during the remainder of her life was a consistent Christian, never losing an opportunity to help the poor and erring, though her secluded home and the cares of a large family prevented much active church work. Having been delicately reared, Mrs. H. was wholly unaccustomed to the severe trials she was forced to meet during the later years of her life. But the financial difficulties which for years surrounded her husband, found her ready with willing hands and encouraging words, faithful and unfaltering to the end. She died at the family residence in Tuscola on the afternoon of March 5, 1875.

ABSALOM P. HELTON, real estate and insurance agent, was born October 20, 1835, in Monroe County, Ind. His father, Andrew Helton, a native of Tennessee, was a pork packer and merchant on an extensive scale; his mother, Hannah Woolery, was a native of Indiana. They had eleven children, our subject being the fifth. He clerked in his father's store and attended the State University at Bloomington. At twenty-three, he went into the dry goods business in Bloomington, Ind., and continued five years. In 1863, he came to Douglas County, Ill., and opened the first hardware store in town, which he continued four years, and then engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is a Mason, has contributed largely to charitable purposes, and is a public-spirited citizen. His wife was Miss Lizzie Clark, of Edgar County, Ill. They have had three children—James H., Carrie (deceased) and Luta, the last now attending at St. Mary's school, and standing among the foremost as an accomplished young lady.

ERASMUS HUDSON, lumber dealer, was born in Henry County, Ky., January 14, 1825, and is the son of Phemius Hudson, a native of Virginia, who went to Kentucky with his parents when a boy, and who

also served in the war of 1812. His mother's maiden name was McAchran, and she was of Scotch-Irish descent. Of the six children born to this couple all excepting our subject and a sister, Mrs. Paulina Hubbard, of Putnam County, Ind., are deceased. The elder Mr. Hudson, who had been a warm supporter of Henry Clay and afterward an ultra-Abolitionist, died in 1833; his widow is now eighty-three years of age. At the age of sixteen, Erasmus Hudson began life by teaching school in Putnam County, Ind.; he also taught in Hendricks County, working on farms in summer. He learned tanning, and from 1848 until 1856 conducted a tannery on his own account. He next became a salesman in a dry goods store in Fillmore, Ind., and then conducted the same business for himself four years at Stilesville. In 1861, he came to Tuscola, taught school two years, and then went into his present business, now owning the only lumber yard in town. He has been very successful, and owns one of the finest dwellings in the city. February 27, 1847, he married Miss Mary Burks, of Stilesville, a member of the Christian Church, and now the mother of five children—one, F. W., being business partner with his father.

HENRY R. INGRAHAM, Postmaster, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., October 2, 1833. His father, Andrew W., a native of Virginia, was a school teacher and farmer, and settled in Indiana in an early day. His wife was Martha Rerrick. They are both dead. Henry R. began for himself at the age of eighteen, learned the wagon-maker's trade at Perryville, Ind., and was carrying on a wagon shop at Annapolis, Parke Co., Ind., at the breaking-out of the war. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was elected Second Lieutenant, and served twenty-seven months, when he resigned in consequence of disability incurred while a prisoner in Libby Prison, having been captured at Thompson Station, Tenn. At the close of the war he returned to Parke County. After a year spent in the State of Indiana, in 1867 he came to Tuscola, and followed his trade of wagon-maker up to 1875, when he was elected County Treasurer, and served two terms. In 1879, he was appointed Postmaster, his present office. He has been in the City Council three years. He is a Methodist, a Knight Templar, and is a strong temperance advocate.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON was born May 7, 1833, in Sullivan County, Ind., and is the son of Robert and Anna (Dix) Johnson, natives respectively of Ohio and North Carolina. The father is still living, eighty years old; the mother is dead. William R. was reared on a farm and began life for himself at twenty years old by farming in Sullivan County, Ind. He was given a good education and taught school several terms before he was twenty years old. In 1857, he went to Milton, Ind., clerked there in a dry goods store three years. In 1860, he came to Tuscola, opened a dry goods store, and the year following bought a lot and built a store house and there carried on business until 1870, when, in partnership with three other business men, he built the "Union Block," with four store rooms, in one of which he moved his stock and carried on the dry goods business until 1874, when, meeting with heavy losses, he turned over his property to his creditors, who placed him in charge of the store, sale of stock and settlement of accounts. He thus succeeded in paying 75 cents on the dollar. He then started an extensive grocery store, carried on this branch of business for a time, moved the stock to Kansas, sold out and paid the residue of his liabilities. He now owns a fine residence centrally located, and is engaged in the insurance and loan business. In farming, clerking, dry goods, grocery and insurance business, he has always been very successful; his losses were brought about by the general crash of 1873, and the payment of large security debts. March 22, 1861, he married Lettitia Hastings, of Milton, Ind., a graduate of Earlham College at Richmond, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Church; they are parents of five children—Robert D. W., Riley J. N., William A., Hervet E. and Alice M. Politically a Republican, Mr. Johnson is now and for several years past has been City Councilman, and he also held the office of City Treasurer two terms. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is a Knight Templar in the order.

JOHN J. JONES, farmer, residence, Tuscola, is a native of Stafford County, Va. His father, Jared, was a carpenter by trade and always lived in Virginia; the mother of our subject was Rebecca Holloway, a Quakeress. They were parents of seven children, three of whom are living—our subject, Alexander (now in Oregon), and a sister, Margaret Benson

(also in Oregon). John J. Jones began for himself at seventeen, working by the month in Virginia; after a year, he came to Illinois in 1853, the same year that the Alton Railroad was built, and went from Terre Haute to Paris, Ill., on a dirt train used in construction of the railroad, then by stage to Georgetown, Ill. He worked on a farm there a year, and saved his earnings, with which he paid for tuition at the Georgetown Academy until of age; then went to Camargo (then in Coles County), and took a position as clerk in the store of L. A. Lyons for three years, beginning on a salary of $150 per year and board; he was offered $400 and board when he quit to remain; he then started a grocery store at Camargo in partnership with Coleman Bright, and after two years added dry goods and then made it exclusively dry goods. He sold out in 1879. About 1876, he began buying real estate. He now owns several hundred acres of the best land in Douglas County; with the exception of $300 received shortly after coming of age, he has made his entire property. He resides in Tuscola in a pleasant residence, and is one of the solid men of the county. He is a Democrat, was two years Alderman, and elected Mayor one term without opposition. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was Miss Lizzie Ketchum, daughter of Dr. Ketchum, of Terre Haute, and grand-daughter of Col. Ketchum, of Bloomington, Ind. She was educated at St. Mary's, near Terre Haute, French being one branch of study; she is highly accomplished in music; having a natural taste and talent, she began at eight years of age and received a thorough training under Madam Rive and at St. Mary's. She once taught music at Mattoon, making $100 per month. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and organist; also a member of Eastern Star Lodge.

OWEN J. JONES, retired farmer, was born November 17, 1815, in Monroe County, Ohio. He is of Welsh descent. His grandfather, Ephraim, with two brothers, settled in New Jersey before the Revolutionary war. During that struggle, Ephraim sided with the colonies, his brother with the tories. Their property was confiscated to the State. Ephraim died in 1852, at the age of one hundred and nine years. His son John, our subject's father, was one of the first settlers of Licking County, Ohio, in 1799; was there Associate County Judge for several

years and was a large land owner. He was twice married. His first wife was the first white woman that died in Licking County, and their child was the first white child born there. The subject of our sketch had seven own brothers and sisters, of whom only one brother is now living. At the age of fifteen years, Owen J. Jones began the management of his father's saw mill, grist mill and farm, continuing in charge until his father's death. In 1854, he came to Douglas County and bought 320 acres where he resides, and now owns 940 acres with a fine residence. He was married on November 15, 1849, to Catherine Stadden, of Newark, Ohio; she is a thoroughly educated lady, and is a Presbyterian. They have had born to them six children, four living—Charles D., farming on 260 acres of his own in Douglas County; Sherwood A., farming in Ottawa County, Mich.; Carroll C. and Harry C., at home.

ISAAC L. JORDAN, livery stable keeper, was born February 14, 1825, in Vigo County, Ind. His father, George Jordan, was born near Harrisburg, Penn., and was a farmer. His mother was Judith Bennett. Subject's father, when eight years old, moved to Ohio with his parents. In 1818, he with a brother, walked from Pickaway Plains, Ohio, to Fort Harrison, Ind. The following year he returned to Ohio and brought out the remainder of his father's family and settled near Montezuma, Ind. Then the family moved to Vigo County. Subject's father then married, and lived till his death at the age of eighty-three years. Isaac L. Jordan remained at home working on the farm until twenty-three years old, when he married Miss Clemsy A. St. Clair, of Vigo County. He then went to farming and flat-boating from Terre Haute to New Orleans until 1852, when he moved to Douglas County. Here he first rented a farm for two years, then bought a raw-prairie farm of 160 acres, improved and sold it; then bought 200 acres, which he farmed until 1864, when he came to Tuscola, moving his family to town the following year. In 1864, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and at the expiration of his term bought a livery stable, his present business. He has served as Alderman for several years, as School Director, Postmaster, etc. He is a Mason, a Republican and a public-spirited man. Mr. Jordan is the father of three children—Bell (deceased), Fannie J. and George W. (deceased); Fannie J. is now Mrs. J. D. Higgins.

JOSEPH J. KNOX, grocer, was born January 8, 1853, in Westerville, Ohio, and is a son of John and Susan (Burkey) Knox. His father is a native of Maryland and went to Ohio with his parents when a boy. He is a blacksmith by trade, but is now Treasurer and Trustee of an insurance company. His mother died in 1865. Joseph J. is the fifth in a family of nine children, and his early life was spent in attending school, working on a farm and clerking. He graduated from Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. At the age of twenty, he went into the drug business at Westerville and continued seven years; then came to Tuscola, Ill., and bought a farm of 200 acres adjoining the town, with a large brick residence. This he sold and bought another four miles out, and then bought 480 acres near Bourbon, Ill. He also bought the stock of goods of James Moore, built a store in Bourbon and conducted it and the farm until 1883, when he came to Tuscola and opened a large grocery store. He has just built a spacious store room and building at a cost of $7,000. On May 16, 1878, he married Miss Lou Etta Flickinger, an accomplished lady and a native of Hamilton, Ohio. They have one child—Nola. Mr. and Mrs. Knox are Presbyterians. He is also a Mason and temperance advocate.

JOSEPH KORNBLUM, dealer in dry goods, clothing and carpets, was born January 30, 1847, in Cracow, in the Crownland of Galicia, in the empire of Austria. All his ancestors for many generations were natives of the same place. His father was a grain merchant, and died when Joseph was five years old. The latter then lived with his grandparents until nine years old; then with an uncle until twelve; then served in Cracow as apprentice to the dry goods business three years at $10 per year and clothing and board. He remained with the firm with increased wages, until nineteen years old; then came to the United States and took position as clerk in a dry goods store at Erie, Penn., at $10 per month; then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and clerked eighteen months; then, after six months in a wholesale house in New York, he came to Mattoon, Ill.; after two years in a dry goods store, in 1871 he came to Tuscola and opened his present store. Starting on a small scale, he has built up a stock and trade, now one of the largest in his line in the county. He has had no financial aid. His remarkable success is the

result of close attention to business, good management and just dealing. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, also a member of the "Sons of Covenant," a Jewish order. May 9, 1871, he married Miss Dora Kleinberger, of Mattoon, formerly of Cracow, Austria. They are parents of five children, only two, who are twins, now living—Guy and Isidor. Joseph Kornblum has recently bought the extensive grocery establishment of Madison & Morris, adjoining his dry goods store, etc. Was delegate to Republican State Convention at Peoria that nominated Richard J. Oglesby for Governor.

WILLIAM H. LAMB, Cashier First National Bank, Tuscola, a prominent business man, and long connected with the business interests of Douglas County, is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having first settled in this country in North Carolina. His father, Simeon, was born in Illinois, and at seventeen years of age moved to Vermillion County, where he followed farming. There he married Milley Brewer, a native of Ohio. They were parents of four children. The eldest, our subject, was born January 19, 1834, in Vermillion County. His first schooling was in a log schoolhouse, but as the school facilities improved with the growth of the county, he was later afforded better advantages, and for two years attended an academy in Vermillion County, which had a high reputation for thoroughness of instruction. At nineteen years of age he left school and engaged as clerk with the dry goods firm of B. Canaday & Son, of Georgetown; remained there a year and was then placed in charge of a branch establishment at Camargo, then New Albany, in Douglas, then Coles, County. He remained in charge for two years, when with J. B. McCown (afterward Colonel), he bought out the establishment. After four years, a third partner, H. T. Carraway, now President of the Tuscola Bank, entered the firm. The business was thus conducted until the breaking-out of the late war, when both Messrs. Lamb and McCown enlisted in the service in 1862. The former enlisted as Adjutant in the Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Regiment, and served through the remainder of the war. His regiment participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. The regiment formed a part of Gen. Thomas' command after Sherman set out on his march to the sea, and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nash-

ville. At the close of the war he returned to Douglas County, sold his interest in the store at Camargo, and moved to Tuscola in 1865; he was elected County Clerk the same year, for a term of four years; then accepted the position of cashier in the bank, which he has since continuously held. He has also been engaged in a large mercantile business in Tuscola. At the organization of Douglas County, he transcribed the records from the books of Coles County. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has contributed largely to the building and maintaining of that church, and all other religious societies. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Honor and various other secret orders, and has been public-spirited, having given largely to all enterprises resulting to the general good.

CHARLES H. LAND, live stock dealer, was born February 14, 1842, in Cumberland County, Ill., and is the son of Benjamin and Melinda (Cox) Land, natives of Kentucky. Both parents died the same week, when our subject was but four years old. Charles then lived with an uncle four years; then went to working for himself at any and all kinds of work. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Farmington, etc., and was under fire sixty-five times. He was promoted Sergeant, was wounded at the battle of Perryville, and was discharged at the expiration of three years, in 1865. At the close of the war, he went into the grocery business at Humboldt, Coles County; then went to Milton Station, same county; then, in 1869 moved his stock of goods to Tuscola, but after two years sold out, and went into a meat market; after three years he began his present business of buying and selling cattle. September 23, 1865, he married Miss Sarah Woodrum, of Charleston, Ill. They are the parents of eight children, all well educated. Mrs. Land is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Land has been entirely self-supporting since boyhood.

THOMAS L. LANE, farmer, was born in Parke County, Ind., August 26, 1828, and is the son of Alexander and Liddie (Banks) Lane, both natives of Kentucky. At the age of nineteen, Thomas L. Lane began life for himself as a carpenter, which trade he followed for twenty-eight years in Parke County. In 1875, he came to Camargo, this coun-

ty, and here followed his trade for five years; he then began farming, at which he has been entirely successful, now owning 160 acres, well improved with fine residence and other buildings, and fully stocked. He has been twice married, and by his first wife became the father of six children, all doing for themselves. His second wife was Mrs. Blake. Mr. Lane has been a Mason for thirty-five years, and in politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM G. LEACHMAN, bookseller, was born in Mason County, Ky., December 26, 1823, and is the eldest of the four children of Willoughby and Elizabeth (Webster) Leachman. His early life was spent in attending school, working on the farm and clerking. When of age he began business for himself by starting a tannery. This he continued for four years, and then farmed for a time. In 1864, he came to Douglas County, and farmed on a place of his own, consisting of 200 acres. In 1874, he moved to Tuscola, and opened a book store, and is now doing a thriving business. On June 24, 1847, he married Miss Emma Cassity, of Putnam County, Ind. They have five children—Mary A., now Mrs. J. W. Bridges, of Fillmore, Ind.; Willoughby, married and living in Garrett Township, Douglas County; Alonzo, married and living in Champaign County; Elizabeth T., now Mrs. W. Green, of Kankakee; and James O., deceased. Mr. Leachman and wife are members of the Church of Christ, and he is a strong Prohibitionist. He is a first-class business man, and a highly-regarded citizen.

HERMAN LOUNSBURY, farmer, was born July 18, 1833, in New York State. When a boy, he moved with his parents to Franklin County, Ind. In early life he was given fair school advantages, which he well improved. At twenty-one, he began for himself by farming, which pursuit he has always followed. In 1860, he came to Douglas County, and located on the farm where he now resides, having since made vast improvements, placing his farm all under cultivation and erecting a large residence and outbuildings. His farm evidences the great labor and time he has devoted to its improvement. In 1861, he married Miss Caroline Williams, now deceased. She was a member of the Methodist Church, a lady of high Christian character, a devoted, affectionate wife and mother, having the love of all who knew her. They were parents of four children, Jennie and Clara now living.

ALEXANDER NcNEILL, farmer, is a son of Alexander and Nancy (Montgomery) McNeill, and was born in Ireland March 10, 1808. The first twenty-six years of his life he spent in his native land. In 1834, he emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia. Thence, two months later, went to Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., where, upon letters of introduction from his uncles in the old country, he obtained a situation as clerk in a cotton establishment. After a year, he accepted a position as clerk in a dry goods store at Owensville, Bath Co., Ky., where he remained six years; then sold goods on his own account in the same town, having been saving and diligent during his seven years' clerkship, which enabled him to engage in business for himself. Owing to ill health, after about four years in mercantile pursuits, he bought a large farm in Bath County, Ky., and began farming, which has been his principal pursuit since. It is proper to here note the causes which induced his removal from Kentucky to Illinois. Soon after coming to America, he became a Whig, then a Republican, and the breaking-out of the late war found him a strong Union man. Bath County, his home, was the constant scene of guerrilla warfare, and men like Mr. McNeill lived in a state of constant jeopardy. In 1863, his home was invaded by a party of fifteen men, whose enmity Mr. McNeill had incurred by his outspoken, patriotic sentiments. The inmates were overpowered, Mr. McNeill shot three times in different parts of the body, and left for dead. His wife was shot once through the feet, and the child in the nurse's arms had a bullet sent through its clothing. In consequence of this and the intoleration of free speech, in 1864 he sold his farm of 566 acres, and came to Douglas County and located on the large farm where he now resides, then little developed but now finely improved, with large two-story residence and surrounding adornments. January 30, 1844, he married Miss Minerva Iles, of Bath County, Ky., an intelligent, Christian lady, to whose encouragement and frugality Mr. McNeill largely attributes his success. They are parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, all grown, well educated and prosperous. A daughter, Miss Minnie, is now teaching in the public schools of Tuscola. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill are members of the Methodist hurch, and have the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

ALBERT A. McKEE, of the firm of Sloan & McKee, abstracters and conveyancers, real estate, loan and insurance agents, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., and was born in 1851. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Yates. She had five sisters, all of whom had from twelve to seventeen children each. Our subject's mother had fourteen. Albert A. remained at home until of age, and had fair educational advantages. He began for himself in the insurance business in Indiana, and has devoted his entire time to it since. In June, 1879, by request of the Continental, of New York, he came to Tuscola. Here, he later formed his present partnership, and the firm now represents sixteen life and fire insurance companies. He is perhaps one of the most thorough insurance men in the State, and does an extensive business. November 28, 1882, he married Miss Sarah Sloan, of Tuscola. He is a Democrat and a Mason. Mr. McKee and wife are Methodists and he is leader of music in the Sunday school.

ALEXANDER MACK, farmer, Tuscola, was born May 7, 1830, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His father, Erastus, was a native of Massachusetts, and a farmer, of Scotch descent; his grandfather, Richard M., served in the Revolutionary war. Erastus Mack settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, a young man. He there married Martha Brenton, a native of Kentucky, and they became parents of nine children; when Alexander was a year old, his parents moved to Butler County, where his father died in 1846. Alexander is next to the youngest child, and began for himself at nineteen, farming on the homestead; he bought out some of the heirs, and farmed 200 acres until 1870; then moved to Edgar County and rented a farm there six years; then came to Douglas County and settled where he now resides. He now owns a farm of 292 acres under splendid cultivation, and has built a fine cottage residence, a large barn and set out four acres in grove, and made other important improvements. He married Anna G. Smith, daughter of Dr. Gideon Smith, of New York State, but at the time of marriage living in Butler County, Ohio. She attended the female college at Oxford, Ohio, the first year the college was built; also attended at College Hill; she was also given a thorough musical education, under Madam Rivé. They are parents of three children—Everett S., Alice V. and Nettie B. Alice V. graduated at the Tuscola Public

School, and later was employed as a teacher therein. Nettie is now in the high school. Both daughters are accomplished in painting and music. Everett graduated at the business College at Grand Rapids, Mich. The mother and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT B. MACPHERSON (deceased) was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1844; his father, James J., came to the United States from Scotland, and was an importer of laces, and an extensive dealer in foreign "fancy" goods. About 1851, he moved to Ottawa, Ill., where he was connected with the banking interests up to his death, which occurred in 1854. His wife was Miss Frances C. Hoxsey, of Williamstown, Mass. They were parents of seven children, our subject being the eldest; he was educated thoroughly in the common school branches of study, and prior to the breaking-out of the war, was preparing for Yale College, but abandoned his purpose to enlist in the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served through the war; at its close he returned to Ottawa and resumed the study of law; he was admitted to practice, and then located at Tuscola, soon after taking his younger brother, Leslie G., in to his office as student, and later as partner. The first year of our subject's practice he made a complete abstract of titles of all property in Douglas County, which he sold to the County Commissioners, in this way managing to pay expenses until established. He was four years Prosecuting Attorney, in which position he won distinction for his impartial enforcement of criminal law and eminent success in his cases. He was a self-made man and attorney, noted for his fidelity to clients, and a fearless champion of the weak and oppressed; acknowledging no criterion but success, he identified himself with his clients' cases, and all the irresistible force of his character, feelings and efforts was thrown on the side he espoused, and generally carried him through successfully. He was a strong Republican and partisan in politics, but never allowed his party pride to shake his warm, genuine attachment to his country. As an attorney, he not only stood among the first at the bar in Douglas County, but was favorably known throughout Eastern Illinois. Since his death, his brother, Leslie G., has continued the practice in Tuscola, and having by far the most complete library in town, and, in many things the same disposition as his brother, together with a thorough training under his tuition, he now en-

joys a good paying practice, and has undoubtedly a bright future. At this writing he is strongly indorsed by many for Prosecuting Attorney, he now holding the position of City Attorney.

JOHN M. MADISON, retired, is a son of Robert and Rachael (Haden) Madison, natives of Virginia. He was born in Harrison County, Ky., May 6, 1823. His father was a farmer, and died in 1860. John M. was one of a family of ten children, and left home when seventeen years old, going to Paris, Ky., where he served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter trade, receiving his board and clothing. Thence he went to Cynthiana, Ky., and worked at his trade several years, the last two contracting. He then took a position as salesman in a store for two years, afterward resuming contracting until 1854, when he moved to Charleston, Ill., and worked at his trade for four years. He then went into the dry goods business with T. G. Chambers for two years. In 1860, he came to Tuscola, and bought an interest in the grocery store of Nesbit & Chambers, the three also owning a dry goods store. The grocery was under the firm name of J. M. Madison & Co., and the dry goods under that of Chambers, Nesbit & Co. At the breaking-out of the war, Nesbit sold to his partners and they continued together till the close, when Mr. Madison went into the grocery and hardware trade for three years. Mr. Nesbit again became his partner in the dry goods business. Mr. M. soon bought out Mr. N., and engaged with Mr. Chambers, whose interest Mr. Madison also purchased and entered a partnership with W. R. Johnson for two years. He then bought Mr. Johnson out and took his son into the store with him, and soon after retired from commercial life. He now gives his attention to farming, and has 160 acres adjoining Tuscola, finely improved with residence, barn, etc. On Sept. 22, 1851, he married Miss Jane Rankin, of Cynthiana. They have three children—Bob G., a partner in a grocery store; Harry, in the clothing business, and Fannie, now Mrs. Frank Loose, of Stanton, Ill. Mr. M. and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HENRY B. MADISON, of the firm of H. B. Madison & Co., hardware dealers, was born in Harrison County, Ky., April 4, 1837; was reared on a farm and given a good education. He is a brother of J. M. Madison, whose sketch is given above. In 1861, he came to Tuscola and

opened the first exclusively gents' furnishing store ever started in the place. He was variously engaged in the clothing, dry goods and grocery business until 1871, when, in partnership with his brother, he opened a hardware store. The firm now consists of H. B. Madison and R. S. Foster. Their place of business is on the avenue, and they carry a very large and varied stock. Mr. Madison has been City Councilman and Treasurer, and is a member of the Methodist Church. On January 10, 1861, he married Miss Fannie E. Allen, of Covington, Ky.; she was reared by R. S. Foster; is an educated and highly accomplished lady, and is also a Methodist. They have two children—Jennie S. and Mary E.

HARRY MADISON, dealer in clothing, was born June 15, 1856, in Charleston, Ill., and is a son of J. M. Madison. He received good educational advantages, attended Prof. Lee's College at Charleston, Ill., and completed a course of study at Indianapolis Business College. April 1, 1879, he began in his present business on a small scale, and has built it up to its present large proportions. His is the only store in the city devoted exclusively to that line of business. He was married, on November 14, 1878, to Miss Mary F. Connelly, of Camargo, a daughter of J. L. Connelly, superintendent of the Hereford Park farm of 3,200 acres, and a very highly accomplished lady. Mr. Madison is Captain of the fire department, and he and wife are members of the Eastern Star degree of Masonry.

JOHN H. MARTIN, deceased, was born November 11, 1831, in Putnam County, Ind. He was reared on a farm and educated himself, beginning to teach school at the age of seventeen. He studied law and Latin with Mattison, of Greencastle, and began the practice of law in Spencer, Owen County, and continued until the breaking-out of the war, when he was the first man in the county to enlist. He was commissioned Captain of Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Major. He was severely wounded at the first battle of Winchester, in consequence of which he resigned in August, 1862, and on his return was made Revenue Collector in Owen County. In 1866, he moved to Douglas County, Ill., where he practiced law and managed his farm. Mr. Martin was elected first Mayor of Tuscola. He was a strong Union man, and did good service after leaving the army in mustering and or-

ganizing companies. In 1865, while making a political speech, he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. December 11, 1855, he married Miss Martha Sullivan, of Owen County, and to this union four children were born, three now living—Mary I., now the wife of Dr. A. Washburn, of Attica, Ind.; Martha E. and John S. Mr. Martin was a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Church, to which denomination Mrs. Martin now belongs.

WILLIAM S. MARTIN, physician, was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 2, 1837, and is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Dills) Martin, natives of Kentucky. When he was twenty years old, he began teaching school, and so continued for eight winters, devoting the summers to farming. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Price at Westfield, Ill., teaching at the same time. Two years later, he opened his practice at Brushy Fork, Douglas County, and after one year moved to Tuscola and opened a drug store. In 1871, he took his first course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and, in 1873, sold the drug store and gave his whole attention to his practice. In 1876, he returned to Bellevue and graduated in 1877. The Doctor had to earn all the expenses of living and education by his own industry. He now has a very extensive and lucrative practice. He has a large brick office, provided with bath rooms in the basement, electric battery, etc. He is also provided with a complete medical library and a full set of surgical instruments. Dr. Martin was married, October 8, 1861, to Miss Kate Thompson, of Manhattan, Ind. They are the parents of five children—Walter J. (deceased), Margaret E., Nettie G., Katie M. and Willie (deceased). Miss Margaret is a graduate of the Tuscola schools, and was valedictorian. She is a thorough musician and a highly accomplished young lady. The Doctor is a Knight Templar.

ANDREW J. MEALS, farmer, was born July 19, 1832, in Adams County, Penn. His father, Jacob B., still lives in the same county where he was born in 1803, and the house is still standing wherein he was born; his wife was Elizabeth Jones, and they were parents of seven children, four living. Andrew J. Meals, when a boy, worked out at $5 per month; at sixteen, he learned the miller's trade; when nineteen, he worked in a mill in Washington County, Md.; then teamed three years

on the Baltimore pike; then, in 1854, came by way of Dayton, Ohio, to Terre Haute, Ind.; after six months, he went to Montezuma without a cent of money, and went in debt for a dinner on the road. He worked on a farm two years near the town, and August 2, 1857, married Amanda Driver, whose father was one of the first settlers of the county. In 1859, he went to Homer, Champaign County, Ill., and farmed four years; in 1864, he returned to Indiana, and the following year, 1865, came to Douglas County and bought eighty acres of raw prairie. He now owns 120 acres finely located, all in cultivation and well improved, the absolute result of industry and economy. He has had three children—Henry B. (on a farm of eighty acres of his own), Elizabeth A. (deceased), Charles D. (attending school). Mr. and Mrs. Meals are Methodists, as are also their children. Their deceased daughter, who was also a Methodist, was a most gentle, kind and filial young lady and a pure Christian.

MAJ. ASA MILLER was born in Clark County, Ky., January 1, 1832. His father, Jeremiah Miller, was a native of Virginia, was taken when a child to Kentucky by his parents, and there died in September, 1837, leaving a widow and three children, of which latter Asa Miller is the eldest. On the death of his father, Asa was taken by a paternal uncle to rear; this uncle settled in Boone County, Mo., where Asa alternately attended school and worked on the home farm in their proper seasons until 1851, when he returned to Kentucky, attended school at Winchester that winter and spring, taught through the next summer, and began contributing to the press. His uncle having died, he went back to Missouri, managed the farm for two years, and also attended the Howard High School at Fayette one term; he next taught a summer school in Boone County, attended a commercial college in St. Louis (whence he also contributed to the *Statesman*, of Columbia), and then taught another term in Boone. He next entered the University at Columbia, and at the close of his second term purchased the *Cycle*, a weekly paper, at St. Joseph, Mo. A tri-weekly, the *Journal*, was published in connection with the *Cycle*, and the two were consolidated, Mr. Miller assuming editorial charge. April 1, 1858, the tri-weekly was made a daily, the first ever published in St. Joseph. During the Pike's Peak gold excitement, Mr. Miller and his partner sold the first printing press ever taken to the

"Centennial State," and on it the first number of the *Cherry Creek Pioneer* was printed. In the autumn of 1859, Mr. Miller had an opportunity at St. Joe of entertaining Abraham Lincoln, whom he never saw again alive; his remains he saw lying in state at the old capitol building in Springfield. Late in the autumn of this year, Mr. Miller sold his interest in the *Journal*, and in the early part of the following year took editorial charge of the Hannibal (Mo.) *Messenger*, in which he had purchased an interest. Two years later, he sold out and accepted an invitation to resume charge of the St. Joseph *Journal*. In the summer of this year he volunteered as a private, but before his company was assigned, was appointed to a staff position, with rank of Major. During his term of service he was war correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* of St. Louis, and after his resignation, in consequence of his General having become Governor of Missouri, he became city editor, and for a time editor-in-chief of the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*. He next purchased a controlling interest in the Charleston (Ill.) *Courier*, and took editorial and business charge thereof in May, 1865. December 31, 1867, he was succeeded by Hon. E. B. Buch. In March, 1858, Maj. Miller took a half interest in and editorial charge of the Decatur *Weekly Magnet*, afterward connecting with it a daily, the first in Decatur. In the summer of 1874, the *Magnet* and *Tribune* were consolidated, the Major continuing as editor-in-chief until March, 1875. In May, 1875, he established the first daily paper in Danville, in connection with the *Weekly Times*, which he conducted until September, 1877; he then came to Tuscola and took charge of the *Douglas County Review*, issuing the first number in his name December 1. This journal is now on a sound financial basis, and is the leading Democratic organ in this Congressional district, being the county and city official journal. In the spring of 1882, the Charleston *Courier*, the Major's old paper, proposed his name as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. Other papers took it up, and the proposition went like wildfire. Having no political aspirations, the Major declined to become a candidate; but when the convention met in Danville in September, the full vote of both the Douglas and Coles delegations was cast for him, and he came within fourteen votes of receiving the nomination on the first ballot. It is the general impression that

had Maj. Miller permitted the use of his name and worked for the nomination he would have received it. In speaking of the convention, the Decatur *Republican* said: "The result of the Democratic Convention in the Fifteenth District shows that our modest friend, Maj. Miller, was more of a candidate than he would acknowledge. Nothing but his extreme modesty prevented him from being nominated. A cheekier man with less merit carried off the prize." Having established himself in business in November, 1857, Mr. Miller and Mary A. Hays, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Hays, one of the pioneer citizens of Boone County, were married. His wife died in Hannibal, in December, 1861, leaving two children, both girls, one an infant and the other in her third year. He has never married again.

WILLIAM P. MILLER, merchant, has been long and honorably connected with the history of Tuscola, and the growth of its business interests. His father, George D. Miller, a Presbyterian divine, was born in Dayton, Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Reared by strict parents, he grew up with great respect for Christian principles, and early in life chose the ministry as his field of labor in life. He received his education at Wabash College, Ind., and was a member of the third graduating class of that institution; he soon after completed a course of study at the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, and then accepted a call at Romney, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he presided for four years, then accepted a pastorate at Monticello, Ind., where he remained fourteen years, when, in 1860, he came to Douglas County; here he not only gathered together the few members of his church, and gained many adherents and organized a church society, but was largely instrumental in building the first and present church edifice. After four years, owing to failing health, he gave up the ministry, and accepted an appointment as Postmaster under President Lincoln. After a term of eighteen months, he left the office and opened a book store, and after three years retired from business, and five years later, January 25, 1876, passed away, mourned by his family and a multitude of friends. His wife was Miss Grizzella M. Hutton, of Washington County, Va., a patient Christian lady, who shared with her husband his toils in the bettering of humanity; she survived him six years, and died December 20, 1882. They were parents of eight children; five

are deceased, one of whom, E. Baldwin, lost his life at the battle of Richmond, Ky., and now sleeps on the battle ground. W. P. Miller was the sixth child, and born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1842. In early life he was principally employed in farm work in Indiana, and at eighteen years of age came with his parents to Tuscola; his advantages for education were limited, but by persistent home study acquired a good business education. Since twenty years of age, his life has been devoted to mercantile pursuits; first as salesman, then on per cent of profits; lastly, in 1879, he bought his employer's stock of dry goods, and is now doing business at the stand where he began nineteen years ago. His large stock, pleasant location, and long business experience, together with his extended and favorable acquaintance, make his store one of the finest in Tuscola, and most agreeable to deal at. His financial standing is the result of industry, good management and economy. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the best drilled and finest appearing companies in the service. After enduring many hardships and severe exposures, he was discharged for disability in November, 1862; December 19, 1870, he married Miss Mary E. Finney, of Tuscola, a very intelligent, cultured lady, and member of the Presbyterian Church. They are parents of one child—Ethel, eleven years old, who, by her precocious advancement in her music and school studies, promises to achieve the most ardent wishes of her parents. Mr. M. is a Mason.

THOMAS D. MINTURN, attorney at law, is one of the eight children of Thomas L. and Nancy (Herold) Minturn, and was born in Athens County, Ohio, November 19, 1838. The elder Mr. Minturn was also an attorney and a Judge of the County Court of Athens. At nineteen years of age, Thomas D. Minturn began life for himself by working on a farm. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served until the close of the war, and was mustered out Captain. He saw service under Fremont and Pope, and was with Sherman on his march to the Atlantic. At the close of the war he went to Fort Wayne, practiced law until 1870, when he came to Tuscola. He here served four years as Deputy County Clerk, but is now again in the active practice of his profession. His wife was a Miss Margaret J. Car-

ter, of Tuscola, and has borne him four children—Frank L., Joseph A., Samuel A. and Mary C. Mr. Minturn is a graduate of the Ohio State University at Athens, a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN W. MURPHY was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1830. Wilson Murphy, his father, was born in Maryland, 1787, spent the early part of his life there, and served in the war 1812. At the close of the war, in 1815, he, with his wife (whom he married in Maryland, and whose maiden name was Nancy Slaughter), emigrated to Ross County, Ohio. In the year 1833, he moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, in which county he died November 9, 1872, at the ripe age of eighty-five years. He was the father of eleven children, seven boys and four girls, J. W. being the tenth child. The subject of our sketch had very poor educational advantages during his boyhood. He moved to Coles County (afterward divided) in 1851, and has been a resident of Douglas County since. September 13, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Wood, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1833, and moved with her father to Edgar County, Ill., in 1851. He is the father of one child—Clara May Murphy, born June 1, 1862. Mr. Murphy was reared a farmer, and has continued in the same vocation; but during six years, from 1874 to 1880, handled grain and ran an elevator, meeting with reasonable success at the latter business, until his elevator was consumed by fire in 1880. Taking his business as a whole, through good judgment and close application, he has conquered all obstacles and made it a success, being one of the most substantial financial men in the county of Douglas. Mr. Murphy is a Freemason, having joined that fraternity in Newman, and being the second member initiated in that lodge. He cast his first vote with the Whig party, but afterward joined the Republican party, with which he has been a straight voter ever since. For truth, veracity and integrity, Mr. Murphy stands without a blemish on his good name, being a citizen whose value in the community is well recognized. His ample competence is the sole result of his own labor and enterprise. He is still in the prime of life, enterprising in business, and his career may well be set before the people as an example of what activity and uprightness can do.

JOHN N. OUTCELT, County Clerk, was born March 4, 1839, in Muskingum County, Ohio, his father, John, being a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Jacob Outcelt, came to the United States from Scotland, and settled in Bedford County, Penn. His mother was Mary McClain, of Bedford County, Penn. Our subject was the youngest child, and at sixteen left home, came to Illinois, and for two years sold lightning rods, and saved his earnings, with which he paid tuition and other expenses in attending school one year in St. Louis. Up to the time of leaving home he had constantly attended school. After leaving the St. Louis school, he sold tombstones for a St. Louis firm for three years, then worked on a farm on Fort Harrison Prairie, north of Terre Haute, for a short time; then, in July, 1861, came to Douglas County. In February, 1862, he went to St. Louis, enlisted in Company I, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and in 1864 veteranized. Five months after veteranizing, he went into Company F, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and in December, 1864, was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and assigned to Company L, same regiment. After the surrender of Lee, Mr. Outcelt went on an Indian campaign into Colorado and New Mexico. He received his final discharge from the service in June, 1866. At the battle at Independence, Mo., he, with four companions, unexpectedly ran on to a masked battery of three cannons and eight or ten confederate soldiers, which they succeeded in capturing, being immediately re-enforced. For this service he was promoted. At the close of the war, he returned to Douglas County and farmed three years. He then was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he held up to 1880, and was then appointed Clerk for a term of four years. He was formerly a Democrat, but at the fall of Fort Sumter became a Republican. He is a Mason, a member of the Christian Church and of the Good Templars.

LINES L. PARKER, County Treasurer, was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 1, 1832. His father, John W., was also born in Brown County, Ohio, and graduated at Athens College, Ohio. In 1837, he came to Vermillion County, Ill., where he has held the offices of Sheriff and County Superintendent of Schools. He is still living, at seventy-five years of age, also his wife, Hannah (Pangborn) Parker. They had twelve children. Lines L. is the eldest child, and was five years old when his

parents came to Illinois. Under home tuition and study, together with a short time in attendance at a Quaker Academy, in Vermillion County, he gained a thorough education. In his twentieth year, he went to Iowa and taught school two years; then served as Assistant Surveyor one year; then for one year located land for incoming settlers. He then returned to Illinois, and April 12, 1855, married Miss Mary A. West, of Vermillion County. Their children are Alice R., John W., Oliver L., Opal H. and Hattie E. L., all living. In 1858, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff for two years, and in 1861 enlisted as private in Company D, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in as Second Lieutenant; was promoted to First Lieutenant in a year. His commission reads: "Promoted for meritorious services at battle of Pea Ridge." After two years he resigned, and accepted a Captaincy in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served a year. He was then commisioned Lieutenant Colonel, but was never on active duty as such. He was mustered out of service at Atlanta, Ga., January 16, 1866, having served during the entire war, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Pea Ridge, etc. In the fall of 1866, he was elected Sheriff of Vermillion County. At the expiration of this term, in 1868, he came to Douglas County and farmed. He now owns a stock farm of 240 acres, well improved, with two residences on it. He lived on this farm ten years, and was elected County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, served three years, then in 1882 was re-elected for a term of four years. During his term of office, the county debt has been funded in bonds bearing six from ten per cent interest, and arranged to pay annually $5,000 of principal. He is a Mason, and he and wife belong to the Christian Church.

HENRY C. PAULLIN, farmer, P. O. Tuscola, familiarly known as "Clint" Paullin, was born November 30, 1837, in Madison Township, Butler Co., Ohio. His father, Henry, Sr., was also born and reared in Butler County. Subject's grandfather, Jeremiah Paullin, was a native of New Jersey, first a sailor, then a farmer by occupation; was one of the pioneers of Butler County. Subject's mother was Ellen Williamson, also of Madison Township, Butler County, her parents from New Jersey. Subject was the second child in a family of eight children; was reared on a farm and attended district school, and gained a good education. When

of age, he worked by the month for his father, but soon after rented a farm, which he tended until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served four months, then returned to farming until 1869, when he moved to De Witt County, Ill.; then rented for two years; then moved to Douglas County, located on a farm, where he still resides, having bought it the year previous. He owns 160 acres in the home place, and has eighty acres one-half mile distant. He has improved his farm from an unbroken waste prairie to be one of the finest farms in the county. His residence is a large, spacious structure, in the latest architectural style, located on a knoll, and, with the many surrounding adornments, presents a fine appearance, which for taste and neatness is not excelled in the county. He has three acres of maple grove, a large orchard, hedge fence, good barn, and farm well tiled and well stocked, all of which is absolutely the result of indefatigable labor and economy. In the spring of 1868, he married Sarah J. Long. Their three living children are Everett, Sarah Ellen and Mary. Mr. Paullin is a Republican.

HORACE P. PERKINS, Tuscola. The ancestors of Mr. Perkins both on his father's and mother's side were residents of America during the Colonial period. They were of English descent. Their home was Hampden County, Mass., of which Springfield is the county seat. His grandfather, Israel Perkins, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in the Continental army at sixteen years of age. Mr. Perkins is a son of Walter Perkins. The maiden name of his mother was Harriet Phelps. There were six children, four boys and two girls. Mr. Perkins was the third child. He was born in Hampden County, Mass., December 28, 1826. The family lived ten miles from Springfield, and his father was a farmer. The common school system of Massachusetts gave him good educational advantages. He attended the common schools quite regularly for several years, and toward the last an academy. After he had become of age, he was employed to take charge of a farm at East Windsor, Conn., a position which he retained for several years. In 1855, he gratified a desire which for some time he had entertained of seeing the great Western country. Coming first to Iowa City, he bought some property there. In this time he entered land near Fort Dodge and Webster

City, which afterward he disposed of to advantage on taking up his residence in Tuscola. He traveled extensively over the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Once in this time, the next year after his coming, he revisited his old home in the East, but since then has remained altogether in the West. In 1857, he made arrangements with Mr. George W. Brown, of Galesburg, to assist in introducing his corn planter, which at that time had just been perfected, and was but little known except in the immediate neighborhood. In this capacity he traveled through Illinois, and was very successful in introducing the planter to the farmers in various sections of the State. He remained with Mr. Brown for seven years, with headquarters first at Galesburg, then at Decatur, and afterward at Champaign. After traveling over almost the entire State, with excellent opportunities of judging of the advantages of each section, Mr. Perkins found the new county of Douglas to offer the best advantages to settlers in the way of rich soil and cheap land. In 1861, he bought 240 acres of land a mile west of Tuscola, at $17 per acre. There were no improvements on the property at the time. Mr. Perkins continued with Mr. Brown until 1864, when he erected his present warehouse in Tuscola, and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, a business for which his long experience in that line peculiarly fitted him. Since his residence in Tuscola, he has been engaged in improving his farm. On first coming into his hands, the prairie was in a raw state. The farm is now one of the best improved in this section. Mr. Perkins was married, August 10, 1871, to Lucy M. Brown, of Galesburg, a niece of Mr. Brown, the proprietor of the corn planter, by whom he had been so long employed. Mr. Perkins has always been a Republican. He took an active interest in politics, especially during the war, when he was strongly opposed to the rebellion. Mr. Perkins for many years has been a member of the Methodist Church, and is now connected with the church of that denomination in Tuscola. He is still engaged in the agricultural implement business, and sells annually a large amount of farming machinery throughout Douglas County. He has the confidence of the citizens in every respect, and is widely known throughout the county as a fair and square business man. The prosperity and growth of Douglas County, and the rapid strides it has made in the way of improvements

since the date of Mr. Perkins' coming to the county, fully justify his choice of the locality as a place of settlement. Its improved farms now rank with those of any section of the State, and flourishing towns occupy the sites of the unpretending villages in existence at the date of the organization of the county.

WILLIAM T. PULLIAM, physician, is a son of William and Martha J. (Cole) Pulliam, and was born in Macoupin County, Ill., July 20, 1850. Our subject is one of a large family of children, and was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. When twenty years old, he entered Champaign University, and attended three years. In 1874, he taught school, and in 1875 began the study of medicine at Tolona, Ill. After taking several courses of lectures, he graduated in 1881, since when he has been practicing in Tuscola in connection with Dr. Reat. He is thorough in his schooling, has built up a good practice, and is a promising young physician.

JAMES LEE REAT, son of James and Susannah (Rogers) Reat, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 26, 1834. When he was but five years of age, his parents removed to Coles County, Ill., where his father purchased a farm, on which he lived for a number of years; he then removed to the city of Charleston, where he resided at the time of his death in 1868. Dr. Reat's early education was such as could be derived from the advantages offered in a log schoolhouse; but later he attended the seminary at Charleston, which was at a distance of three and one-half miles from his father's farm, which distance he generally walked. Before leaving the institution he secured a good collegiate education, subsequently taking up the study of languages, familiarizing himself with Latin and German, while at the same time teaching school for a number of years. He took a regular course of studies at the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1858; he also attended the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and also graduated there. In order to further familiarize himself with pharmacy, he engaged for a time in the drug business in Charleston, Ill., but afterward sold out and traveled in the principal States west of the Mississippi River, seeking a location for the practice of his profession, but in 1859 stopped at Tuscola, Ill., and in August of the same year, took up his residence at that place, where he still

remains a citizen. In 1861, Dr. Reat was married, in Jacksonville, to Miss Sallie C. Callaway, a lady of fine literary attainments, to whose encouragement and kind devoted nature, the Doctor owes much of his success. Mrs. Reat's father was the well-known Rev. S. T. Callaway, a Baptist clergyman, whose later years were passed in Douglas County. Four children were the result of this union, three of whom survive. The eldest, a daughter, has made a specialty of painting, and has produced several pieces which have merited and received favorable criticism from both amateurs and professionals. In the fall of 1862, Dr. Reat received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to a post at Louisville, where he remained for some time in charge of a hospital. March 2, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry (Grant's old regiment). July 22, 1864, he was promoted and made Surgeon of the same regiment. Returning to Springfield early in 1866, he was mustered out in the latter part of January. After the war, he returned at once to Tuscola, and resumed his practice, which is now very extensive. He also holds the office of United States Examining Surgeon. Dr. and Mrs. Reat are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have always taken an active part in the temperance movement. For some years the Doctor was a member of the Board of Education of Tuscola, during which time he manifested, while in that position, the deep interest he ever had in education. He was very prominent in the erection of the seminary, and active in bringing public sentiment up to the expenditure of the $40,000 necessary to complete it.

DANIEL O. ROOT was born September 24, 1834, in Washington County, Ohio, and removed with his parents to Athens County, in the same State, in his infancy. His father, Levi Root, was a native of New York State, came to Ohio in 1817, and was married to Polly Stewart, a native of Athens County, Ohio, in 1829; she died in 1857. He is still living and resides in Grundy County, Mo. The subject of this sketch spent his childhood and early boyhood on the farm and in a woolen mill, when not at school; at sixteen he attended a select school kept in his father's neighborhood; at seventeen he entered the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, remaining two years; returning home in the spring of 1854, he entered the store of his uncle, D. B. Stewart, at what is now

Stewart, Ohio, where he remained until October of the same year, when he came West, landing at Brushy Fork, then Coles, but now Douglas County, and taught school the following winter at "Catfish Point," in Edgar County. He was married, April 5, 1855, to Sarah Winkler, and settled on a farm near where Newman now stands, on which he remained, except one year (1859) spent in teaching, until his removal to Tuscola, in December, 1873, after his election to the office of County Clerk. He enlisted July, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged October, 1862, on account of disability. He was an Assistant Marshal in taking the United States census in 1870; was the first Assessor for Newman Township after the adoption of township organization, and was re-elected some three or four times in succession; was elected Clerk of the county in 1873, and re-elected in 1877. His last term, by reason of an amendment to the State Constitution, was extended one year, expiring in December, 1882. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in January, 1851. He is a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow, and member of the Encampment; is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the order of Royal Templars of Temperance. To him were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, two of the former dying in infancy. His wife, a noble Christian woman, and the kindest of mothers, died in October, 1881. Mr. Root is now at Newman, in business, under the firm name of Gillogley & Root, carrying a large general stock, and doing a good business.

JOHN C. RUSSELL, retired grocer, was born October 6, 1856, at Annapolis, Ind. His paternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina, and of English descent. He was a very wealthy plantation farmer, and, being a strong Union man, freed all his slaves at the breaking-out of the war. He died in 1865. Our subject's father, William H. Russell, was born in Greensboro, N. C., in 1831. In 1852, he moved to Annapolis, Ind., having graduated from a Quaker's academy in the vicinity of his birthplace, and become familiar with the trade of carriage-maker and painter. This trade he followed in Indiana until 1859, when he came to Douglas County and engaged in the grocery business with A. M. Woody, under the firm name of Woody & Russell, dissolving the partner-

ship in the fall of 1874, Mr. Woody continuing the business. In July, 1875, Mr. Russell again entered the grocery business, and continued it till the time of his death, May 31, 1876. In 1853, he married Caroline Woody, of Annapolis. They were parents of four children—Mattie E., John C., D. Ella, and Susie, who died in infancy. Mr. Russell was a prominent citizen, having held various offices, such as member of School Board and City Council. He was a prominent Knight Templar and a Republican. His financial standing was due to his own personal industry and business qualities, as he had only 50 cents when he arrived at Annapolis. Our subject, John C., succeeded to his father's business and continued the same until January 1, 1882, carrying the largest stock of groceries in Central Illinois. He is a graduate of the High School of Tuscola, being one of four in the first class ever graduated. He is a member of the Masonic order, and other secret societies. Was a member of Town Council for two terms, having been elected the first year after his coming of age. J. C. Russell is now in business at Hannibal, Mo., under the firm name of Trownsell & Russell, jewelers.

JOHN H. SCHOPPE, farmer, was born March 19, 1824, in Germany. His father, George, was a laborer; his mother was Caroline Cline. They had six children, of whom our subject is the only one living. He commenced working on a farm, earning a living in Germany when eight years old, and so continued until of age. He served five years in the German Army, and was in it during the war with Baden in 1848–49, and at the end of his service was about four years coachman for one of the nobility. He started for America in 1852; was two and a half months on the ocean, and landed at Quebec, Canada; came from there to Toledo; then by canal to Terre Haute, and worked there two years. January 21, 1855, he married Sobine Wienand, of Clay County, Ind. He then moved to Greene County, Ind., there bought a farm of 160 acres, but soon returned to Terre Haute, and in 1870 traded his farm for the one where he now lives. He now has a farm of eighty acres, with all improvements made by himself. His wife died July 10, 1873, the mother of eight children, five living. Our subject's mother-in-law is living with him at the age of eighty-eight years. He is a Republican and a Methodist.

JAMES A. SLOAN, dry goods and clothing merchant, etc., at Tuscola, was born March 23, 1841, in Georgetown, Ill. He received good school advantages, and acquired a first-class business education, devoting his spare time to farm work. At the age of nineteen, he came with his parents to Tuscola, and one year later entered the store of G. W. Flinn, in the dry goods and grocery business. He remained in that establishment for eleven years, and in December, 1872, began clerking for Bright & Jones, one of the oldest concerns in the county. In April, 1879, he bought Mr. Jones' interest, and continued with Mr. Bright until 1881, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He has a good store room, 20x85 feet, filled with a large and select stock of goods. Mr. Sloan is noted for his honesty and just dealing, and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. He was married, December 10, 1867, to Mrs. Sarah M. Vandewater, native of New York. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an amiable and devoted Christian lady. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Masonic order, and a Democrat in politics.

PATRICK C. SLOAN, a native of Georgetown, Ill., was born July 11, 1847, and is a son of John and Sarah (Ellis) Sloan, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. John Sloan learned the blacksmith's trade in Kentucky, and when twenty-one he came to Illinois and settled at Georgetown, where he followed his trade till 1857, when he came to Douglas County and engaged in farming for three years. He then came to Tuscola and worked at his trade till he died October 12, 1862. He was a Major of State Militia during the Mexican war. Patrick C. Sloan came with his parents to Douglas County and received a good practical education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the dry goods store of Wyeth, Craddock & Co., and remained five years, after which he was with Bright & Jones in the same business until 1872. He was then elected Circuit Clerk on the Democratic ticket, with a majority of one vote, and re-elected by a majority of 145, notwithstanding the county is Republican, it having given a majority of 600 for President in 1872. After retiring from office, Mr. Sloan, moved to his farm of 190 acres near Tuscola, where he still resides. In January, 1883, he opened an insurance, real estate and loan office, which he still continues, with A. A. McKee, under the firm name of Sloan & McKee.

He was married on November 26, 1874, to Anna M. Adams, of Christian County, Ill. Four children bless their union—Bright, Oscar, John and Bruce. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Masonic order and one of the prominent men of the county.

THOMAS J. SMITH, farmer, was born in Rush County, Ind., February 20, 1830, and is the son of Robert (native of Kentucky) and Elizabeth (Maple) Smith. The parents moved to Ohio in 1828, and after a year settled in Rush County, Ind., then to Henry County, Ind., where they both now live, aged eighty and seventy-four years respectively. Thomas J. Smith was reared a farmer, and his first undertaking was that of tenant farming for ten years in Rush County, Ind. He then bought forty acres which he farmed until 1866, when he came to Douglas County. He now owns a large farm, well improved with fine cottage residence, several acres of walnut and other forest trees in groves, and makes stock-raising his principal business; his property is all self-acquired. He is a Presbyterian and a temperance advocate. He has been twice married, first to Emily Watkins, November 25, 1853. She died October 23, 1865. His second wife was Mary Watkins.

FREDERICK T. SPEES, physician, was born in Felicity, Clermont Co., Ohio, January 1, 1824, and is of German descent. His grandfather, Frederick Spees, came from Germany to this country during the Revolutionary war as a hired British soldier, but with his two brothers deserted and joined the colonies. Our subject's father, George, was born in Pennsylvania, but reared in Kentucky. At the age of thirty-five, he moved to Clermont County, Ohio, and there owned and ran a woolen factory. He died at the age of eighty-four years. At the age of sixteen, Frederick T. Spees went to live with David House in Clermont County, Ohio. At eighteen, he began the study of medicine with Dr. McFarland in Felicity, Ohio, and continued with him three years. In 1850, he went to Highland County, Ohio, and practiced with his brother for two years and a half. Then went to Iowa and after several subsequent removals, in 1866, came to Tuscola. The first year he was with Dr. Bassett, then by himself till 1874, when he took his son into partnership, which they dissolved in June, 1883. Dr. Spees ranks high as a physician and enjoys an extensive practice. In 1843, he married Sophronia A. Goodwin, of

Felicity, Ohio. They are the parents of five children. Dr. and Mrs. Spees are Presbyterians; he is a Mason, also member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. He is a member of the Æsculapian Society, and was its representative to the State Medical Society. He was the first President of the City Medical Society. During his years of practice, he has kept abreast with the advancement of his profession.

DR. SAMUEL T. SPEES is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and was born October 22, 1849. He received a thorough high school education at Tuscola, graduating when seventeen years old. He then studied medicine with his father for two years and a half, then took his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in the winter of 1868–69. The following summer he began practice near Atwood, Douglas County. In 1874, he came to Tuscola and entered into partnership with his father. In January, 1878, after a personal examination, he received a certificate of qualification from the Illinois State Board of Health. In 1880, he took a second course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College and graduated. In 1870, Dr. Spees married Miss Ruth Shankwiler, of Piatt County, Ill., who died in 1878, the mother of two children—Addison and Albertes. In 1880, the Doctor married Lisa Jolly, of Ripley, Ohio. He has been Secretary of most of the city and county medical societies, and is acting in that capacity at present. As a member of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash, he was elected delegate to the State Medical Society and the National Medical Association at Cleveland. He is examining physician for several insurance companies, and is the regular surgeon of the Traveller's Accident Insurance Company and a mutual insurance company called the Royal Templars of Temperance. In 1876, he was elected Coroner of Douglas County, and the Sheriff dying, he filled that office for four months. Dr. Spees ranks high among the physicians and surgeons of Illinois.

GEORGE W. SMITH T. is one of the leading business men of Tuscola, and for many years identified with its commercial interests. His high standing, won by just dealing, active enterprise and social bearing, makes his life one well worthy of commemoration. He was the only child of John and Rebecca (Barker) Smith, and was born in Washington County, Penn., August 27, 1823; when in his third year, at the death of

his father, he was taken to Portsmouth, Ohio, to live with an uncle. Thus, in tender years, deprived of the natural solicitude and guidance of parents and without the sympathetic helping hand of sisters or brothers, he was thrown upon the world to buffet in life's battle alone, and to fix his own habits and principles. Generous and conscientious by nature, he loathed the selfishness, and rejected the common vices of the world; but his solitary position taught him habits of industry and self-reliance, which has been the key to his later success. His boyhood was mostly spent in arduous routine labor, and was given but limited advantages for an education, but by the improvement of the afforded facilities, close application to books and home study, secured a good practical education. He has through life been a friend to and supporter of schools, both public and private, and taken a great interest in all educational measures. This spirit he has inculcated in his children and given to them thorough literary collegiate educations. At eighteen years of age, our subject began to learn the tinner's trade at Portsmouth, Ohio, and after an apprenticeship of three years went to Cincinnati; there worked at his trade in the employ of the People's Wooden Ware Co. for one year; being a master of and skilled in his trade, and, having the confidence of the company, he was placed in charge of their works at Hanging Rock, Ohio, for three years. They then opened a branch establishment at Portsmouth, Ohio, of which he was given the management. After one year thus employed, in partnership with his uncle, bought out the business, and successfully conducted it until 1856, when they sold out, and he thus for six years gave his attention to farming. In 1864, he moved to Kentland, Ind., and opened a stove and tinware store, continuing eleven years, when, in 1875, he came to Tuscola, and after a year started in the same business, in partnership with J. G. Russell, but later bought him out, and has since conducted the business, in which we now find him engaged. His high social and financial standing has been brought about by his genial, honorable bearing toward all with whom he has been brought in contact, and industry, good management, and economy in the conduct of his business affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and an ardent temperance worker and prohibitionist. In all movements for the bettering of society and the community he has taken a leading part. His influence

has been cast on the side of right and moral conduct, and he has been a power for good in his local surroundings, as well as in public life. Smith T. has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Mary M. Kiser, of Clarksburg, W. Va., a pure Christian lady, possessed of many virtues, and loved by all. This estimable lady passed away, leaving two daughters—Miss Eva M. and Inez I. December 21, 1865, he married Miss Harriet Bard, of Kentland, Ind., an intelligent, kind, devoted wife, and mother of two children, Gracie (now deceased), Mamie L., a bright promising child, now attending school. Smith T. has taken great care in the moral and intellectual training of his children, and has been amply rewarded in seeing their rapid progress and present prosperity. Miss Eva is a thorough classical scholar, having graduated from the Wesleyan College at Bloomington, Ill., is now teaching the fourth primary in the public school of Tuscola, a position for which she is eminently adapted by reason of her scholarly attainments, and gentle, persuasive, kind, yet firm disposition. Thus, her general bearing, together with a pure, sympathetic nature, has won the love of everybody with whom she has come in contact.

WESFORD TAGGART, furniture dealer, was born in Nashville, Brown County, Ind., November 17, 1833. He acquired a fair education by attending the common schools and close application to home study. When he was seventeen years old he began the blacksmith trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years with Seward & Sons, of Bloomington, Ind., one of the oldest firms in the State. After learning his trade he went into business for himself at Edinburg, Ind., remaining five years, thence, in 1860, moving to Charleston, Ill., and was in business one year. He organized at Charleston the second company that went from Coles County, and was commissioned Captain, going into service in the spring of 1861. After the battle of Stone River, he was promoted, at the recommendation of the commanding General, to the rank of Major. After the battle of Chickamauga he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Miss., Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattahoochee and Dandridge, Tenn., then in a continuous fight until Atlanta, Ga., where for sixty-three days he was in constant hearing of artillery; he was

mustered out September 5, 1864. On January 1, 1865, he moved to Tuscola, where he carried on the grocery business for three and a half years; then opened a carriage factory under the firm name of Taggart & Co., continuing until 1877, when he was elected Sheriff to fill a vacancy by a majority of ninety-seven, and was re-elected for two years by a majority of 130; he then entered his present business of furniture dealing and undertaking with A. H. Elkins as partner, and now carries one of the largest stocks in town. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, A., F. & A. M. During the erection of the schoolhouse, Mr. Taggart was President of the board and had all the main features to look after. He was married, on January 20, 1859, to Miss Julia Skinner, of Hamilton, Ontario, and to them have been born six children—Florence, Edwin and Ella (deceased), and Lizzie, Susan and Maggie. Mr. Taggart's financial success is due to his own industry and economy. He has been a liberal contributor to religious enterprises, and has contributed $25 to start every church in the city.

ABRAHAM B. TAYLOR (deceased) was born in Pike County, Ohio, February 22, 1825. When he was a year old his parents moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind.; his father, William Taylor, was a farmer; his mother was Sarah Bonnett. Abraham was reared on a farm, given good educational advantages, and at the age of thirty-two came to Douglas County. He at one time owned 640 acres of land. His widow now owns eighty acres of the homestead and 200 acres in Iowa. Mr. Taylor died May 14, 1882, and had been Justice of the Peace twelve years. February 20, 1859, he married Nancy J. Gill, whose parents were among the first settlers of Douglas County. She was educated at Marshall Academy and also at Paris, Ill., and is a member of the Baptist Church. She bore her husband six children—Owen A., Edward H., Rebecca, Charles, Clara A. and Nellie F. The two eldest sons are conducting the home place.

JOHN R. TEN BROOK, farmer, residence, Tuscola, was born December 22, 1842, in Parke County, Ind. Andrew, his father, was a pioneer of Parke County, and was one of the first settlers among the Indians. He was twice married. His first wife was Rachael Brown, who died in 1854; his second wife was his first wife's youngest sister, who at the time

of this marriage was a Widow Sidney. He had six daughters and four sons by his first wife, and four children by his second wife. All of our subject's brothers are dead; his sisters are all living. One brother, S. B. Ten Brook, was physician and surgeon in the Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Grant's regiment); he was a graduate of Rush Medical College, and practiced medicine at Paris, Ill. His second brother, O. P., served in the war in the Second Oregon Calvary, then in Hancock's veteran corps. His other brother died young. When John R. was nineteen, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was wounded at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., during a charge; was in the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman in his march to the sea. He served until the close of the war; was Corporal and Sergeant. In 1866, he rented, then bought a farm in Camargo Township, and now owns a well-improved farm of 200 acres, aside from his town site of ten acres on which he has built a fine residence, and made many improvements. February 3, 1867, he married Malinda A. Perry, of Camargo Township, a very intelligent, cultured lady, in high standing in the Methodist Church. They are the parents of three children: Ollie L. (deceased), Nettie B., a bright child attending school and taking music lessons, and Arthur P.

ALFRED THAYER, one of the first settlers of Tuscola, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., in February, 1821. When Alfred was but a few years old, his father, Murry, moved to Maryland and settled in Alleghany County, where he resided until his death, in 1850. His widow, Keziah (Barass) Thayer, died in 1861. Our subject was one of twelve children. He learned the carpenter's trade at eighteen, but worked at the trade only a short time. He then clerked in a store; then farmed and ran a saw mill; then took a position in a store with a cousin at Selbysport, Md. While with him he bought, sold and traded horses, and traveled all over the Eastern States, leading twenty-five to thirty head of horses. After four and one-half years, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Tax Collector in Alleghany County, Md.; then, in 1848, he moved to Perry County, Ohio. The following year he made a trip to Illinois; entered land in Moultrie County, and in 1850 moved to this land and farmed three years. He then was in the cattle business in Illinois and Iowa until the breaking out of the war, when he organized Company E, Twenty-

first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant. At the expiration of thirty days the company was re-organized for the three years' service, and he raised Company B, for the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and was elected First Lieutenant. He served one year and was discharged for disability. He then took charge of the great McCarty farm in Douglas County; then went into the livery business, but lost $8,000 by his barns burning down. He then bought the Central House, Tuscola, which he conducted up to 1880, and then retired from business. His wife was Lucinda France, of Alleghany County, Md. They had one child, Mary J., who died when three years old. Mrs. T. is a Methodist. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R.

EVERETT F. THOMPSON, farmer, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 12, 1861. His great-grandfather, Thomas Thompson, was a Methodist minister; was of Jewish descent and an Englishman by birth. He first settled in Delaware, later moved to Ohio, and was a large land owner; he died in his seventy-fifth year; he had but one child—Thomas Thompson, Jr., who inherited all his father's property, was well educated, and married Anna Hankins; they had eight children; subject's father, David Thompson, was one of twins. He was educated at Delaware, Ohio, was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and died in 1866, on his twenty-ninth birthday; his wife (and mother of our subject) was Ellen Sargent, daughter of Henry Sargent, one of the first settlers of Douglas County. He resided in Sargent Township. so named after him. She was educated in Ohio; September 30, 1869, three years after the death of Mr. Thompson, she married William Pinkerton; he was a farmer, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, was an elder in the Methodist Church, and died in 1881. Mrs. Pinkerton had three children by her first husband—our subject, Lizzie and Lida Mabel; the young ladies are highly educated and accomplished in music, etc., and are Presbyterians; Mrs. Pinkerton is a Methodist. Everett F. Thompson owns 160 acres of land adjoining Tuscola, aside from his interest with the other heirs in the large estate left by his father. He is a member of the Good Templars, and an enterprising and much respected citizen.

JAMES TROWNSELL, jeweler, Tuscola, was born in Bristol, England, in 1842, son of William and Annie (Grubb) Trownsell; his

mother died in the old country; his father came to America about 1848. Subject came with his brother William to Canada, meeting his father in Guelph County, Canada, in 1852. After moving with his father to various parts of Canada, he went to live with Dr. Mulligan at Rossville, now a part of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio. He clerked in his dry goods store and lived in the family until the Doctor's death in 1858; then went to Cincinnati, and clerked in a grocery store until the winter of 1861, when, while making a collecting trip through Eastern Ohio for the house, he availed himself of the first opportunity, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years; he participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Winchester, and many other severe engagements. At Chancellorsville was severely wounded, and a year later, a few months before the expiration of his term of enlistment, and only three miles from where he was wounded in the fight of Chancellorsville, he was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and taken prisoner, and spent nearly a year in Andersonville and Salisbury Prisons. Upon being exchanged, was the same day of his return commissioned Adjutant of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and soon after commissioned Captain of Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and made Post Adjutant at Alexandria, Va. At the close of the war, with A. H. Pyke, of Kankakee, Ill., he went West looking for a business location, but located in Tuscola in 1866, and opened a jewelry store on Sales street, under the firm name of Pyke & Trownsell, Mr. Pyke having learned the trade under Mr. Love at Toledo, Ohio. About 1869, they built a three-story brick on Central avenue, which was destroyed by fire in 1873. In 1877, they rebuilt on the same site, where Mr. Trownsell is still carrying on business. February 13, 1879, the partnership was dissolved, since when Mr. T. has conducted the business alone. In connection with his jewelry store, which in amount and value of stock and appearance has no superior in Central Illinois, and which is a great credit to the town, he keeps musical instruments in great variety. He also is a partner in a jewelry store at Hannibal, Mo., under the firm name of Trownsell & Russell, the latter now there in the management of the business. Mr. T. is entirely a self-made man, who started in life without a cent capital; economical, industrious

and sagacious, he worked to the front rank in whatever undertaking he has given attention. March 24, 1870, he married Miss Mary E. Woody, since deceased; he has one child living, Jennie F. He is a Presbyterian.

THOMAS N. TYLER, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, was born August 15, 1838, and was the youngest of seven children born to Sanford and Mary (Collins) Tyler, both natives of Trumbull County. At the age of ten years, our subject was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and from that time forward maintained himself. He had such advantages for an education as the times afforded, which, by close application to home study rendered him thoroughly practical. At the age of fifteen he began a six years' apprenticeship to the tinner's trade at Monmouth, Ill., after which he worked as a journeyman in that place for eight years. After several removals, in 1878 he came to Douglas County, and bought the store room next east of his present location; he then bought his present location and has seventy-five feet front on the avenue; he carries a large stock of hardware, stoves, wagons, etc., and has a large and increasing trade, equal to any in the city. His financial standing is the result of industry, frugality and strict economy, never having had a dollar's inheritance. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the order of the Knights of Honor. He is one of the solid men of the town.

HENRY VON LANKEN, druggist, was born September 14, 1857, in Blue Island, Ill., near Chicago; attended school until nineteen years old, and secured a thorough practical education. Graduated from a German school near Bourbon, Douglas County. When subject was but three months old, his parents moved to Douglas County. His early life was spent in assisting his father on farm, and attending school, until fifteen years of age, when his parents moved to Tuscola, where they have since resided, also subject. When subject was sixteen years old, he began the learning of the butcher business, and later formed a partnership with his father, continuing three years. Then bought the drug store he now owns and operates. August 1, 1879, he married Miss Mattie Parks, of Indiana. They are the parents of two children—Frank and Nellie. Subject is an Odd Fellow; he is also a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically a Democrat; he is now City Clerk, being elected to that position irre-

spective of party. He is yet a young man, in high social standing and in business affairs ranking among the first men of Tuscola, having a well-stocked drug store, and enjoying a brisk, flourishing trade. His father's name is Frank Von Lanken, one of the solid men of the town; he has just been elected to his third term as Supervisor; he now runs an extensive meat market; he is a native of Germany. Subject's mother's name is Catnene Chruse. They were parents of nine children, only four of whom are living. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Von Lanken, Sr., for several years past has dealt largely in cattle, buying and shipping; he owns a fine town residence, and a large farm aside from large capital invested in business. The subject is a member of the Tuscola Band.

SAMUEL WADDELL, farmer, was born in Ireland December 28, 1823. His father, John Waddell, was a tenant farmer in Parish Acton, County Armagh, until his death, April 12, 1850. The Waddell family were stanch Presbyterians, and during the war between Kings William and James, our subject's great-grandfather was with the besieged at Derry and lost two brothers; our subject's grandfather was also killed for his religious convictions. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Agnes Dinsmore; she was a native of County Down, Ireland, and her father was in the English cavalry at Waterloo. Of the nine brothers and sisters of Mr. Waddell, but one sister, Mrs. Sarah A. Warrick, of Sidney, Australia, is now living. Mr. Waddell was well educated in his youthful days, and at the age of eighteen went to Scotland, worked six years in the iron mills and eighteen months in the iron ore mines; he then returned to Ireland; at his father's death he settled up the estate, and in 1851 came to America, worked in New York and Pennsylvania until 1853, then went to Highland County, Ohio; was foreman over a large gang of railroad construction hands twenty-one months, and then worked by the month on a farm; he next rented 160 acres, which he worked until 1866, when he came to Douglas County, purchased eighty acres, which he has increased to 120 acres through his industry and good management, and improved with handsome buildings, forest groves, orchards, etc. He is a Republican and has been Highway Commissioner since 1871, is a School Trustee, is ex-President of the County Agricultural

Society, and at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1881, was lay delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder. November 9, 1853, he married Elizabeth Ralston, who has borne him nine children.

XELPHEN L. WARDELL, merchant, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1844. His father, William Wardell, a native of England, came to this country when eleven years old, with his parents, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a coppersmith by trade and is now in business at Tolona, Ill. Our subject's mother was Margaret Whitehead. Our subject is the second of eight children, and was given a thorough education. He first clerked for and then joined his father as partner, first at Springfield, Ill., and then at Tolona, Ill. In 1882, he bought the dry goods establishment of J. M. Madison & Co., Tuscola, the only store confined exclusively to dry goods in the city, and he is doing a most extensive trade. He is a Mason, was two terms member of the Town Board of Tolona, is a member of the Baptist Church and is an outspoken, working Prohibitionist. On November 13, 1872, he married Miss Emma Sawyer, of Mattoon, an amiable and accomplished lady, who has borne him two children—Charles S. and Aimee R.

DAVID WEH was born January 30, 1844, in Huron County, Ohio. His father, John Weh, was a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and was by trade a wagon-maker. He first settled in this country in Plymouth County, Ohio, where he died in 1852. The mother of our subject was Eva (Cafer) Weh, also of Wittenberg, Germany. She died in Plymouth, Ohio, in 1883. At the age of eight, David Weh began for himself, at the time of his father's death, by working in a hotel, then clerking in a store at Plymouth until he was seventeen, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the three months' service; at the expiration of his time, he re-entered the same company for three years as Sergeant, and for meritorious services was promoted through the various offices to that of Captain, which position he held at the close of the war; he was then but twenty-one years of age. He was in the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Corinth, Franklin, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, etc. At the close of the war he went into a store at Cresland, Ohio, as salesman for a short time; then traded in cattle in

Kansas; then returned to Shelby County, Ohio, and after eight months, in 1867, came to Douglas County, and here has been farming since. March 15, 1866, he married Miss Rebecca Cummings, a native of Shelby County, Ohio; her father, now deceased, owned 700 acres of land adjoining Tuscola. He is the father of one child—George F. Mr. David Weh recently moved to Virginia, Cass Co., Ill., where he is engaged in furniture business.

WILLIAM B. WILSON, A. M., a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born June 14, 1839, and was one of the six children born to Archibald and Elizabeth (Weir) Wilson, the former of Scotch-Irish descent, and both natives of South Carolina, from which State, in 1832, they came to Indiana and settled in Monroe County, where the former died March 9, 1882. The latter is still living at Monmouth, Ill. The former was and the latter is a member of the Presbyterian Church. William B. Wilson, is one member of a highly-educated and intellectual family. His brother John fills the chair of Greek at Monmouth College. James M. is attending the Polytechnic School at Troy, N. Y., and is also a graduate of the Indiana University at Bloomington. For eight years he filled the chair of mathematics, at the State Normal at Terre Haute, Ind., of which institution he is also a graduate. At the age of seventeen, our subject began teaching school in Owen County, Ind., at which time he had had the advantages of only a country school education. After teaching three terms, in 1858 he entered the Indiana University at Bloomington, and graduated with honors, the valedictorian of the class of 1863. Since that date has been engaged in educational work. For seven years he was Principal of schools at Spencer, Ind., and Superintendent of the schools of Owen County. He was at Edinburg, as Principal of schools, for four years, after which he was Superintendent of the Blind Asylum at Indianopolis, Ind., for four years. September 1, 1883, he entered upon his duties as Principal of Tuscola Public Schools. August 22, 1866, he was married to Sophia C. Martin, of Spencer, Ind. They had seven children—Lizzie N., Jennie N., William A., Minaude, Mabel E., Dwight and Hope. Mr. Wilson and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES W. WOOLVERTON, attorney at law, Tuscola, of the firm of Bundy & Woolverton, was born February 27, 1847, in

Rockford, Ill. His grandfather, William Woolverton, was of English descent, a native of Virginia, by occupation a millwright, and moved to Greencastle, Ind., at an early day. His son, Charles Woolverton, father of subject, came to Indiana with parents, learned the trade of millwright, married Miss Amanda Holland, and moved to Rockford, Ill. They were both members of the Methodist Church. When thirty-three years old, Mr. Woolverton died, leaving one child, Charles W. Woolverton, the subject of this sketch, then an infant. Mrs. Woolverton next married Llewellyn Powell, of Belvidere, Ill. They are parents of five children. Subject worked with step-father at the carpenter trade, and on the farm, doing the most arduous routine labor, until sixteen years of age. He then began for himself by taking the management of a saw mill in Union County, Ill. Up to this time in life, his education had been quite limited, but now doing for himself and realizing that his position in life depended upon his own exertions, and seeing the advantages resulting from education, he saved and applied his earnings in paying tuition and expense incident to attending school, working alternately in the saw mill and going to school, first to the Academy at Marshall, Ill., then later at McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained two years. He then taught school one year in Douglas County, which enabled him to return and graduate in June, 1871. He then accepted the position of Superintendent of the Camargo Schools. After two years, gave up teaching, went to Newman and began the practice of law. After one year of very successful practice, in which he had gained considerable celebrity as an attorney, he came to Tuscola and formed the present partnership with Thomas E. Bundy. The firm has a high legal standing, and is well and favorably known throughout Eastern Illinois. They do a large civil business, and are reputed for their success in the defense of criminal cases. Mr. Woolverton is an ardent Republican, and has rendered valuable assistance in the interests of his party in the county and legislative district, filling the position of Chairman of County Committee, and making campaign speeches, and during the successful candidacy of his partner, Mr. Bundy, for the Legislature, in 1880, was especially active. Mr. Woolverton is a thorough scholar, well-read lawyer, and social gentleman, a position gained entirely through indefatigable labor, and close application to study.

ALBERT M. WOODY, ex-Mayor and grocer, was born October 20, 1836, at Annapolis, Ind. His father, Thomas Woody, a native of North Carolina, moved to Indiana in 1824, settling first near Rockville, and working at his trade, blacksmithing. He did the iron work of the jail at Rockville, and various mills in the vicinity, and was also engaged as a merchant. In 1857, he came to Douglas, then Coles County, and settled on 160 acres, four miles northeast of Tuscola, afterward moving to Tuscola, where he built the first house in the town. Here he kept a boarding-house and worked as blacksmith for two years; then entered mercantile business and continued till 1874, when he became book-keeper for his son, our subject. He was a member of the Methodist Church, which was here established in his house, but which soon built a church edifice, the present building. He organized the first Sunday school, also the first temperance society. Albert M. Woody remained at home till twenty years of age, having but limited educational advantages. He left school at thirteen and entered his father's store, remaining until he came to Illinois, when he entered the store of James Davis as salesman. In about a year he engaged in the grocery business for himself, and one year later formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Russell, continuing until 1874, when he bought Mr. Russell's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He now carries the largest stock of groceries in the county. In 1878, he was elected Mayor for two years on the Republican ticket, and at the end of his term was nominated by the Republicans and indorsed by the Democrats, receiving a unanimous vote. He has been a member of the School Board for five years, and served as President two years. He leads the choir in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and has always been at the head of a glee club. His first wife was Margaret A. Noel, by whom he had two children—Horatio A., now in store with his father, and Ned in school and manager of the Telephone Exchange. His second wife is Phœbe N. Noel, a sister of his first wife. Both were natives of Crawfordsville, Ind., and both graduated from college. Mr. Woody is a popular man and has contributed largely to all public enterprises.

THOMAS S. WYATT, Sheriff of Douglas County, was born in Todd County, Ky., January 13, 1838. His father, Needham Wyatt, a

blacksmith, was born in Tennessee, and is yet living at the age of eighty-three. Thomas Wyatt, the father of Needham, was born in North Carolina; was a Revolutionary soldier, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The mother of Thomas S. Wyatt was Mrs. Martha A. (Mann) Wyatt, sister of Rev. William W. Mann, a prominent member of the Methodist Church of Kentucky. Thomas S. Wyatt's early life was spent in his father's blacksmith's shop. He received but ten months' schooling, yet has become an excellent scholar through studious habits. At the age of nineteen years, he began business for himself as a carpenter, which trade he followed for two years in Muhlenburg County, Ky., he next followed farming; then, in 1865, came to this county and built a blacksmith shop seven miles northeast of Camargo, which he conducted until 1880, when he was elected Sheriff. In 1882, he was re-elected by a majority of 640. He had previously, while engaged in his trade, been a Justice of the Peace for nine years. In youth he united with the Methodist Church; has been a Class-leader and Sunday School Superintendent, and was licensed as a preacher in 1875, since when he has preached regularly every Sabbath. He organized a society in Jordan Schoolhouse, Camargo Township, which society afterward built a large church, wherein he preached his first sermon. He is now preaching in Tuscola to a Methodist flock, which sect he has several times represented as lay delegate and alternate at conferences. He is a Mason and a Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky. December 30, 1857, he married Cascinda Smith, of Muhlenburg County, Ky., and became the father of ten children.

ARCOLA CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

MRS. HENRIETTA ARMSTRONG, wife of John Armstrong, of Chicago, was born in Ireland January 6, 1826. She is of Scotch-Irish descent. She is daughter of Charles and Eleanor Wilson, of Western Ireland. Mr. Wilson was an officer in the English Army for many years. Mrs. Armstrong had good school advantages, and was married, October 22, 1849, to John Armstrong, of Dublin, Ireland, who also is of Scotch-Irish descent. After marriage, they lived in Ireland four years, and then came to America. While crossing, most of the time they had a rough sea; frequently the scene was most terrible to behold. At times it was necessary to tie the children in the bed to keep them from tumbling out. They arrived in New York in July, 1853. They located in Chicago, where where they remained until after the great fire, in which they lost their fine residence and two others, for which they received $1,000 each annually for rent. On coming to this county, they located on their farm, about one mile west of Arcola. Since that they have built a fine residence and all the conveniences necessary for a happy home. Mrs. Armstrong has probably one of the finest residences in this part of the county; she owns 200 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Armstrong has been in the grain business in Chicago the last twenty-eight years, with varying success. They have four children—William R., John E., Jennie E. and Percy W. William R. was married, in January, 1880, to Anna M. Morgan, of St. Louis, Mo.; they live in Montana; Lester J. is their child. Jennie E. is the wife of Clarence Hobart, of Ottawa, Ill.; she was married March 24, 1881; Henrietta is their child. John E. is living in Montana. Percy W. and Jennie are living with their mother; the former was a student at Morgan Park Military Academy; he took the medal in 1881 offered for good scholarship; it is a beauty. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Presbyterian Church. William R. Arm-

strong was for five years in the First Regiment of Illinois State Militia when resident in Chicago. He opened a dry goods store in Arcola, and during the time he was in that business he organized Company A of the Eighth Illinois, held the rank of Captain, and was promoted to Major, when he resigned his commission to reside in Montana.

C. BALES was born October 29, 1824, in Vermillion County, Ind. His parents were William and Sarah Bales, both natives of Tennessee. The father took quite an active part in politics; served his county as Sheriff, Tax Collector and Representative to the Legislature. He was a farmer; his death occurred in 1842; the mother died in 1838. Our subject worked on the farm during his minor years, and attended school. He began clerking in a store in Clinton, Ind., in 1847, and continued at that two years, when he came to Douglas, then Coles County, Ill. His first move was to cut and hew timber to put up a store at Fillmore, Ill. He sold goods in that store and handled stock until 1864; then moved on a farm and handled stock and farmed. He has been overseeing the farm, handling stock, buying and shipping ever since. He still owns a quarter-section farm just east of the Arcola corporation, also twenty-two acres at Fillmore, and he is handling stock in Wayne County, and thinks of moving there soon. He served as Judge of this county four years, and gave good satisfaction to his constituency. He has been very successful in business, considering his start without money, but with friends, and a large amount of energy, grit and perseverance. He is classed among the good, intelligent, well-to-do citizens of the county. He was married in 1863 to Mrs. C. Trowbridge, of this county. Their children are Sarah B., Carl C. and Jennie M. (the latter died in infancy). Mrs. Bales died September 15, 1877, at the age of forty-eight years. Her children by her former husband are Mary, the relict of Boyd Dickinson, living in Kansas; Harriet, the relict of John Goodman, living with Mr. Bales in Arcola; Charles, married to Margaret Williams, and living in Oregon. Judge Bales is a Democrat, also a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM H. BASSETT, County Judge, was born January 12, 1832, in Harrison County, Ky. He graduated at Bartlett's Commercial College in 1854. He came to Coles (now Douglas) County in 1857, and farmed until he enlisted, July 21, 1862, Company K, Seventy-ninth

Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Col. Buckner). He held all the offices from Corporal to Captain. While he was in rebel prison, he was commissioned as Captain, but was not mustered in. He took part in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. At the latter battle, September 19, 1863, he was captured, and spent eighteen months in prison; he was in Libby eight months, Macon four months, in Charleston under fire of our guns one month; was then taken to Columbia, where he remained until two days before Sherman's army came; thence removed to Raleigh, later to Goldsboro, and through our lines March 1, 1865. He then went to Benton Barracks, Mo., and remained there until the fall of Richmond; then, realizing that the war was over, he resigned, and returned to Arcola, his home. He has lived here most of the time since, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has frequently been honored by his fellow-citizens with office; he was Assessor of the township several terms, and held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1873 to 1882, when he was elected County Judge, which office he still holds. It is generally acknowledged that his official record has been marked by honesty, promptness and ability. He was married, in 1860, to Nellie M. Gruelle, from Kentucky; Jonathan H. and Hezekiah M. are their children. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bassett united with the church in Arcola by letter in 1858; he is now the only surviving member here who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place at that time. The Judge has been an Odd Fellow for a number of years. Politically, he is a Republican. Jonathan, his son, was married on his twenty-first birthday to Miss Nora, daughter of Rev. J. W. and Mollie Perkins, of Arcola; Nellie is their only child. Jonathan is editor of the Arcola *Record*, one of the leading papers of the county.

SAMUEL B. BLACKWELL, farmer, was born November 15, 1832, in the city of New York, and was a son of John and Ann (Selby) Blackwell, who were natives of New York and North Carolina respectively. "Blackwell's Island" is named after this family. John, the father, went to North Carolina at the age of nineteen years, where he married as above stated and was the father of nineteen children, twelve of whom are living, the youngest being now thirty-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. John

Blackwell came to Arcola July 8, 1857, where they remained till their death. The former died January 16, 1869, at the age of seventy-one; the latter December 16, 1882, at the age of seventy-six. John Blackwell was an Episcopalian, and his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the age of two years, Samuel Blackwell went with his parents to North Carolina, where he remained until 1857, except during the four years of his collegiate course at Columbia College, New York; he was of the class of 1854, the centennial year of the college. On February 10, 1857, he went to Chicago, where he remained until 1863, but coming every week to Arcola, and doing business in both places; he had the lumber and milling business in Chicago, and the lumber yard, which he ran in company with his father, in Arcola; his father retired in 1863, and Samuel B. moved to Arcola; he then engaged in the lumber, dry goods and farming business; the lumber and farming business went under the name of S. B. Blackwell, the dry goods, Blackwell & Richards. Mr. Blackwell's first store, a wooden structure, was located in Block 11, Lot 8. In 1865, he built the first brick block ever erected in the town. It was on the southeast corner of Block 11, and was destroyed by fire in 1874. Mr. B. had previously sold his interest in the dry goods stock. In 1867, he went out of the lumber business, and has not been largely engaged in any business since. He was married on September 7, 1866, to Eleanor E., daughter of Henry S. and Emeline Spencer, of Middleton, Hyde Co., N. C. To Samuel Blackwell and wife have been born three children—Annie S., John and Samuel B.; John died in infancy. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a Democrat; has always taken an active part in politics, but was never a candidate for any office.

W. P. BOYD, druggist, Arcola, was born in 1847 in Fleming County, Ky. His parents were Wilson P. and Susan E. Boyd, the father a native of Pennsylvania, the mother of Kentucky. The family moved to McLean County, Ill., in 1857. Mr. Boyd practiced at the bar at that portion of Illinois, and moved to Douglas County in 1866. His death occurred a month later, March, 1866; his age was sixty-three years. He was a practitioner of considerable note; he served in both Houses of the Legislature in Kentucky; he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church

for many years, and took an active part in the management of the church of his choice. Mrs. Boyd, his wife, died in March, 1876. She also was a member and an active, zealous worker in the same church. These parents had nine children, six of whom are now living. W. P., our subject, received his education at Old Bethel School, Kentucky. Later he attended the University at Bloomington, Ill. He began business for himself in the drug store at Arcola in 1867, and has been at that business ever since, with the very best of success. His location is in Union Block, First South street, which is an excellent location, perhaps as good as any in the city. He keeps a full line of drugs, paints and oils, and all such articles as can be found in the drug line. He has the only exclusive drug store in the county, and he was one of the first movers in the organization of the State to secure suitable legislation for the elevation of the drug trade in the State. He is an active worker in the Illinois Pharmaceutical Society, and was Treasurer of that body one year, and is a delegate to the National Association the present year; he is Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, being the Supervisor of Arcola Township, also a member of the City School Board of Arcola. He was married in 1875 to Emma Wyatt Hamilton, of Lexington, Ky. They have had two children—Hamilton, who died in infancy, and Wyatt Porter. Mr. Boyd, in Masonry, is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, also of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are both members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM C. BOYLE, merchant, was born May 6, 1819, in Somerset County, N. J. At the tender age of two and one-half years, his mother died, at which time he went to live with his uncle, William Boyle, where he lived twenty years, and had a comfortable, happy home. At the age of twenty-one, he received a fall from a hickory tree, a distance of fifty-five feet, from which he received injuries that are a discomfiture to this day; his business had been farming; he next bought a store and sold goods for three years, while in New Jersey; later made a trip to Illinois for two seasons, and moved to this State in fall of 1848, settling in Jersey County. In 1851, he moved from Jersey County to Coles County, Ill.; here he remained until 1867; he then went to Mattoon, where he lived nearly two years

(visiting his New Jersey home eight months of this time). He then moved to Ashmore, in 1869, where he remained three years; thence to Oakland one year, keeping livery in connection with farming; thence to Arcola in 1873, and has been a resident here ever since, traveling and selling goods; he has been quite successful in business, and is classed among the good responsible citizens of the county. He was married in 1843 to Mary A., daughter of William and Sarah Annin, of New Jersey; eight children blessed this union—Robert A., of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (was taken prisoner at Resaca battle, thence to Andersonville, and although all possible means have been used to learn of him, he has never been heard from since; it is quite presumable that he starved in that prison); Martha, the wife of J. V. W. Annin, lives in Coles County; Anna A., the wife of H. V. Ames (deceased); Sarah E., deceased; Mary L., the wife of Conrad Theobold, of Mason County; Henry M.; Lydia A., the wife of Robert Cross, of Macon County; Catherine. Mrs. Sarah Boyle died May 30, 1860, at the age of forty. She was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. B.'s second marriage, December 4, 1860, was to Jane E. Taylor, of Illinois. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Isabella G. is still living. The mother died January 5, 1866, at the age of thirty-nine. She also was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. B.'s third marriage, March 3, 1870, was to Clementine Todd, daughter of Thomas Todd, elsewhere mentioned. They have one child—William Herbert. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. B. is a Republican, with strong Prohibition tendencies. William C. Boyle's great-grandfather, Solomon Boyle, was supercargo on a vessel, and was robbed by the notorious Blue Beard. William's great-grandmother, wife of the above (Susannah Peltro) was a French Huguenot, and escaped massacre by taking food in her apron, and telling the sentries she was going to visit a sick woman. On arriving at the wharf, she took passage on a waiting vessel and escaped.

WILLIAM J. BRADBURY, farming implement, coal, lime and cement dealer, Arcola, was born in London, England, February 3, 1848; his parents were Charles and Mary Bradbury, both of England. The father in early life was apprenticed to a baker in London; he became an

excellent baker and pastry cook. Subsequently, he engaged on a United States merchant vessel, and made several trips across the Atlantic, going to the West Indies, to several German ports, Jamaica, California, etc. After marriage, he quit the sea, came to America, and settled on a farm in De Kalb County, Ill. In the spring of 1857, he located at Arcola; he erected the first flouring mill (Arcola Mills) that was built in Douglas County, and later built two more. "It can safely be said that Charles Bradbury has done more toward the building up of Arcola than any man that has ever lived in it; he withstood the buffets of misfortune and fought down adversity with a courage that would not yield, and did not yield, until he was literally crushed to earth, as it were, by an avalanche of mental and physical prostration." His was a busy and an eventful life. The history of the county would be incomplete without his sketch; he was well known and respected in his community for years, as a good, honest citizen, an untiring worker, and a devoted parent; he died August 13, 1876, at the age of fifty-seven. The brothers (William J. and B. B.) began their present business in 1882, January 1. They carry a full line of farming implements, varying according to the season from $3,000 to $8,000. Their store is located on corner of First North and Chestnut streets. Their trade is good, having increased about one-third the past year. They also handle all kinds of coal, besides lime and cement. Their business is numbered among the important industries of the city, and their outlook is very encouraging. Bradbury's flouring mill burned in 1869. The loss approximated $6,000, but, phœnix-like, they arose, and have built again. The firm was unfortunate, owing to the fire and hard times, but by industry, economy, fair dealing and close attention to business (traits they inherit from their father), they have attained their present enviable position. The brothers in commencing business, instead of having money as a collateral, had a debt of about $4,000, all of which they assumed and paid at compound interest, their indorsers not losing a dollar. Mr. B. was married June, 1876, to Mary E. Wynn, of this county. She was a teacher of first-class qualifications, well known in Arcola, having taught with good success four years in her public schools, previous to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. E. are born two children—Alma and Charles. Mr. Bradbury ran for office of Township Clerk the

past spring, and was the only person elected on the Republican ticket; he also ran for City Treasurer, and was elected by fifty-six majority, though in a Democratic township; he was appointed School Treasurer two years ago, all of which offices he is filling at the present time, to the satisfaction of his constituency. Mrs. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH BRILL, farmer, was born January 1, 1838, in Guernsey County, Ohio; he began for himself, working as a farm hand, at the age of eighteen years; he was married August, 1858, to Mary E. Thompson, of Guernsey County, Ohio. They came in 1868 to Edgar County, Ill., and located on a rented farm of 320 acres. In 1878, they moved to Douglas County, settling on the farm where he now resides in Section 21; he now owns 154 acres of well-improved land, and has been very successful. He is classed among the best farmers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Brill have been born nine children—Mary L., Dorcas M., Ella C., Anna F., Otho C., Thomas J., Bruce E., Gertrude M. and Bertha Pearl. Mary L. has taught school with good success; her services are in good demand wherever she has taught. She has attended the Normal School at Danville, Ind. She will teach the coming season. John and Elizabeth Brill, parents of Joseph Brill, are still living. They have eleven children, all of whom are living. Joseph is the oldest. Bethel, Eli and William were in the late war; Bethel was in the Western army, was taken prisoner, was in both Libby and Andersonville, came home a living skeleton, could not walk alone. Eli was in the Potomac army; he and Eli were in the Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. William ran off and enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of fifteen years. Is now in the Regular army.

JOHN BURKEY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in 1837, in Muskingum County, Ohio. His parents are Anthony and Ann M. Burkey. The father was a native of Switzerland, came with his parents across the ocean, thence to Zanesville in 1842, where he lived until 1856, when his death occurred at the age of forty-four years. He was quite a politician, held several important offices, and was a warm supporter of James K. Polk in 1844. He, with his wife and several other members of the family, are members of the Catholic Church. The mother is still

living, at the advanced age of seventy-two. She is a native of Germany, came to this country at the age of fifteen years, and was married about the year 1834. They had thirteen children. John, our subject, was raised on the farm and began for himself at the age of twenty-five years. He was married, in 1860, to Julia Redman, of Muskingum County, Ohio. —Allie, Ida, Emma, and Ellsworth (deceased), are their children. Allie married Alvan McCormic, of Edgar County, Ill.—Paul is their child. Mr. Burkey went to Clark County, Ill., in 1869, lived there four years; then sold and went to Edgar County, Ill., where he lived nine years; then came to this county in 1882, and bought 232 acres in Section 16, where he has lived ever since. He is nicely located one and one-half miles south of Arcola, and is classed among the responsible well-to-do farmers of the county. He has 900 rods of tiling in, and is well pleased with the results. He has been remarkably successful in business, having made his own start. He has a good orchard and a fine assortment of fruit; is one of the best farmers in the county, and has a very encouraging prospect. Politically, he is a Democrat, with strong Independent tendencies.

JAMES CAHILL, retired, was born August 10, 1827, in Ireland. He came to America in 1852. He spent some years in the city of New York; later went to New Jersey, then to Pennsylvania. He came to Arcola in May, 1855; he remained six years; then spent five years in Wisconsin, and returned to Arcola in 1866, and has been here ever since. He built the first frame house ever built in the town, said house still standing on same lot, is in good repair, and is occupied by Mrs. Duncan. He liked this prairie better than any country he had ever seen. He bought 20 acres at $40 per acre west of town. His nearest neighbor was Samuel Chaney, living where Mrs. Armstrong now lives. He could stand in his cabin door, located where Bradbury's coal house now stands, and shoot prairie chickens enough from the track to last for several days. He has shot wild geese from a pond where Henry's drug store now stands, and deer from a shed where the express office is now located. Twelve were there at one time in a drove. Mr. C. has had quite an experience in pioneer life. He is the oldest resident in the city now living, and has been quite successful in securing a good lot of real estate. He was married, in 1855, to Ellen Cannon, of New Jersey. Three children were the

issue of that union, all of whom died in early childhood. The mother died in 1871, at the age of forty-one. She was a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Cahill was next married, in September, 1873, to Ellen Davis, of Coles County, Ill. John is their child. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, with strong Independent inclinations.

WILLIAM CHARLTON, tailor, Arcola, was born January 23, 1822, in Northumberland County, England; he came to America in 1852; he was married in 1846 to Mary Steerman, of Durham County, England; he has followed tailoring since he was thirteen years of age; he came to Illinois in 1853, and to Arcola in 1861; he is numbered among the aged and respected pioneer settlers of the county; he is a first-class workman, being able to do any kind of work in his line; he had the first shop of the kind in the town; his shop stands on the same site on which it was located in 1861; he has been very successful in his business. Mr. and Mrs. C. have nine children—Thomas, James, Mary, John F., William, Robert D., Robert S., Lillie and Mamie. James died at the age of twenty-five. Mary A. died at the age of four. Robert D. and Robert S. died in infancy. Mammie died at six years of age. John has been clerking in the same store for G. S. Tarbox the past nine years. This speaks well for the employer and the employed. John C. is perhaps the best salesman in the city. William has taken to tailoring, and is in the shop with his father. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

TAYLOR C. CLENDENEN, teacher, was born February 13, 1855, in Ross County, Ohio; his parents are Sylvester and Bethsheba (Jones) Clendenen, both natives of Ohio. The latter was the fifteenth child of Henry and Mary (Moss) Jones, well and favorably known as old settlers in Ross County, Ohio; she had three brothers in the Union army under Gen. Thomas. Sylvester and wife are now living in Sangamon County, Ill. Sylvester's grandfather, Andrew C., emigrated from the North of Ireland 100 years ago, and settled in the Scioto River Valley; he was very regular in his habits, as well as exceedingly temperate; he lived with powers well preserved until he was one hundred and ten years of age. For the last forty years of his life, he ate no supper, and invariably had for his

breakfast the same bill of fare—mush and milk. Sylvester is the father of nine children, eight of whom are now living. The father is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics a Democrat. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Taylor C. came with his parents from Ohio to Illinois in 1857. They settled on a farm in Macon County. Two years later, they moved to Sangamon County, where Taylor had good school advantages; he attended the public schools and worked on the farm until he was eighteen, when he began farming for himself. This undertaking afforded him some money, which was expended in attending the Industrial University at Urbana, Ill., one year; he then went to teaching in the country schools of Champaign County, Ill.; he continued in this two years, and then returned to college one year; then taught, and has been teaching ever since; he is now serving his third year as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Arcola; he holds a State certificate obtained the past summer, which is the only one held at present writing by any teacher in the county. This entitles him to teach any school in the State without a previous examination; he secured this on the first trial, making the required per cent in the entire eighteen branches, passing 100 in both history and orthography; he taught previously in Camargo, Newman and Bement; his teaching has been of such a character as to give satisfaction to employers, parents and all concerned; he was married, September 2, 1879, to Mary R. McKinney, second daughter of Dr. J. W. McKinney, widely known as one of the prominent men of this county. They have one child, Lois Grace. Mr. C. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, A., F. & A. M., also of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Politically, he is Democratic. Mrs. C. is a member of the Christian Church.

SETH B. COLLINS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born November 2, 1838, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents were James and Margaret Collins, Ohioans; the father died in 1847, the mother in 1882, at the ages respectively of forty-five and seventy-five years. Our subject began learning carriage making at the age of fifteen years, and continued in that business until he enlisted April 19, 1861, in the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was with Rosecrans in Vir-

ginia in all his campaigns. He re-enlisted about August 19, 1861. His army record is that of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in all the battles in which it was engaged. After the close of the three years' service, he again enlisted in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry. He took part in the Atlantic campaign, in Sherman's march to the sea, and the grand review at Washington; he enlisted as private, and was chosen Orderly. Two months after enlisting he was promoted to Lieutenant, and three months later to Captain, which position he held more than three years; he served nearly four and one-half years in the Union army; he had no sickness; was wounded four times, and was from his command only about one week; he had his jaw broken by a bullet from the enemy's gun; he was in thirteen of the leading battles, besides more than 100 lively skirmishes; his discharge, dated August 19, 1865, reads: "Capt. S. B. Collins, of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry, is honorably discharged. No reason is known why he should not again become an officer." Signed Jeff. C. Davis. On their way home from Columbus, Ohio, the Seventeenth Regiment met with a terrible accident near Kirkersville. The entire train was derailed, ran down an embankment, and turned over. Thirty-five soldiers were instantly killed, besides many being seriously wounded. About twelve of the Captain's men were among the unfortunate victims. On coming home, he engaged in his former trade one year at New Salem, Ohio, then moved to Cumberland County, Ill.; bought 185 acres of land, raised $3,000 worth of grain the next three years, then sold the farm for $15 per acre more than he paid, and came to this county in 1869; he settled one mile north of Arcola, rented one year, then bought 200 acres where he now resides; he has one of the best-improved farms in the county; he has good buildings, has paid $255 at one time for tiling, and has 1,600 rods of tiling on the farm; his corn crop the past season has yielded an average of over sixty-three bushels to the acre; the year previous over seventy bushels to the acre. Tiling has been of great service to the land; he has perhaps one of the best corn farms in the county. He was married, January 3, 1866, to Parthene Achey, of Fairfield County, Ohio. Orlando G., William H. and Roscoe A. are their children. Both parents are members of the Baptist Church. The Captain is a member of the G. A. R. Post, Baltimore, Ohio, also a Republican.

EDWARD CORNTHWAIT, farmer and dealer in grain, was born December 13, 1828, in Butler County, Ohio. On coming West, he bought in Douglas County, in 1860, near Galton, 160 acres. He moved to the same in 1862, and has added 187 acres since. He began for himself at the age of twenty-four years, and has been quite successful in business. He is classed among the responsible, well-to-do farmers of the county. He is at present associated with Isaac Cosler, elsewhere mentioned, in the grain trade at Galton. They have bought as high as 19,500 bushels of corn in one season. He was married, January 17, 1865, to Margaret E. Walling, of this county. Ida, John, Myrtle, Eva and Henry are their children. Mr. C. is a member of the United Brethren, and Mrs. C. of the Christian Church. Mr. C., politically, is a Republican, and has the honor of being the first Postmaster at Galton.

ISAAC COSLER, farmer and grain merchant, was born in 1832 in Greene County, Ohio. At the age of sixteen, he began learning the blacksmith trade, and worked at that business until 1855, when he located on West Prairie, where Arthur now stands. He has been a resident of the county ever since. After coming, he broke prairie several years, and later he bought railroad lands (forty acres). He now owns 333 acres of perhaps the best land in the county. His farm is well improved; he has a nice grove, commodious buildings, and a home that indicates happiness and prosperity. He has more than 700 rods of tiling. On coming West, two blind horses, one old wagon and a $5 bill were the stock in trade. The latter was spent for flour, and when that was consumed the family did not see any more flour for two years. He has been very successful in business. He is now serving his third term as President of the County Agricultural Society. He has been Township Treasurer for fifteen years, and has given good satisfaction to his constituency. He has handled $11,200 of the township money, and has never lost a dollar. It is generally conceded his official career has been one of acknowledged ability and satisfaction, and he is numbered among the best business men of the county. The Omish settlement, near Arthur, he had the honor of locating. After selling them land, they made his home their headquarters for many months. Mr. Cosler is a member of the Blue Lodge, Commandery and Chapter in Masonry, also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the

K. of H. March, 1853, he was married to Ann E. Downey, of Ohio. Christena E. and William E. (twins), Harriet A., Cora B., Jasper N., Francis M. and James M. (twins) and Alpha B. are their living children; four others died in childhood. Christena is the wife of Charles Wilson, of Tuscola. William E. is a graduate of the Commercial School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Cosler are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cosler, Dr. McAlister and Henry Cosler lived in Bourbon Township in 1856. These three cast the only Republican votes of the township for John C. Fremont. They were known by the homely cognomen of "The Woolly Horses" for several years. Mr. Cosler lives one-half mile west of Galton, in the Ohio settlement, one of the best grain-shipping points in the county. The location of the town of Galton is largely his work. He was in the grocery trade in Arcola one year with a partner. Their sales amounted in 1862 to $35,200. Mr. Cosler still votes the Republican ticket.

F. M. COTTMAN was born May 17, 1856, in Clark County, Ky. His parents were F. L. and Margaret Cottman, Kentuckians. The father died when F. M. was but thirteen months old. The mother is still living. Our subject was raised on the farm and had poor school advantages, but by his own industry, close application and such helps as he could secure, he has attained a good business education. He began doing for himself at the age of sixteen years; he followed farming for seven years, when he changed to the stock business, shipping stock in connection with the livery business for two years; then opened a harness shop in Arcola, styled "Cottman's Harness Shop," which was the principal shop of the kind in the town. This he continued eighteen months, when he sold out; since that time he has not been actively engaged in business, more than collecting. He has been very successful in business, considering that he only had 5 cents on beginning, and paid that out for crossing the river on a ferry; he was in debt for the clothes he wore. He began working soon after he crossed the river, and the first month's wages were appropriated to paying for his clothes. He is a self-made man, and is indebted to no one but himself for what he possesses. He is nicely located on First South street, and his surroundings indicate happiness and an enjoyable home, and he is classed among the thriving and rising business men of the town. He

was married, March, 1879, to Ellen Smith, of this county, born December 25, 1860, a native of Mercer County, Ky.; her parents are Sidney and Ellen Smith, respected, good citizens of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Cottman are both members of the Church of Christ. He has been an Elder in his church for several months, is now preaching, and expects to make that his work in the future. All things considered, the outlook for his success and usefulness in his calling is very flattering.

GEORGE H. DAMRON, dentist, Arcola, was born April 1, 1860, in McDonough County, Ill. His parents are William H. and Susan E. Damron, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of Illinois. Both parents are still living, and are members of the Christian Church. The father was formerly in the mercantile business, but is now retired. In politics, he is a Democrat. George H. had good school advantages, attended the graded school at his home, and completed a high school course at Macomb in the class of 1879. He began the study of dentistry the same year, and commenced the practice in 1881. He studied under Dr. Downing, President and Secretary of the State Dental Association. He came to Arcola in 1881, and has been here since, doing a very successful business. He is a good workman, and is deserving and receiving the liberal patronage of which he is justly worthy. Politically, he is a Republican.

CAPT. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, farmer, Arcola, was born June, 1837, in Philadelphia. He came to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1857. In 1859, he went through Mississippi, Louisiana, and landed at Arkansas, where he stayed until 1860. The political atmosphere not being healthy there for a Northener, he came to Douglas County April, 1860, and engaged in general farm work. He enlisted as private July, 1861, in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry (Col. Marshall) September, 1861. Two battalions were captured at Lexington, Mo. The Captain was one of the captured. The regiment was mustered out on accouut of being paroled. Returning, he assisted in recruiting a company, and went to Camp Douglas, where he was elected First Lieutenant Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He remained seven months, then returned and recruited Company K, which was attached to the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In that company he was

in a short time promoted from First Lieutenant to the Captaincy, which position he held until 1864, when he resigned on account of his eyes. His eyes were diseased January, 1862, during his stay in the army. He has lost the sight of one eye since he came from the service. The other is in a diseased condition, and no probability of recovery. He was in the Chickamauga battle, also Lexington and Mission Ridge. He served in the pioneer brigade, and worked on forts at Nashville, Gallatin, and had charge of the work, putting up saw mills at Stone River. He received no wounds, nor had he any sickness worth mentioning. He was always with the command. His discharge dates March, 1864. He came to Douglas County the same year, and engaged in railroad grade contracting and ditching, in which he continues to the present time. He broke the first ground ever broke on the Midland Railroad. During the past season, he has cut about nine miles of ditch. He cut the first ditch in this township. It was eight and a half miles long. He has done an immense amount of ditching in Piatt, DeWitt, McLean, Tazewell, Coles and Douglas Counties. He has done more ditching than any man in Central Illinois. He owns twenty-two acres of very valuable land joining the Arcola corporation on the east. He has served several terms as City Councilman. He is a very enterprising and useful citizen, but has never been a seeker of office. He was married, in 1864, to Ida M. Dolson, daughter of Jacob and Harriet Dolson, of Clark County, Ill. Mr. Dolson was First Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, and in the same regiment and a personal friend of our martyr President. To Captain and Mrs. Davis are born five children—Lillie G., Charles M., Ida M., Hattie Pearl and Bertie W. The children are all living at home. Capt. D. is a member of the Masonic order. Mrs. D. was educated at St. Mary's Institute, Vigo County, Ind.; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also Worthy Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star. She is also Grand Associate Conductress of the Order of the Eastern Star in the State. In politics, the Captain is Republican. The Captain thinks that one of the proudest reflections he has is that he never gave a command to his company while in the service but what was obeyed, and that no man was ever more fortunate in getting along pleasantly with his company than he was. The Captain is one of Douglas County's worthy and responsible citizens.

HORACE N. DICKSON, retired merchant, Arcola, was born December 2, 1822, in Erie County, Penn. He came with his family to Cook County, Ill., in 1854, and farmed until 1868, when he moved to Monee, Ill. (Will County), and engaged in the sale of lumber and agricultural implements. He did an extensive business in both. In December, 1874, he came to Arcola, and has remained here ever since. He was engaged in the lumber business in Arcola until 1881, when he sold just in time to miss the great Arcola fire, which consumed the lumber yard, depot, hotel and other valuables to the extent of about $100,000. Since that time he reports himself on the retired list. He has been very successful in business. Mr. Dickson still owns several farms, aggregating 400 acres of valuable land, besides his beautiful residence with thirteen acres in the north part of Arcola, which gives all the indications of a pleasant, happy home. He has one of the several sightly and desirable residences of the city. Mr. Dickson is one of the prominent, hospitable and responsible citizens of the county. He started without means, assuming a debt made by others, of which he paid every dollar. What he now owns he knows exactly how it came, having earned every dollar of it by his own exertions. Mr. Dickson was married in 1846 to Maria Cole, of Erie County, Penn. Their children are Ruth A., Emma N., Francis M. and Frances M. (twins), Harvey M., Horace W., John W. and Nettie J. Francis M. died October 1, 1860, aged ten years. Ruth is the wife of George Bartie, of Dakota. Emma N. is the wife of Abram Agate, of this county. Frances M. is the wife of C. H. Renfrew, of this county. Harvey M. married Madora Purdey; they live in Mattoon. Horace W. is book-keeper with William Scott & Co., Indianapolis. John W. is with his parents at home. Nettie J. is living with her aunt in Clayton County, Iowa. Mrs. Dickson died April 12, 1867. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. D. was next married, May 7, 1868, to Charilla Sabin, of Will County, Ill., but a native of New York. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. and Mrs. D. are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. D. is a Democrat.

JOHN B. DIEPENBROCK, priest, Arcola, Tuscola and Humbolt, was born August 18, 1852, in Everswinkle, Prussia. He attended com-

mon school there until he was nine years of age, and was then sent to Government College at Warendorf; he graduated there at the age of fifteen in the class of 1867. There were thirty-seven in the class, of whom John was the youngest; he then went one year to the King's Academy, at Munster, Germany; here he took a course in philosophy; he then went to Bavaria to the University of Wurtzburg, where he studied law, medicine and theology. After that he traveled, going to Rome, France, Switzerland and Austria; then returned home, at which time the Franco-Prussian war broke out. They then called a meeting of the class of 1867 (those who were living and able bodied) and resolved to enter the army. Of this number, twelve intended to enter the army, and came close to Paris to the battle ground. When they arrived, the patriotism of six of the twelve evaporated. Our subject left the army at this point, went into Paris and there saw the horrors of the commune; he witnessed there the most startling events of the past century; he remained there until the Prussians took Paris. When they left, he went in disguise to the homes of his folks, bade them adieu, and left for America. On the ocean they had a collision with another vessel, which caused great fright and consternation, but luckily no lives were lost. He arrived in New York in time to celebrate his eighteenth birthday; he then went to Milwaukee and studied one year in St. Francis Seminary, then went to Montreal, Canada, and studied there for six months, then returned to Milwaukee and studied thirty months longer; he was ordained June 24, 1875, at Alton, Ill. From there he came to Arcola, and has been here ever since, this being the only congregation he has had. Father D. has had a very eventful life thus far, but few persons, especially of his age, having seen as much of the world and its ways as he has. Of his flock in Arcola, there are about 150 members; in Sunday school there are about seventy scholars. They have the order of American Knights, twelve; the Ancient order of Hibernians, forty-five, and the Library Association, with about 200 volumes in the library. They have the Young Ladies' Society of forty-two persons. The church is out of debt and they are about to build a new parish house, which will be completed the coming spring. Father D. returned to his home in Prussia last year; was absent six months, and visited his parents. From the above it will be seen that his church and its enterprises are in

a flourishing condition, which is largely due to the industry and liberality of Father Diepenbrock.

L. G. DIXON, farmer and ditcher, was born January 13, 1840, in Coles County, Ill. His parents were Nathaniel and Elizabeth Dixon, Virginians, who settled in Coles County in 1832. The father was Captain in a company during the Black Hawk war. His death occurred in 1848. The mother died in 1865. Both were born in the year 1800. These parents had thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to mature years. The mother lived to see them all married. Three sons were in the Union army, all of whom returned. The oldest was in Andersonville Prison fourteen months. He receives a pension for disabilities contracted while there. Our subject began for himself at the age of twenty. He was married in 1861 to Nancy Vandeventer, of Ohio. They came to Douglas County in 1869. They have been residents of the county ever since, living in Arcola the past six yeas. He was in the grocery trade about two years, and with that exception has been engaged in farming. His principal work during the fall has been ditching, than which there is no more useful or important work in Central Illinois. He assisted in sinking the principal ditches for several miles around, and has ditched about ten miles the past season. He has just contracted to dig a ditch four miles long in Bowdre Township. He farmed on a large scale several years since, in one season raising 10,000 bushels. He is counted among the respected, responsible, well-to-do citizens of the county. He has held the office of Assessor five terms, and that of Constable three years, which is evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen. To Mr. and Mrs. Dixon were born three children—Oliver L., Lillie M. and William F. Oliver L. died at the age of fourteen months, and Lillie M. at the age of two and a half years. William F. makes his home with his parents. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Masonic order, also of the I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a Democrat.

ROBERT B. EASLEY, physician and surgeon, Arcola, was born in Robinson County, Tenn., October 9, 1838. He came with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill., in 1846. They remained there six years; thence to Christian County. The father followed farming. He died in 1870,

at the age of seventy-two; the mother died in 1864, at the age of fifty-eight. Their children were ten boys and one girl. The latter and two boys died in infancy. Of the eight boys, the youngest lived to be married, and five of the brothers were in the Union service, all of whom, save one, returned home. Four brothers are now living, two of whom are practicing physicians. R. B., our subject, now the youngest of the living, worked on the farm until he was eighteen. He then went to learn the trade of carpentering. He continued at this until he was of age, then studied medicine one year, and later, August, 1861, enlisted in Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Grant's old regiment). He was engaged in battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, traipsing around over Kentucky and Tennessee with Buell and Bragg, etc. He was with the command taking part in all the engagements to the battle of Chickamauga, when, Sunday, September 20, 1863, he was captured and taken to Belle Isle, thence to Libby, thence to Danville, thence to Andersonville, where he stayed six months, making fourteen months in all. He was released on the sick list, and exchanged at Savannah, Ga.; thence to Annapolis, where he remained three months to recover from the scurvy sufficiently to return to his brother's, at Carlinville, Ill. He says, "Tongue cannot tell, nor can the imagination picture, what we suffered from hunger, scurvy, extreme heat, mosquitoes, filth, dirt, vermin, and at times, a burning thirst." He was discharged at Springfield, and resumed the study of medicine. In 1865 and 1866, he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1866. He began the practice of medicine, in April, 1867. He practiced eight years in Macoupin County, and in 1875 he moved to Arcola, and has been a regular practitioner here ever since, doing a very fair and increasing business. He gives his undivided attention to his profession. He has been a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society the past ten years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., both the subordinate and the encampment. He is at the present time occupying the chair in the latter. He was married September 26, 1867, to Rachel Carle, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Carle, of Middleton, Ohio. The former was contractor and architect, and a first-class workman. His death occurred from injuries received from falling from a building. The Doctor and wife

have four children—Minnie A., Walter E., Carrie E. and Effie J. Walter E. died at the age of fourteen months. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, the Doctor is a Republican.

MICHAEL EISELE, tile and brick maker, was born in 1826 in Baden, Germany. He served two years in the army during the rebellion of 1848–49. He learned the potter trade, and served three years before going to war. He came with his parents, Phillip M. and Christina Eisele, to America at the age of twenty-three. His parents were members of the Lutheran Church; his father died in Ohio at the age of seventy-four; his mother is still living in Ohio, remarkable for having her powers well preserved at the advanced age of eighty-four this day. They settled first on a farm in Allegheny County, Penn. After one year, they came to Ohio. Our subject came to Butler County and worked at his trade there twenty-five years, when he came to Arcola and ever since has been engaged in making tile. He is principal partner in the firm of Eisele & Jacquart. They make about $5,000 worth of tile yearly, and furnish a good article and have a ready sale for all they make. They have sold about all they have on hand at present. Their business has increased every year; could sell many more than they have of some sizes if they had them prepared. They are a good firm and do a first-class business. Their business is one of the important industries of the county. Mr. E. was married, in 1854, to Elnora Law, of Butler County, Ohio. Martin, Susan, Charlie, Hattie, Edward and Clara are their children. Martin and Charlie are at Hot Springs, Ark., the former running a drug store very successfully, the latter clerking in the Avenue Hotel. Mrs. E. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and Mr. E. of the Lutheran Church, also of the I. O. O. F., and in politics a Republican.

ISAAC G. ERVEN, manufacturer of drain tile, Arcola, was born March 1, 1836, in Hamilton County, Ohio; his parents are Isaac and Elizabeth (Gossage) Erven; his father was a native of Ohio, and mother of Maryland. Both are members of the United Brethren Church. The father was a farmer; in politics a Democrat; his age is now seventy-four. The mother died in 1878, at the age of sixty-three; her life and death attested the triumphs of the Christianity she professed. Isaac, our subject,

spent his boyhood days on the farm, and attending the district school; he had good educational advantages. He was married, February 15, 1861, to Eliza A. Lloyd, of Butler County, Ohio. The latter is daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Lloyd, of the United Brethren Church, well and favorably known in Ohio and Indiana, where he filled pulpits very acceptably for many years. Mr. Erven lived in Hamilton and Butler Counties before 1872, since which time he has been living in Arcola. He farmed for eight years, and has been engaged in his present business the past four years; heretofore, he has made about 265,000 tile yearly; he has increased his capacity in keeping with his increasing business, and is now prepared to turn out half a million of tiles yearly. At the present time, the firm are not up with their orders. They make a first-class article, and do a splendid and increasing business. They have shipped twenty-five car loads within the past four months. The manufactory is located where can be had a superior article of clay, which is an important article in making first-class tile. Their location is at the crossing of the I. C. and I. M. R. R.'s, which gives them superior advantages for disposing of their tile by railroad. They employ eight hands constantly, and will run at all seasons hereafter. To Mr. and Mrs. E. were born two children —Madge E. and Samuel. The latter died in 1865, at the age of eighteen months. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. E. is a member of the F. & A. M. In politics, he is a Republican.

JUDGE GEORGE EWING, retired farmer, was born March 20, 1814, in St. Charles County, Mo.; his parents were John and Nancy (Allen) Ewing, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Vermont. The father took part in the war of 1812; he belonged to that branch of the service known as Rangers. Their duties were much like those of scouts, and their chief object to protect the frontier settlements; he was in the regular United States service something more than one year; his work was principally in Missouri, on guard much of the time protecting the families from the Indians. His death occurred February 27, 1871, at the age of eighty-eight; he was formerly a Whig, later a Republican; his wife died at the age of twenty-two. They were the parents of four children; only one, our subject, is now living, and he spent twenty-three years of his life on the farm in Missouri. At the age of nineteen, he began for

himself; previously he had been working for his father; he went to Kentucky in 1836, and passed twenty-one years before coming to Illinois. January 27, 1837, he married Pheba McDowel, of Bourbon County, Ky.; he moved from Kentucky to Arcola in 1857; he served one term as Sheriff in Grant County, Ky., and was the only one of his county who had served within twenty years who had no law-suits during his term of office, or after. A majority of his predecessors were defaulters, and had suits during their term of office and after; he and Mr. Hudson bought 560 acres of land from the I. C. R. R. Co.; he sold to Mr. H. in 1866; he went to Missouri in 1866 in his father's interests, and stayed until 1871. Since that time he has been a continuous resident of the town. Mr. E. had the honor of being the first County Judge of the new county, serving from 1859 to 1863. The county had no township organization then, and Judge E. and his associates formed the County Board; he served as Postmaster from 1878 to 1882 in Arcola; he filled his official positions quite to the satisfaction of his constituency. Mrs. Ewing's death occurred November 3, 1883. She had been a very active member of the Presbyterian Church in her younger days, but latterly, owing to ill health and old age, her place in the church was filled by others; and while they labor in the church militant, she enjoys the reward as experienced in the church triumphant, for she was in the true sense of the word a good Christian woman. Mr. E. joined the I. O. O. F. in 1854; he says he has joined every temperance organization that has come along since he was old enough to write his name. Politically, he is a Republican.

CASPER FREDERICK, farmer, born in 1828 in Germany, should be numbered among the responsible, well-to-do business men of the county. He came in company with his sister, Mrs. Catherine Bruch, to America in 1850. They had a long, tedious trip of six weeks in a sailboat on a rough ocean. He came immediately to Butler County, Ohio, settled on a farm and remained there fourteen years, thence to McLean, and in 1871 to this county, where he has been an honored resident ever since. He bought 160 acres on coming, which he has improved by putting in tiling, new buildings, fences, etc. He is nicely located two and one-half miles northwest of Arcola. He was married, in 1854, to Margaret Huffman, of Butler County, Ohio, formerly of Germany. Their children are Elizabeth,

Henry, John (deceased in 1874 at the age of fifteen), Catherine, Caroline, George, Peter, Charles W., Frank A., Lewis C., Mary A. Elizabeth is the wife of Peter Wesch, of this county; John, Charles and Ann E. are their children. Mrs. Frederick died January 23, 1884, after an illness of many months. Her age was forty-eight years. She was known and cherished as a kind mother and affectionate wife and a good neighbor. She and her husband have been members of the German Evangelical Church all their lives.

J. W. GOUDY, insurance and real estate agent, was born February 19, 1845, in Hamilton County, Ohio. Clerking in his father's store and attending school engaged his attention until his enlistment in the 75,000 call, April 17, 1861. He served in West Virginia, taking part in several severe engagements. His discharge dates August 15, 1861, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He re-enlisted as private in Company M, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, October 3, 1861. He served in that capacity until February 1, 1863, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company M, and assigned Acting Adjutant of the regiment. March 1, 1864, he was promoted to Captain of Company C, same regiment. January 1, 1865, he was discharged at Sisters Ferry, Georgia, by reason of expiration of his term of service, declining a commission as Major. He took part in battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, siege and battle of Corinth, Iuka, Tuscumbia, Cold Water, Davis Mills, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign and the march from Atlanta to the sea, in Kilpatrick's division of cavalry. He rode on horseback from Paducah, Ky., to Savannah, including all the meanderings. He had a severe attach of typhoid fever, lasting four months, just recovering in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign. He contracted fistula in 1863, at Memphis, and was treated for the same in the field hospital at Scottsboro, Ala. He has received a pension for that disability since June, 1883. He had two horses killed under him while in engagements, one at Missionary Ridge, another at Waynesboro, Ga. He captured a schoolmate at Cleveland, Tenn., while at a well taking a drink of water; he belonged to Longstreet's command. On returning, he clerked in a hardware store in Decatur three years, then went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in insurance, and has continued in that business

ever since, with such success as a good soldier and a worthy citizen justly merits. He represents the Home Life, of New York, personally; is also a member of the firm of A. B. Diamond & Co., of Arcola. Capt. Goudy is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 53, Peoria County, Ill. Politically, he is a Republican.

E. B. HAMAKER, retired merchant, was born January 24, 1821, in Perry County, Penn. His parents were Christian and Jane Hamaker both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a tanner by trade; he came West about the year 1863; his death occurred about the year 1868, at the age of seventy-three. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Terre Haute, Ind. The mother died at the age of fifty-two. They were formerly members of the Presbyterian Church. E. B., our subject, was raised on the farm, and continued in that business until 1872; he then went into the mercantile business and that with carpentering engaged his attention until September, 1883. He has been very successful in business, doing well in all the occupations that engaged his attention. He began for himself at nineteen years of age; his father had been in good circumstances, but owing to security debts what our subject now has he is indebted for to no one but himself, his start being not a dollar. He has been engaged in merchandising in Terre Haute, Hervey City and Chesterville; he has been a resident of this county fifteen years; has been engaged during that time in business elsewhere, but the family has remained in Arcola, and he is numbered among her responsible and respected citizens; he is a member of the order of I. O. O. F. He was married, November 18, 1841, to Elizabeth Weldon, of Huntingdon County, Penn. Their children are George W., Albert L., Jane E., John C., Anna M., Mary C. and Francis L. Both Albert L. and John C. died at the age of thirty-two years. The former was a soldier in the late war, returned an invalid and died in Arcola with consumption. George W. married Jane Thomas; they live in Moultrie County, and have four children. Jane E. is the wife of George Reve; they live in Terre Haute, and have five children. Mary C. is the wife of J. G. Erven; they live in Arcola, and have four children. Anna M. is the wife of M. M. Phillips; they live in Macon County, and have two children living. George W. also was a Union soldier; he was taken prisoner in the Stone River raid; he

suffered in the prisons of Libby, Charleston, still another and Andersonville. While in the latter, he had a little experience of hanging by his thumbs for trading his raw dinner to a fellow-soldier for some tobacco. Frances L. is the wife of James Meldrun, living in Chesterville. Both Mr. and Mrs. H. have been members of the M. E. Church for more than forty-five years. Mr. H. is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE A. HARNER, farmer, was born in 1820 in Greene County, Ohio; he remained in that county on the farm until February, 1864, when he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (Col. Stevenson). He was in Gen. Custer's division. Took part in the battle of Fort Fuller as infantry; the enemy were trying to release their prisoners close to the fort; they were repulsed. They repulsed the enemy at Cedar Rapids, Va. The principal business of the regiment was in reconnoitering, burning bridges, etc. They were discharged May 2, 1865. Our subject was home only one week when he went at the call of Gov. Brough with the 100-day men. Their business was guard duty. They had one encounter with Capt. Oneal's command. This command called themselves "the swamp angels." They carried the black flag. They took no prisoners. They killed two of our men. Our forces took ten prisoners, some of whom were presumed to be seventy years of age. Mr. Harner's second discharge dates September 8, 1865. Mr. Harner had two brothers, Daniel and John, who were in the entire service. Daniel was in the infantry with Sherman; he is still living in Greene County, Ohio. John was with Schofield in the eastern division; he was killed in 1874, by his horses running away. In 1867, our subject moved to Douglas County, Section 19, where he now lives, and has been a resident of Arcola Township ever since; he now owns 247 acres of well-improved land; lives in the first house built between the Embarrass and Okaw Rivers; he has good improvements, and one among the best barns in the township; he has set the good example of putting out a walnut grove of five acres, which is of great convenience, profit and beauty; he has been very successful in business, and is numbered among the best farmers in the county. He was married, in 1847, to Catherine, daughter of John and Eva Heddleson, of Greene County, Ohio. The father took part in the war of 1812; was one of the prisoners at Hull's surrender, and was

exchanged at Louisville, Ky. To Mr. and Mrs. Harner are born four children—Caroline I. (the wife of Jesse Sponsler, of this township), Elizabeth A., Laura A. and William O. Mrs. Harner is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Harner is a Republican and member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN W. HARRAH, physician and druggist, was born December 20, 1851, in Guernsey County, Ohio. His parents are James and Martha (St. Clair) Harrah, both natives of Ohio. The father was a farmer, and died in 1862, at the age of fifty-two; he was a Mason, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother died in Macon County, Ill., December, 1880, at the age of sixty-four. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. J. W., at the age of fourteen, went with his parents to Hamilton, Mo.; his school advantages were good there; he visited in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and several of the Territories during the next five years after his school days, still making his home in Hamilton. In 1874, he returned to Macon, and went into the drug business; he was practicing while in Macon, and still continues his practice in Arcola, and is classed among the regular practitioners of the county; he continued in Macon until 1881, when he came to Arcola and bought out the drug firm of W. T. Sylvester & Son, the same now being styled Johnston & Harrah. This firm are nicely located on the corner of First South and Locust streets, where they carry a large stock of drugs, stationery and jewelry. They are doing a good and constantly increasing business. Dr. H. was elected Alderman in the North Ward of the city last spring; he was City Clerk two terms while in Macon. He was married, February 9, 1881, to Laura Elliott, of Macon County, Ill. Both Doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. H. is a Master Mason, Royal Arch and Knight Templar, being High Priest in the Royal Arch. Politically, he is a Democrat.

CHRISTOPHER C. JACOBS, blacksmith, Arcola, was born February 4, 1835, in Franklin County, Me. His parents were James and Anna (Morrell) Jacobs, both natives of Maine. The father was a blacksmith, and died in 1877, at the age of eighty-one. The mother died September 28, 1859, at the age of fifty-seven. She was a member of the Universalist Church. These parents had twelve children, seven of whom

are now living. Christopher had the advantages of a common school education. He worked on the farm until seventeen; then went to learn his trade, at which he spent four years, and then opened shop for himself. He was married, June 25, 1857, to Harriet H. Willis, of Hebron, Oxford Co., Me. Her father was a native of Bridgewater, Mass. Her mother died in 1876 at the age of seventy years. Mr. Jacobs carried on business in Maine until the spring of 1862, when he came to Tuscola, this county. He opened out a shop at once at Arcola, renting a shop from James Hunter, and has been in the business ever since with good success. He does all kinds of blacksmithing, and is a first-class workman. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have been born ten children: Arietta E., died in November, 1862, aged four years; Elmer D., died in August, 1862, aged one year; Arthur W., died in September, 1863, aged one year; Roy M., died in December, 1880, aged three years; Walter C., is clerk and baggageman in the I. C. R. R. office; Annie B., is attending the public school, and will complete her course in class of 1884; Earnest E., is clerk and porter at the De Armond House, is fifteen years of age, and is a most obliging and worthy boy; Walter C., Gracie E., Frank D. W. and Caroline I. are with their parents at home. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Arcola, and politically, he is a Democrat.

LIEUT. H. H. JETER, carpenter, was born in 1839 in Orange County, Ind.; he followed farming during his minor years. He enlisted as private August 15, 1861, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Col. Coburn). The regiment moved to Eastern Kentucky, thence to Crab Orchard, thence to Wildcat, where they had their first engagement. Zollicoffer's entire force giving battle, they were repulsed by the Union forces. They remained at Crab Orchard most of the winter; thence to Cumberland Ford, where they united with Gen. George W. Morgan and engaged with him against the forces at Cumberland Gap. Their next march was through Greenupsburg to Cincinnati, Ohio, leaving Morgan's command at Oak Hill, Ohio. They then marched to Danville, Ky., via Covington, where they remained through the winter of 1862–63. They next went to Franklin via Louisville and Nashville, where the entire brigade were taken prisoners except Company B, in which the Lieutenant had enlisted. Company B remained there until the other companies

were paroled and returned to that place. They did guard duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad until February, 1864, when they re-enlisted and came home on a thirty days' furlough. The regiment re turned to Chattanooga; joined Sherman's army there when he began the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was engaged in all the terrible battles of that memorable campaign. The Mayor of the city of Atlanta surrendered that city to Col. Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, whose regiment was the first to enter the city. Mr. Jeter's company was on skirmish, and was the first company within the corporate limits of that city. September, 1864, Mr. Jeter was recommended to act as Lieutenant of the company, which position he held until he was discharged. He was with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea; he reached the sea, and marching through the Carolinas, at Fayetteville, while in command of the regimental foragers, he was one of eleven who were taken prisoners. They were taken to Libby, where they remained two days and three nights, faring well from the sanitary stores. From there he went to parole camp at Annapolis; he got a leave of absence and came home; he returned to parole camp and was discharged under general order discharging all soldiers absent from the command on parole, or having leave of absence. He has been engaged in carpentering ever since with very good success. He is perhaps the best carpenter of the county. He came to Arcola in 1870, and is numbered among the best citizens of the town. He was married, May 13, 1869, to Sarah J. Rankin, daughter of Thomas and Mary Rankin, formerly of this county. To Mrs. and Mrs. Jeter are born six children—Mary R., Willie E., Francis M., Alice R. (deceased), Harriet E. and the next unnamed at the present writing. Mrs. Jeter is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Lieut. Jeter is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics Republican. He served in the army three years and nine months. He made one good army record with which he is well pleased, but does not care to make another. He was not wounded, but was in the hospital three months from sickness. At this time, however, he was with the command, for there were not enough of the well to take care of the sick. Their situation would have been much worse had they not received assistance, nurses, etc., from the ladies of Indianapolis.

CALVIN JONES, farmer and stock-dealer, Arcola, was born January 19, 1813, in Wythe County, Va. He came with his parents to Franklin County, Ind., December, 1818. His father settled on a rented farm one year; then bought, and moved into the house that Calvin vacated in 1860, on coming to Douglas County. In Indiana, Mr. J. followed farming for forty-two years, and in the meantime was in the dry goods and pork-packing businesses. In the two latter, success was only moderate. He was always successful at farming. In 1834, he began with scarcely anything, and in 1847 he had accumulated about $30,000 in land and property. Mr. Jones, with others, owned large tracts of land in Illinois and Michigan, which was held for several years, then sold to good advantage. One section of the Michigan land was within a mile of where the city of Lansing now stands. On coming to Illinois, he bought 230 acres of land, and later added 440 more, and then in company with Mr. Gaff, bought 2,500 acres in Douglas and Moultrie Counties, the latter consisting of wild lands. By division with his partner, Mr. Jones retained the land where he now lives, amounting to a section, which is all well improved and located near Arcola. This land produced an unusually good crop the past year. Mr. Jones is nicely located just outside of the corporation, and has a pleasant and valuable home. He has served the county as Judge, but has never been a seeker of office. He was married, in 1834, to Semiramis Frost, of Franklin County, Ind., by whom he has had three children—Keziah M., James and William. The mother died in 1840. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was next married, September 26, 1841, to Hannah Case, of Franklin County, Ind. Henry was their only child. The mother died in 1842. She was a member of the United Brethren Church. He was married (third time) to Huldah J. Evans, October, 1849. She was of Bartholomew County, Ind. John C. and Alice are their children, who are still living. Two others are dead. The mother died March, 1865. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones was married (fourth time) to Olive Tuller, of this county, in April, 1865. Charlie W., Clara, Prudence and Nancy L. are their children. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Republican. Mr. J. was

instrumental in securing the Paris & Decatur Railroad through Arcola. He also labored diligently and expended money to secure the Danville & St. Louis Railroad. In this, they have not as yet succeeded, but it speaks for Mr. Jones that he is one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of the county.

JACOB KLEIN, farmer, was born May 18, 1835, near Strasbourg, France, now Germany. In view of the seven years' service in the French army, during which time he could not get a passport, at the age of eighteen, he came with his brother to America, arriving in New York May 5, 1853. He next went to Peekskill, N. Y., and engaged working on the farm as a hired hand. He continued there until 1857, when he came to Butler County, Ohio, where he worked on the farm for a couple of years. He then spent three years at Wittenberg College, leaving there in 1862. He then spent a year traveling through Pennsylvania and Ohio in the book business, and had very good success. He then went to Wisconsin prospecting, returning to Clark County, Ill.; he bought a farm of 200 acres, and farmed there for one year; he sold out in January, 1865, and came to Douglas County, and in March bought eighty acres of raw prairie and began improving. He has been a resident of the county ever since; he now owns 180 acres of improved land, is nicely located on Section 20, has a nice comfortable home and many of the surroundings that indicate happiness and thrift. He is numbered among the responsible, respected, good people of the county; he was married, in 1864, to Agnes B. Zutavern, of Clark County, Ohio, formerly of Germany. George F., Earnest N., Charles B., Charlotte I., Anna K. (deceased), Luther A. and Alice S. are the children that have blessed this union. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Klein is a Republican. Mr. Klein well remembers the Revolution of 1848, the banishment of King Louis Philippe; he saw Napoleon III after he was made Emperor, with his cabinet, all of whom passed through their town and stopped at the station long enough for the crowd to cheer and say Vive l'Empereur.

JACOB KREMER, dealer in hay and timothy seed (small bales, wire-bound, a specialty), was born August 22, 1834, in St. Louis, Mo.; his parents were Nicholas and Mary Kremer, both natives of Alsace. They

came to Illinois in 1850, and settled on a farm in Madison County. The father's death occurred January, 1883, at the age of seventy-nine. His wife died many years before. They had three children—Jacob, Nicholas, Jr., and Mary. The latter died in infancy. Nicholas was a private in the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment, was wounded in the ankle; his limb was amputated, and death ensued from bleeding. His age, twenty-six. Jacob, our subject, was reared on a farm in St. Louis County, Mo.; he began for himself at the age of twenty-one, in a dry goods and grocery store at Collinsville, Ill. He was also Postmaster from 1866 to 1868 in that town. He left there in 1868, and moved near Pana, Ill., on a farm; he farmed until 1875, when he moved into Pana, and engaged in the grain and hay trade, which continued until 1879, when he moved into Arcola and has since been giving his exclusive attention to the hay trade; he has been very successful in business, having had a very small start; he is numbered among the best men of the county in business matters. He was married, June 22, 1860, to Julia Davis, of Madison County, Ill.; Miss Fanny, their adopted daughter, makes her home with the family. They are located in a most beautiful residence on Third North street. Mr. K. is one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W. of Pana, Ill. Mrs. K. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. K. is a Democrat.

S. R. LENTZ, station agent Illinois Central Railroad, Arcola, was born December 13, 1846, in Union County, Ill.; he was reared on the farm, and March, 1864, enlisted in the Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he joined the regiment at Vicksburg, and later proceeded to Memphis; here he was sick and was taken to the hospital. While there the regiment came in contact with rebel Gen. Sturgiss, and were badly cut to pieces. On recovery, he was detailed for hospital duty at Memphis, and subsequently at Quincy, Ill. When through with hospital duties at the latter, the war was over. His discharge dates April, 1865. The seat of war being in the East during his time of service, he was not in any hard-fought battles. He had the small-pox while at Vicksburg, which disabled him for three months; he attended school at Dongola, a college professor being his teacher, who gave him much of the advantages of an academic education; he next taught school three terms, but not liking the business he attended a course at Eastman's Commercial College, Chicago.

Later he went to Pulaski, Ill., and learned telegraphy under the instruction of an old friend, A. C. Hall. Returning he served the Illinois Central Railroad at Carbondale, Anna and Rantoul. This was a trial voyage, and the company finding that he could "weather the gale" they gave him work at Sublette, as operator, where he remained nearly two years; he then went on the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming; he was there nearly two years, when he went to Paris and other stations on the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, where he was both agent and operator; he was on the Missouri & Pacific as agent and operator three years. California station claimed his attention most of that time; thence to the Illinois Central at different points; he began as station agent at Arcola in December, 1879, and has been here ever since, making eight years of the past sixteen in the Illinois Central Railroad employ. He is an accommodating agent, a valued citizen, and a "lightning slinger" who has done good service in his calling. Silas A. Lentz, a younger brother, and pupil in telegraphy, of our subject, is now agent and operator at Maple Plain, Minn., on the St. P., M. & M. R. R. Mr. Lentz was married, December 14, 1880, to Rosella E. DeLamater, of Quincy, Branch Co., Mich. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. L. is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery in Masonry. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM LITTLE, farmer, was born April 1, 1835, in Montgomery County, Ind. His parents, Ezra and Elizabeth Little, were Ohioans. Their deaths occurred respectively in 1844 and 1852; their ages were forty-two and forty-nine. They were Baptists. William began for himself at the age of seventeen years; he began farming on rented land, and at the age of twenty-two bought eighty acres of the home farm. In 1870, he came to Douglas County, bought 160 acres in Section 26, and has been living and farming on this property ever since; he usually attends about 100 acres of corn, of wheat about forty acres, besides oats and hay. He has been quite successful in business, and is classed among the responsible, well-to-do citizens of the county. He was married, in 1857, to Mary Corns. Elizabeth, who died of consumption in 1881, at the age of twenty-three, was their child. The mother died in 1859, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. L.'s second marriage was in 1861, to Sarah Butcher. Abba,

Grant and Perry are their children. Abba is the wife of Oliver A. Swinford, of Coles County. Mrs. Sarah Little died in 1868, at the age of twenty-eight. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Little's third marriage was in 1870 to Mary M. Huber. Mr. Little's three wives were his former schoolmates—farmer's daughters of Montgomery County, Ind. Sarah M., Margaret L., Ether, an infant (deceased) and Arabel are their children. Mr. L. is a member of the K. of H. and a Republican. His wife a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN LININGER, retired, Arcola, was born April 1, 1806, in York County, Penn., and came with his parents to Stark County, Ohio, in 1811, and was on the farm until the age of seventeen, when he went to learn the saddler trade. The latter engaged his attention until he was twenty-five years of age, and did well in that business; he engaged in selling books in Iberia, Ohio; he began the dry goods business in 1855 at Caledonia, Ohio, and continued in this one year, then sold out and came to Okaw, Coles Co. (now Arcola, Douglas Co.), Ill. The sale of dry goods and groceries engaged his attention the next year, when he sold out and went into the photograph business, in which he continued six years, doing well in that as he did also in the dry goods and book trade. He next manufactured bed springs, which was the last business in which he was engaged; he is now retired, and lives with his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Norton. In 1827, he married Sarah Murrell, with whom he lived until her death, which occurred October 4, 1882. Mr. Lininger's union was blessed with three children—Eliza A., Matilda and Martin L. Eliza A. married, July 4, 1848, Dr. T. G. Pillars, of Ohio, by whom she had two children—John A. and C. W. Dr. Pillars died September, 1854, of cholera, in Marion County, Ohio; his death occurred on his thirtieth birthday; he was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. E. A. (Pillars) Norton, with her parents, came here in 1857. She opened a millinery store here in 1858. She consequently has the honor of having the first store of the kind in the city. She has been in the business ever since, and keeps a full line of millinery, notions, fancy goods and jewelry. She has been quite successful in business, and has given good satisfaction in her work. Matilda married Dr. T. W. Sylvester, living in Jacksonville, Fla. John W. and Sarah N. are their children. Martin L. was First

Lieutenant in Company G, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he was killed in Tennessee by the falling of a tree cut for wood by Company K; it fell differently from what they expected; he had gone into the tent sick; they hallooed, and he ran from the tent just in time to receive the stroke from a limb, which crushed him to the ground, and his death occurred in a few hours. It was a very sad affair, although purely accidental. A day later a limb from a tree in the same locality fell with a crash, causing the instant death of another soldier from fright. Mr. and Mrs. L. have both been members of the Christian Church for many years. Mr. L. reports that his church relationship affords him more pleasure in his declining years than all else. His prospects are a "savor of life unto life." In politics, he was first a Democrat, then a Whig, and later a Republican. He is a most respected pioneer who has "borne the burden in the heat of the day."

JOHN K. LOUTHAN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born July 18, 1822, in Frederick County, Va. John and Margaret, his parents, Virginians, came to Illinois in 1835, remaining in Edgar County eight years, then settling on nearly 300 acres of land in Coles County. The father later bought and entered more land. He was Justice of the Peace for many years, and most highly respected. His wife died October 29, 1844, at the age of forty-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist Church. His second wife was Sarah Hanes. She died December 19, 1866, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Louthan died May 7, 1865, at the age of seventy-four years. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John K. began for himself at twenty-one years of age by working on the farm as laborer in the summer and attending school in the winter. This continued three years. By industry and close application he has secured a good business education. He worked on the farm for $8 per month in the summer, and made rails at 37½ cents per 100 in the winter. These were small wages, but the worst feature of the case was the "fever and ague" took much time, muscle and money. He now owns 800 acres of good land, has it well stocked, and most of it well improved; his timber land, except fifty acres, is all inclosed for pasture; he has good buildings and improvements, and is classed among the wealthy, pioneer, good citizens of the county. He

was married, November 29, 1849, to Amanda J., daughter of Jacob and Amanda Moore. To Mr. and Mrs. Louthan were born thirteen children —Henry W., John M., Charles (deceased), Arthur C., Mary E., Thomas E., Walter W., Clara B., Harvey A., Lillie M., Margaret A., Alice G. and a son unnamed. John M. married Susan Shaw, of this county; Henry W. married Idella Kelly, of Moultrie County; Mary E. is the wife of Samuel Logan, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Louthan are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM LUCE, farmer and carpenter, Arcola Township, was born January 1, 1822, in Darke County, Ohio. In 1830, he went with his parents to Clark County, Ohio. In 1837, they came to Coles (now Douglas) County, Ill., and settled on a farm of 400 acres. Our subject remained there until 1841, when he went to Marion County, Ind., and settled on a quarter-section farm. He improved and sold that farm and returned to Coles in 1861,and settled on a farm of 120 acres, which he improved. In 1864, he moved to Douglas County and settled near Arcola, on an unimproved farm, which he improved greatly, especially in the matter of buildings. He sold in 1876, and bought property two and a half miles north of Arcola, on the Illinois Central Railroad. He had 150 acres there, which he sold to good advantage, and bought the place on which he now resides, in the north part of the corporate limits of Arcola. He now owns thirty acres of very valuable land and is nicely and comfortably settled in a quiet happy home. Mr. Luce, has been very fortunate in his farming and carpentering, always doing well, but was, like many others, too liberal "with hand and pen," leaving him, rather than the debtor, to pay for the value received. He has held the office of Supervisor two terms from Arcola Township; also in East Oakland Township, Coles County, he held the same office, giving good satisfaction to his constitutency. Mr. Luce has held the thankless office of School Director, both in Indiana and Illinois, twenty-six out of twenty-seven years. His efficient services in in that department were evinced by his continuous re-election to that important position. He is now retired, not a seeker of office, but a respected, worthy citizen, such as gives character to a county. He was married, September 5, 1844, to Sarah Burns, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a relative of the poet Burns. Lucy A., William A., John E., Sarah J., Kate

and Luella are their children. Lucy A. married Alex Benson, and lives in Rice County, Kan. ; William A. married Anna Marriman, lives in Wells County, Ind.; John E. married Abba Carpenter, lives in Rice County, Kan.; Sarah J. married Charles L. Hodge, lives in Coles County, Ill.; Kate married Douglas DeHart, and lives in Moultrie County, Ill.; Luella, married M. Warren, of Arthur, Ill. Mrs. Luce died October 12, 1869, at he age of forty-four. "She died in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, giving evidence of a change to heart." Mr. Luce's second marriage was to Mrs. Rebecca (Hawkins) Hopkins, of this county. Oliver Perry and Blanche are their children. The latter died in infancy. Both parents are members of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Luce preaches in his church and has been a member since 1863. Politically, he is a Democrat.

LUCIUS McALISTER, physician, was born May 15, 1817, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; he came to Ohio, Butler County, in 1839; he taught school and studied medicine for two years each in Ohio and Kentucky; he was a successful teacher, giving fair satisfaction to employers, and liking the business better than any other in which he ever engaged; he attended the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., and practiced for two years in Crawford County, Ill. May 28, 1843, he married Ellen Boyl Lagow, daughter of the Supreme Judge of Kentucky; her death occurred July 26, 1844. The Doctor quit medicine and began merchandising in 1845; he failed in that after one year. He married Kate Richardson, of Cayuga County, N. Y., April 22, 1846; he came to Douglas, then Coles County, in 1856, and has resided here ever since; he practiced medicine from 1856 to 1869, with just such success as might be expected from one who did not like the profession; he quit the practice in 1869, to assist in building the Paris & Decatur Railroad; he was Secretary of that organization for three years. In that enterprise he made some money and received many curses, but the road was built all the same. Since that time, he has been engaged in various pursuits, such as gardening, etc. To the Doctor and wife are born a son and a daughter. The daughter, Laura, is the wife of J. H. Sylvester, elsewhere mentioned. The son, Louis, is civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Doctor is an ardent Republican, a sincere temperance

man, and a true supporter of prohibition; he claims that his politics is the best part of his religion; he was County Surveyor in 1861. He entered the United States service in 1861, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was sworn in by Gen. Grant himself.

DR. JOHN MORGAN M'KOWN, physician and surgeon, was born January 26, 1842, near Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, now West Virginia; his parents were Joseph and Mary R. (Van Matre) M'Kown, natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer and inventor, a man of energy and force, who died in November, 1864, in Clinton County, Ohio, at the age of forty-seven years. The mother is now sixty-four years old, and has had her home with the Doctor for a number of years, but is in feeble health. These parents had seven children, the Doctor being the eldest, four of whom are now living—William E., Charles F. and Mary C. The subject had good school advantages. At the age of fifteen, he engaged in mercantile business for eighteen months. When the John Brown raid occurred, he joined an independent military organization and saw service in the Brown campaign, after which he returned to work on the farm. April 19, 1861, he was ordered to Harper's Ferry with his company, the Bunker Hill Riflemen, by Gov. Letcher, to take possession of that point as a part of the Army of Occupation of Virginia, under Joe E. Johnston. The company refused to go. John Bell Gilpeson, the Captain, went to Harper's Ferry to lay before Gen. Johnston the objections of the company to enter upon armed hostility to the Government; he returned with the answer that unless the company reported in the armory yard, at dress parade, Sunday evening, April 21, he would bring them there in irons. Against the Doctor's protest, the company reported for duty at the appointed time. The position of an armed insurgent against the Government was unbearable to the Doctor, and, in a speech to his comrades, he stated the true situation of affairs; for this, he was threatened with arrest, which was only prevented by the intervention of friends. On the 20th of May, from the effects of an injury received the 19th of April, he went home on furlough, soon after which over forty of his comrades left Harper's Ferry in a body in the night. A few weeks later, a commission as Captain was sent to the Doctor one night early in June by the Governor. The Doctor replied that there was no office in

the gift of the Confederate States that could induce him to become a traitor to his country. Virginia soon grew too hot for him; having been hunted by guerrillas for several days, he escaped into Maryland; he went to Patterson's headquarters at Hagerstown, joining the mess of his old friend, Ward H. Laymon, who was organizing the "Virginia Brigade" in the Federal army. With Patterson's command, he assisted in hoisting the old flag over the Court House in Martinsburg, Va., July 4, 1861, being one of the proudest acts of his life. On the army's retreat, he remained and helped to bury, at dead of night, some of the victims of Bull Run. But Virginia again grew too hostile, and in the darkness of an August night, he again crossed the Potomac, and for nine months worked on a farm for $8 per month, and then canvassed for a nursery. As an agent, he walked all over the field where was fought the decisive battle of the war. In the spring of 1862, the Doctor again visited his home, but on the 25th of May he crossed the Potomac, for the third time, with Gen. Banks. October 10, while on a scout, he encountered Stuart on his raid around the Army of the Potomac, and was made prisoner. For several months, he was confined in Libby, but was finally paroled and exchanged, spending a few weeks at his home in the spring of 1863. He then entered Antioch College, at Yellow Spring, Ohio, remaining until the death of his father, who left to his charge a family of younger children, compelling him to leave college before obtaining his diploma. In 1865, he returned to Virginia, leaving his mother's family in Ohio, and remained two years settling his father's estate, and teaching school. He had commenced the study of medicine in 1864; in 1867, returning to Ohio, he prosecuted his medical studies, returning to Virginia in March, 1868. In September, he matriculated at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and graduated in medicine from that school in March, 1870. The day after graduation, he was elected by the city authorities resident physician at the City Almshouse. This he declined, owing to the illness of his mother. For nearly a year, he practiced medicine at Bunker Hill, W. Va., and treated with great success an epidemic of dysentery and typhoid fever. To better the condition of his mother's family, he came to this county in December, 1870, and has since resided at Arcola in the practice of his profession. He is a member, and was

the first President of the re-organized Douglas County Medical Society, is a member and has been President of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley. Two of his addresses before that society were published by the society in pamphlet form. He has been a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; is a member of the American Medical Association, and was invited to assist in the formation of the American Public Health Association at New Orleans. On the 13th of February, 1873, the Doctor married at Bunker Hill, W. Va., Anna E. North, only daughter of William D. North, and by whom he had one child—Hugh North M'Kown, now nine years old. August 31, 1875, his wife suddenly died. On the 16th of January, 1878, he married Kate E., daughter of C. C. Fleener, of Lamar, Mo. She has borne him three children. The Doctor has been a contributor to the medical journals, and special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Washington, and a contributor to that paper for several years. He is a Democrat, and at one time took an active part in politics. Of recent years, he has confined his attention altogether to the more congenial pursuits of medicine and literature; he has been very successful as a physician, and is now in the prime of physical and mental power.

THOMAS MIDWINTER, dealer in broom corn, was born April 13, 1841, in Gloucestershire, England. At the age of eleven, he came to Hamilton, Canada, and remained there until 1862, when he went to Detroit, Mich., and engaged in broom-making, having followed that while in Canada. He went from there to Chicago in 1863, and still continued the business. April, 1864, he enlisted in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in October, 1864, at expiration of service. He resumed the same business, continuing there until March, 1865, when he came to Arcola and made brooms for Col. Cofer until November, 1865, when he returned to Detroit, and took an interest in the factory then with the Colonel. He remained in that place and business until 1868, when he came to Arcola Township and engaged in farming, in which business he continued until 1880, when he moved to Arcola City, and has been dealing in broom corn since. He has been very successful in business. When he came from Chicago he had barely $3,000, which by this time has increased to more than $10,000 and shows

that he has been a fortunate business man. He is numbered among the most valued and responsible citizens of the place, doing a good business and engaging in one of the most important industries of the county. He owns a nice property in the town and has good surroundings for a pleasant happy home. He was married November, 1866, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Col. Cofer, well and favorably known in this county. Mary E. is their daughter, who is now attending the Arcola Public School, and will complete her course of study in the class of 1885. Mrs. Midwinter died September 1, 1881, at the age of thirty-nine; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. M. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order; also of Lodge 289, I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN L. POLK, practicing physician, Arcola, was born November 22, 1841, in Sussex County, Del. His educational advantages were good; he completed a classical course at Milton Seminary, class of 1861, at which time he began the study of medicine, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, class of 1868. After the examination in his studies, he went to the Blockley Hospital, where he served one year; he then located in Arcola, where he has been a regular practitioner ever since; he has for several years been a member of the American Medical Association. He has been a delegate from the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley to the above association a number of times; he has served as Censor in the Æsculapian Society several times; he has for some years also been a member of the State Medical Society. He is a member, too, of the Douglas County Medical Society; he has an extensive and increasing practice in the counties of Douglas, Moultrie and Coles. He is nicely located in a brick mansion which he completed in 1876. This house has many of the surroundings which indicate thrift and a happy home. He owns a farm in this county of eighty acres, also a stone front business building in one of the prominent trade points of the city on First South street. In his profession and other business he has been very successful. He was married, in 1875, to Cora J. Blackwell, daughter of John Blackwell, elsewhere mentioned. They have two children—C. Justice and Robert Collins. Dr. Polk is a member of the Masonic order. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JAMES P. PRICE, farmer, was born in 1844, in Hamilton County, Ind. His parents are Elijah and Barbara Price, the father a native of England, the mother of Indiana. These parents had thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living; Wilson and Isaac M. were in the late war. Wilson was a teacher by profession; he enlisted in the spring of 1862, in Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Sturgeon; was killed in a skirmish at Guntown, at the age of twenty-six years. Isaac M. enlisted in 1862, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was in several battles; captured at Chickamauga, thence to Libby three months, thence to Andersonville, where he died of starvation in 1865, about a month before they were paroled, after an imprisonment of fourteen months. Mertilla E. is in Wyoming Territory, engaged with his brother John W. in the cattle business. The remaining brothers, Lemuel C., William N., Charles E. and James P. are farmers in Douglas County, Ill.; Mary J. is the wife of J. L. Shrader, of Shelby County; Sallie A. is the wife of George Shrader, of Montgomery City, Mo.; Candace B. is the wife of J. Nixon; Melissa and Alice A. reside with their parents in St. Clair County, Cal. Mr. Price and wife were formerly residents of Douglas County. They left for California October 8, 1883; both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the former has been a minister in his church for more than forty years. James, our subject, was reared on the farm, where he remained until 1872, when (September 12) he married Margaret W. Atkinson, of Jefferson County, Ill. He moved to McLeansboro, and remained nine years, clerking, and serving as partner a portion of the time. February, 1882, he moved to Section 19, where he now lives (in Douglas County). He farms 246 acres of land; he has 1,700 rods of tile on his farm. He is nicely located, and has the surroundings of a happy home. To Mr. and Mrs. Price were born four children—Minnie B., Bertie R., Clyde and Claude (twins). Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Price is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican; he is a good farmer, and a worthy, responsible citizen.

PHILLIP D. RAY, hardware merchant, Arcola, was born July 5, 1837, in Butler County, Ohio. His parents were Phillip and Eleanor

Ray, both natives of Ohio. The father died in 1849, aged sixty-one; he was a large farmer, and was a private in the war of 1812; his wife, who is now living in Ohio at the age of seventy-six, draws a pension for services he rendered in that war. Mr. Ray came to Douglas County in 1858, and remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Col. G. M. Mitchel). Previous to this he had been farming with very good success. He took part in the battles of Little Rock, siege of Vicksburg, Hickory Station, etc.; he belonged to the trans-Mississippi Division. Mr. Ray did not receive any serious wounds. Owing to sickness, he was in the regimental hospital two weeks; he was taken prisoner at Hickory Station, but was paroled in two weeks; he was with the command all the time with that exception; his discharge dates October, 1865. He then came to Arcola, and engaged in the hardware business, in which he has continued ever since; his store is located on First South street. He carries a stock, valued at about $7,000, of stoves, hardware, tinware, and everything in that line. He has been very successful in business, and is one of the prominent business men of the city. His residence, located on Locust street, completed last year, is among the most handsome dwelling-houses in the city. He was married, December 20, 1869, to Emiline Smith, of Butler County, Ohio. They have seven children—Joel, Nellie, Phillip M., James A., Henry C. and Robert R. (twins), and the youngest, unnamed at present writing. James A. died in August, 1878, at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Ray was Supervisor of Arcola Township one term; he also served as Alderman and City Treasurer each one term. In all of these he did good service. In Masonry he is member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mrs. Ray is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Ray is Republican.

GEORGE S. SCALES, farmer, son of Sylvanus C. and Sophia L. (Abbot) Scales, was born January 5, 1840, in Licking County, Ohio; his father was a native of Maine, his mother of New Hampshire; his father was a farmer, also a carpenter and joiner by trade, and had at one time the enviable reputation of being the best workman in his trade in that part of the State; he was prominent in the politics of his county, but would not accept any county office, although the nomination was tendered

him several times; he was Trustee of his township many years; his second, third and fourth elections to that office evinced the high esteem in which his services were held by his constituency. He resigned the office of Trustee to accept that of Justice of the Peace, which office he resigned in coming West. In the election for the latter, he received every vote cast save one, which was cast for his wife. He preferred not to enter the political arena here, but did accept the nomination once for County Treasurer, but was defeated. His death occurred February 4, 1869, at the age of fifty-five. In politics, he was a Democrat. His widow is still living with her son, at the advanced age of seventy years. These parents had two children—M. Louisa and George S. The former has had experience in teaching in the county several terms, with good success. She has for some years been an active worker in the Baptist Church, at present holding the office of Secretary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. She was married, February 7, to Solomon Watson, of this county, formerly of Lancaster, Ohio. Our subject came with his parents and sister in June, 1859, and settled on the farm where he now resides; his father had bought 320 acres previous to moving, and since that time has added thirty more. In that tract there are now 350 acres of improved land. This family were among the early pioneers of that part of the county. Deer, wolves and wild turkey were plenty at that time. George had very fair school advantages; he taught school one term, but did not care to continue the business, and has followed farming as an occupation all his life. He began for himself at the age of eighteen, under the direction of his father. Since his father's death he has taken entire charge of the farm. He was married, in March, 1867, to Philadelphia J. Taylor, of this county. Their children are Abba L. and Willis H. I. Both are living with their father. Mrs. Scales, the mother, died November 2, 1880. She had been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Scales was married a second time, October 25, 1883, to Lucretia J. Smith, of this county. Mr. S. was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Township Clerk, and was the first person who held that office in this township; he has held the offices of Clerk, Commissioner of Highways, and is at present Justice of the Peace in his township. Mr. and Mrs. Scales are both members of the Baptist Church.

George Scales' grandmother came West with her son. She died at his home at the age of ninety-six years. At the time of her death she was the oldest person in the county. Our subject, like most early settlers, has had some pioneer experience not of a pleasant character. On one occasion, he was going from Arcola to his home after night on foot; he was surrounded on this occasion by about a dozen hungry wolves, which followed and at times were within a rod of him, snapping and growling; he made good time for a footman, and arrived at his home in safety, but did not care to have another experience of such a nature.

ANDREW SCHNEIDER, restaurant keeper, Arcola, was born in 1854, in Alsace, France (now Germany). He is a baker, having started in that business in Germany at the age of fifteen years. Previous to that he was on the farm, his father being a farmer. He is a good scholar, and can converse readily in at least three different languages. He took no part in the Franco-German war, being too young. He came to America in 1872, and is the only member of the family in this country. He followed his trade six months in Oneida, N. Y. Later, he was in business in Batavia, Buffalo and Detroit, working in the latter place four months; thence to Joliet, Ill., and tried farming, but did not agree with the Will County mud. He then went to his former business in St. Louis, where he remained two years. He then prospected two months through Missouri, and subsequently went to Greenville, Ill., where he stayed two years. He came to Arcola in the fall of 1877, and has been a valued resident here ever since. He keeps a first-class establishment in a prominent part of the city, does a good business, and is classed among the responsible good citizens of the town. He was married, in 1877, to Rosa Jacob, of Bond County, Ill. Frank Joseph and Florida Louisa are their children. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Schneider expects to start the coming April to visit his early home in Alsace. He will be absent about three months.

JAMES SKINNER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Somersetshire, England, April 25, 1841. He arrived with his parents in America October, 1854. The first year after, he worked as a farm hand, receiving therefor one pair each of mittens and shoes. The second year,

$5 per month was his wages. He then went to the pineries of Wisconsin, and worked eighteen months for $15 per month; thence to Section 18, Douglas County (then Coles), in May, 1858, and hired to Dr. Martin at $15 per month as a farm hand for two years; then for Robert Crevison. He enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment, Company D (the first company from Douglas County). He was in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, besides numerous lively skirmishes. At Chickamauga, September 20, he was taken prisoner. He stayed in Pemberton tobacco house, Richmond, until December; thence to Danville, Va., until April, 1864; thence to Andersonville until September; thence to Savannah; thence to Charleston; thence to Florence, S. C.; thence within our lines, March 10, 1865, when they could hold prisoners no longer, making seventeen months and twenty days. While at Danville, he had the small-pox, and was bedfast about a month. January 1, 1864, (cold New Year's Day), he was kept in the cold two hours on the way to hostpital (an old stable on the outskirts), a cold, cheerless place, without fire or accommodations. For want of room they laid him on the straw under the aperture where there should have been a window, but was none. The surgeon came around once a day, but gave no medicine. One of the prisoners took charge of the dozen soldiers who were there. On recovering, he was taken to a convalescent hospital, where he and two others effected successfully their escape, but were captured nearly starved and frozen, and taken to the county jail; thence to the Danville Prison after several days. He fared badly in all the prisons, suffering terribly for want of food, clothing and shelter. He saw six men hung for murdering and robbing; saw more than a dozen killed for "crossing the dead line." In short, he saw all the horrors of Andersonville and other prisons. On his way home, at Indianapolis, he was taken with the prison fever, where he lay for three weeks; thence to Springfield, Ill., where he was discharged May 6, 1865, lacking three days of being in the service four years. He returned to the Dr. Martin farm, drew his money ($700), bought a team and raised twenty-five acres of corn that year. He was married, August 30, 1866, to Anna Cheney, of this county. The children are Samuel R., born June 25, 1867, and John W. Mr. Skinner owns 225 acres of valuable land in Coles County, where he lived until 1882,

when he moved to where he now lives—on the Dr. Martin farm, where he first started. He owns 175 acres in this body, making 400 acres in all. He has 1,700 rods of tiling on his farms. It is unnecessary to say he has been very successful in business. On coming to where he now lives, twenty-five years ago, he had not one dollar. He and his good wife know how every dollar of his wealth came. They are classed among the good, responsible people of the county. Both are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES ROOKER SMITH, farmer, was born June 2, 1814, in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England; he came from England, landing at New York July 6, 1847; he was the only one of the family of whom he knows who came to the New World. Since then many of his friends and relatives have landed in this country. He went from New York to Philadelphia; he learned the trade while in England called there "boot and shoe closing," called in this country "boot and shoe fitting." He was the first man in Philadelphia who used a sewing machine in making uppers. In this he did an extensive business, at one time employing as many as fifty hands in his establishment. He remained there ten years, and then came West, landing at the Arcola Station, then called Okaw; he then bought from the Illinois Central Railroad 160 acres of land in Section 4, upon which a part of Arcola now stands. In this he was an equal partner with John McCann, his brother-in-law, of this place; he is now living on the same place on which he located at that time. Mr. S. and a Mr. Martin are the persons who set out the first trees in Arcola. This was in the spring of 1858. This good example was followed the next fall by persons having a number of trees planted. A good-sized hotel was standing where Fred Mathis' store now stands. It was kept by a man named Bain. It was called "The Bone House," because the boarders reported they got more bones than meat at their meals at that house. Mr. Smith still owns ninety acres, the rest having been sold for building lots. Mr. S. has never been an office seeker, but has held the position of Alderman several terms, and has the honor of being the first man who held the responsible position of School Director for three years in succession. He was married, December 31, 1850, to Sarah McCann, of Philadelphia, formerly of England. She was the sister of the late

William McCann, well and favorably known in Cincinnati. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born three children. The first, a son, died in infancy; May R. and Jane R. are the other two. May R. is the wife of Dr. John N. Miller, of Mattoon. She had been engaged the two years previous to her marriage in teaching the kindergarten school at "The Orphan's Temporary Home" in Philadelphia. She had the enviable reputation of having the best school of the kind in that city; her wages were $30 per month, and everything found; her working time three hours a day for five days in the week. Jane R. is the wife of Judge Breedon, of this place. She has been a teacher in the public schools of this place for eight years, and is favorably known in that work. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. S. is the continuous Warden as well as Vestryman of the Episcopal Church of this place. He was an I. O. O. F. while in England, also a member of the old Ancient Order of Druids.

W. M. SNYDER. Among the many pioneer settlers of the county, none perhaps is more worthy of kindly mention than the subject of this sketch, W. M. Snyder, who was born December 3, 1809, in Orange County, Va.; he has been a resident of the State fifty-two years, of the county eight years; his parents came to Macon, now Moultrie County, Ill., in November, 1831. There was no house then from Okaw timber north for eighteen miles; his father located on 800 acres of land on what is known as Little Okaw River. This family are the oldest residents of that locality that are now living. At that time the prairie grass was high as a man's head on the back of a horse. Deer, turkey, wolves, etc., were in abundance, and much amusement was afforded the early settlers in hunting. Mr. S. says he has killed forty-five wolves in one season. Sheep were raised in abundance then, but it was necessary to pen them, or watch them after nightfall. On coming from Kentucky they brought a considerable drove of cattle. The first winter they lost more than fifty, and later all told they lost more than 100 head from bloody murrain. He continued on the farm until 1875. In 1836, he moved to Edgar County, and continued there until 1875, when he moved to Arcola, and has been a resident here ever since. He began farming for himself at the age of twenty-five years. Previously he had farmed for

his father. In farming he was very successful, but more successful in handling stock; he at one time bought cows and drove them to Wisconsin, which was a very good business. Cattle were cheap then; a good cow could be bought for $6.50. Mr. Snyder has seen much of pioneer life, but does not speak disparagingly of his experience. Perhaps that is largely owing to his happy disposition and manner of getting along with crooked people and trying circumstances. He was married, in 1835, to Susan E. Reedy, of Kentucky. They have eight children, six of whom are now living and doing well. Both parents are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Snyder's mother was one of seven who started the Christian Church at Lovington neighborhood. The seven have all passed away, but the church still stands a memento of their good deeds. Mr. Snyder served three months in the Black Hawk war. On coming from Kentucky they were in a large covered wagon, drawn by eight oxen. On coming to the Embarrass River, it was swollen so as to make dangerous the task of fording it. The men took the bedcord and tied it to the yoke of the led oxen, then getting into a skiff they rowed to the other side of the river. They then tied the bed of the wagon to the running gears, and the team was started and guided by the men on the other bank with the bedcord. They landed on the other side safely. The Okaw was crossed in the same manner. Mr. Snyder raised his family in Edgar County. While there he lost a son and daughter, both dying with the croup. He served as Sheriff of that county one term. He was never served but once, and that was on a security debt. On this occasion our martyr President was his lawyer. He entered land in about 1840, at $1.25 per acre. He sold the same in 1882 at $50 per acre. In that body of land there were 300 acres. He has been engaged since 1875 in the hardware business at Arcola, in company with his son, H. O. Snyder. They have a nice location, carry a heavy stock, and do a thriving business.

WILLIAM L. SNYDER, manufacturer of drain tile, Arcola, was born September 15, 1860, in Edgar County, Ill. His parents are Henry O. and Jennie E. Snyder. William was reared in Edgar County until he was twelve years of age, when he came with his parents to Arcola. During the next four years he attended school and worked on the farm in Edgar County. At the age of sixteen his father bought him a team and

he began farming for himself. He continued in this four years, with miscellaneous success, and an immense amount of fun. He clerked in his father's store two years, and the past year he has been in the tile business, the firm being Erven & Snyder. This business is mentioned in Mr. Erven's sketch. They are doing a good business. Mr. Snyder was married, September 15, on his twenty-first birthday, 1881, to Madge E. Erven, of Arcola, Ill. Both are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Snyder is a Democrat.

FRANK SULLIVAN, hotel proprietor and Police Magistrate, of Arcola, was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, 1826. He came at the age of seven with his parents to New York. Here they stayed until 1855, when our subject came West, landing at what is now Arcola. There was no freight house here then, so his goods were landed on the ground. His business was track-laying on the Illinois Central Railroad. In this he was engaged three months. He then went to Champaign County, and remained on the railroad for six years; then farmed for six years with good success. He then returned to Arcola, bought the hotel in 1868, and has been here ever since, except two years. He has been engaged in the hotel business ever since. His hotel was burned September 5, 1881; his loss was over $1,000. He has now a nice hotel, the Franklin, with twenty-two rooms, where he is well prepared to act "mine host," at which he is a good success. Mr. Sullivan held several offices while in Champaign County. He has been Police Magistrate of Arcola for some time. He is pronounced as fair and impartial a magistrate as ever has held the office in the city. In all his official career, he has given good satisfaction to his constituency. He was married, in 1846, to Mary O'Brinan, of New York. Their children are Dennis, Margaret and Mary. The latter died September, 1851. Mrs. Sullivan also died that same year. His second marriage was in August, 1852, to Catherine Keogh, of Ireland, who died of cancer of eighteen years' standing, May 31, 1883; her age, fifty-three; both members of Catholic Church. They had seven children.

JOHN H. SYLVESTER, express agent, Arcola, was born July 24, 1846, in Licking County, Ohio. He came with his parents (John T. and Jane Sylvester) to Arcola in 1857. The father followed teaming, farming, etc. John H. went to Pennsylvania in 1864, during the oil excite-

ment; he "struck oil" by clerking in a hotel, and returned in 1865; then went to Montana, where he "ranched" for one season and returned in the fall of 1867; he engaged in the dry goods business with Mr. Lloyd, continuing one year; he was express agent then and has been ever since; he went to Decatur and engaged in the grocery trade and continued one year and returned to Arcola. From 1877 to 1883, he served as Mayor of the city of Arcola. He was married April 16, 1868, to Laura McAlister, of this county. Belle, Howard D., Willie and Louis are their living children. Two others died in infancy. Mrs. Sylvester is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CONGREGATION, ARCOLA. This congregation dates back its origin here in Arcola to the year 1866. Though the number of the members was small, they erected the present church edifice, and called the Rev. Schenerle as their first pastor. Since then, the congregation has been increasing in numbers, and has at present a membership of twenty-eight families; has a good singing society with twenty members, a Sunday school with fifty, and a day school with twenty scholars. And what is best of all, the church and parsonage are not incumbered by any debts. The community is at present attended in their spiritual wants by the Rev. Gottlieb Press. The Rev. G. Press was born in 1837, in Oberndorf, Kingdon of Wurtemberg. In early youth, he received a common school education, and served in the different avocations of life. In the year 1861, he felt himself called to the missionary work, and entered for this purpose an evangelical mission school—a school preparatory for mission work. In this school, Mr. Press studied until 1866. Having graduated with high honors, he was sent to the United States. After his arrival on our shores, he visited friends in Buffalo and Detroit, in order to make himself better acquainted with the customs and usages of this country. Having thus spent about a half of a year, he received a call from Missouri. He then entered upon the laborious work of a missionary in the far West. Here, in 1867, he was married to Julia Gunther, and when, in the year 1872, his wife went to Europe, Rev. Press left his congregation and entered the Missouri Evangelical College, which belongs to the Synod of North America. Passing a good exam-

ination at the end of his term, he was received as a member of the Synod. He was sent by the Synod first to Wisconsin, thence to Indiana, and came in the year 1880 to Arcola, and has worked here to the greatest satisfaction of all the members of his church. Rev. Press is a true minister of the Gospel, without any pretension, attending conscientiously to the duties of his calling. Besides Arcola, the Rev. Press attends the Zion Church at Bourbon, Garrett Township, Douglas County. This society was founded in the year 1868, and has always been attended from Arcola. The number of families belonging to it are about 38. There is a good church, parsonage, and two schoolhouses.

ALLAN TODD, dealer in lumber, Arcola, was born September 2, 1834, on Prince Edward Island, British Possessions; his parents were Thomas and Margaret Todd, the father a native of Glasgow, Scotland; he came to the United States in 1855, and to Arcola in 1860, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 20, 1880, at the age of eighty-two years; he was the first Clerk and Treasurer of Arcola, which offices he held for ten years. Subsequently he held the office of Police Magistrate of this city. It was conceded by all that he did his official work in a very satisfactory manner. While yet on the Island, he had several appointments of life offices, such as surveyor of land and water, and Commissioner of Highways, given by His Excellency the Governor of Prince Edward Island. These are examples of the high esteem in which he was held by those in authority, for they were very important positions. The commissions he received, defining his duties and privileges, are still in the possession of his son Ailan. One bears date 1825, the other 1830; he was a splendid scholar, having attended school and graduated at Glasgow University, Scotland, it is thought in the class of 1819; he was held in high esteem by the people of this county, where he had lived twenty years; his wife, Margaret Todd, died January 20, 1883, at the age of ninety years. Allan, our subject, came to Canada in the fall of 1856, and the following June came to Arcola (then Okaw); he began the business of contractor and builder in Okaw, and followed that only until 1880, since which time he has been dealing in lumber in addition to his former business. From the number of loaded wagons that may be seen taking lumber from his yard, it is safe to say that he is doing a very suc-

cessful business; his trade having nearly doubled the past year what it was the year previous. He was married, September, 1865, to Anna M. Waller, of Cumberland County, Ill., though a native of Licking County, Ohio. Their children are eight in number—Mary G., Grace E., Albert E., Arthur F., Mable E., John D., Elizabeth and Samuel. The children are all living at home with their parents. Mrs. Todd is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Todd is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics, Republican.

JACOB WEBB, retired farmer, was born April 26, 1810, in Harrison County, Ohio; his parents were Jacob and Hannah (Kirk) Webb, both natives of Maryland. They were married in Maryland, went from there to Brownsville, Penn., where Mr. W. worked at the potter trade and boating. Later, he came to Ohio, where he entered land and added to it, until, at his death, he owned nearly 1,200 acres. His age at death was about sixty-eight; his widow died at the age of about eighty-three. Both parents had been raised Quakers. They had children (five boys and seven girls), six of whom are now living. Jacob, our subject, worked on the farm and attended school during his boyhood days; he was married January 8, 1833, to Mary A. Walker, of same county, Ohio. After marriage, the father started him on a farm of 160 acres, and he has continued in the farming business ever since; he came to Illinois in 1856, bought a section in Coles County; he has added to it until he now owns 760 acres of improved land; he has been very successful in business, and has raised a large family of children whose names are Eliza J., Wesley W., Hannah, Mary E., Martha and Esther (twins), Martin, Edith and Lydia (twins), Emily, Robert, Frank and Nancy E. Mary E. was the wife of Robert Davis; her death occurred about the year 1872. Eliza J. is the wife of Mark Larymer, of Coles County. Wesley W. married Jerusha Darlin. Martha is the wife of Robert Angel. Edith is the wife of William Tipsword. Robert married Jane Myers, of Coles County. Lydia and Nancy E. are unmarried. The other children of these parents are dead. Mrs Webb died at the age of fifty-eight. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Webb was married a second time, September 8, 1873, to Mrs. Mary Walker, of Ohio. Mr. Webb is nicely located in the western part of Arcola, and has many of the sur-

roundings of a pleasant, happy home. Mrs. Webb is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

S. L. WOODWORTH, grain merchant, Arcola, was born December 9, 1841, in Licking County, Ohio. His parents were H. C. and Catharine (Critchet) Woodworth, the father a native of Vermont, the mother of New York. The father was a farmer and cooper, and held several county offices while in Cumberland County, Ill. In politics, he was a Democrat who favored a vigorous prosecution of the late war, and as evidence of that fact, his six sons, all the sons he had, were at one time serving in the Union army, which gives the family a war record of which few can boast a better. His death occurred in 1871, his age sixty-four years; he with his wife were members of the Universalist Church. The mother died in 1858, at the age of fifty. They had twelve children, only seven of whom are now living. S. L., our subject, came with his parents from Ohio to Cumberland County, Ill., in 1851, and settled on a farm twelve miles south of Charleston. The children had very good school advantages, as noted by the fact that seven of them have had experience in the profession of teaching. Two of the brothers taught for years in the South, near the Shiloh Church, where a bloody battle was fought during the war. S. L. taught two terms, but not liking the business he came to this county in 1858, and engaged as engineer in the mill owned by James Gear. He continued at that for two years, then farmed, and later engaged in the grocery business with his brother, then enlisted in July, 1861, with the first three years' men in the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Col. Dick Oglesby); he continued in the Eighth until June, 1862, when he was discharged on account of sickness. In about thirty days he raised a company, and was assigned to the Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and returned to the service as First Lieutenant; he remained in the army about sixteen months, when he resigned February, 1864, and came home. While with the Eighth he took part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, and in Shiloh. In the Seventy-ninth he took part in the Stone River battle. Farming engaged his attention until 1867. At this time he had not a dollar, but he had pluck, energy and industry, which have proved a good substitute. He rented a shanty in Arcola, moved in and began work in the Buckingham

Elevator as book-keeper, which position he held twelve years, since which time he has been buying grain for himself; having bought the elevator in Arthur in 1879, he is running that in connection with his business in the Woodworth Elevator in Arcola; he handles about 250,000 bushels of grain yearly, besides dealing in coal and seeds of all kinds. He is one of the prominent business men of the county, and has an extensive trade; he has been a member both of the city and school boards for ten or twelve years, and is serving on both boards now. He was married, in 1864, to Martha J. Starner, of Coles County. They have six children—Sobrina, Silas E., Cora, Harry, Burtie and an infant who died at five months of age. Silas died at the age of two years. The mother died in August, 1879, at the age of thirty-three. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. W. was next married in May, 1880, to Arletta Stratton, of Licking County, Ohio. Eva, their child, died at the age of one year. Mrs. W. is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. W. is a member of Arcola Lodge, I. O. O. F., also of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery in Masonry. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, merchant, was born February 6, 1827, in Mahoning County, Ohio. His parents are James and Jane (Kidd) Wright, both natives of Ohio; his parents moved to Pennsylvania when James H. was about six years of age; his father was a regularly installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Farming and clerking were the chief employments of our subject during his minor years. He was married, December, 1848, to Sarah E., daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Waugh) Rogers. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was under Hull, and present at the surrender; he was one of the sixty prisoners who escaped; his death occurred at the age of eighty-two; his wife died at the age of eighty-nine, in 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born seven children—William, Sadie, Frank, Samuel, John, Nettie and Dick. William was married, September 12, 1883, to Ella Nowell, of Clay County, Ill. Frank and John are farming in Iowa. Samuel is with his father in the mercantile business, in Howard, Minor Co., Dak. Mr. W. was engaged in the grain trade several years in Arcola. He is numbered among the old and respected residents of the county.

FRANK E. WRIGHT, attorney at law, State's Attorney for Douglas County, Arcola, was born in 1853, in Kalamazoo, Mich.; his parents are Joseph G. and Ester E. (Hampton) Wright, both natives of New York. The father is a mechanic, and at present has the position of Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings on the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita Railroad. The parents are living in Iola, Kan. The family came from Michigan in 1859, and settled on a farm in Douglas County, Ill. The father carried on his business in addition to farming; he was well and favorably known throughout this county; he moved to Kansas in 1877; he was for twenty years Elder and Deacon of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wright was a relative of the late Senator Silas Wright, of New York. Mrs. Wright is a relative of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Frank E. was reared on the farm, and learned the trade with his father; he attended the State University of Illinois, and lacked only three months of graduating in the class of 1875; he then worked a year at carpentering, later read law under Perry M. Moore, of Arcola. Mr. W. was admitted to the bar February 5, 1879. Since that time, he has been practicing in Arcola with good success. In 1880, he ran for State's Attorney, and was elected by 394 majority; he ran ahead of the ticket 169 votes, which is more important when we remember he never ran for office before; his term of office will expire November, 1884. It is generally acknowledged that his official work has been very satisfactory to his constituency. He was the delegate from Douglas County to the State Convention in 1882; he has been delegate to the County Convention from his township several times; he has been active in politics of the county the past ten years; he is a member of I. O. O. F. He is Second Lieutenant of Company A, Eighth Regiment Illinois National Guard. In politics, he is Republican.

NEWMAN TOWNSHIP.

H. BANE, dealer in hardware at Newman, is a native of Washington County, Penn., and was reared on a farm, attending school during the winter. He followed farming till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry, serving two years and nine months. He was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., on November 30, 1864, which caused his discharge. Not being physically able to pursue farming, he engaged in his present business at Kansas, Ill., until 1870, when he came to Newman, and has here been engaged in trade ever since, occupying a fine brick room 20x60 feet, well filled with goods. He was married in Coles County, Ill., to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jessie Fox, a farmer, and to them have been born two children—George and Mary I. Mr. Bane and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has served as Justice of the Peace and Town Collector, and is Quartermaster of G. A. R.

BENTON B. BAUM, restaurant keeper at Newman, is a native of Vermillion County, Ill., and was reared in the town where he began clerking as soon as old enough for that kind of labor. He first engaged in business for himself in Reno, Nevada, where he kept hotel on the European plan, and then moved to Indianola, Ill., at which place he engaged in the general merchandise business until 1880; he next came to Newman, and opened up his present place in 1881, occupying a pleasant room, and carrying a first-class line of goods. He was married in Reno, Nevada, to Miss Maud Small, and five children have blessed their Union—Claude R., Blanche, Bertha, Victor E., Ethel G. Mr. Baum is a member of the Masonic fraternity and G. A. R. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SCOTT BURGETT, clerk in Gillogly & Root's store at Newman, is a native of Sergeant Township, Douglas Co., Ill., and was born September 14, 1857, his parents, I. W. and Telitha (Howard) Burgett, being

pioneers of Douglas County. He was reared on a farm and received a good common school education, also attended the Illinois State Normal School and Lee's Academy, at Stockton, Ill. He was married in Douglas County to Miss Allie V., a daughter of James Hopkins, and a native of that county. One child has blessed this union—James W. Mr. Burgett and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the K. of P. and the order of Masons.

J. M. COOLLEY, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., was born December 14, 1828, and is a son of Jonathan and Melinda B. (Maxwell) Coolley, natives of Fayette County, Penn., and Virginia respectively. The father was a minister of the Gospel in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They were pioneers of Indiana, and came to Douglas County, Ill., in an early day, and here spent their lives, the father dying January 27, 1880, the mother February 4, 1882. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a liberal education by attending the winter schools. He was married in Indiana to Miss Hester A. Young, who died, leaving one child—Mary E. His second marriage occurred March 1, 1860, to Miss Sarah Wyckoff, a native of Brown County, Ohio, and daughter of Isaac Wyckoff, a farmer. Mr. Coolley rented land in Indiana for some years, and in 1853 removed to Douglas County, Ill., where he had located 160 acres the year previous. This he improved and added to, now owning 240 acres of fine farming land with good dwelling and all necessary buildings. He has served one term as Justice of the Peace of Newman Township. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has six living children by his second marriage—M. Nora, N. Eva, Isaac N., Jessie N., J. Sherman and C. Logan.

ELI J. DAINS, farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1852, and is a son of Josiah C. and Mary J. (Gillogly) Dains, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They were pioneers of Newman Township, Ill., where they located in about 1854, improved a farm and erected a number of dwelling houses in the neighborhood. The father died in October, 1883, in Edgar County, where the mother now lives. Subject was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. Later he attended the Bloomingdale Academy in Indiana. He was married, in Newman Township, on

September 12, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Heaton, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one child—Irven F. Mr. Dains owns 132 acres in his present place, which is part of the old Heaton farm. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH S. DAWSON, farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and was born January 2, 1832. His parents, Nathaniel and Amelia (Howard) Dawson, were pioneers to Ohio, where they cleared 160 acres of land and spent their lives. Our subject was reared on the farm, and after securing a fair education, started in the saw mill business, which he followed some seven years; then worked the home farm one year; afterward removed to Wells County, Ind., rented a farm for a year, and purchased 240 acres, on which he lived one year and then sold; in 1864, he moved to Edgar County, Ill. He now owns one tract of land of 600 acres, and 135 acres in two separate tracts, making in all 735 acres. He also owns 320 acres in Nebraska. He raises and ships about one hundred head of cattle each year. Mr. Dawson was married in Ohio to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Robert Roberts, a farmer. Ten children bless their union—Albert, Delia, George, Elizabeth, Alice, Howard, Perry, Verda, Verna, Elmer. Mr. Dawson has satisfactorily served as School Director one term.

J. D. FIELDS, of the firm of Powell & Fields, tile manufacturers at Newman, is a native of Cumberland, Alleghany Co., Md., and was born in 1831. He was reared in town till eleven years old when his mother died. He learned the trade of brick-making, which he followed in Urbana, Ill., Missouri, Ohio and Indiana. In 1873, he came to Newman and started the first brick manufactory in the place, and furnished the brick for the business and dwelling houses. In 1882, Mr. Fields was associated with William Shute & Son, in the manufacture of tile, and in March, 1883, entered present firm. They make the finest tile that can be found anywhere, and have a capacity per day of 5,000, sizes, two and one-half to nine inches, and find a home market for all. Mr. Fields was married in Indiana, to Miss A. H. Smith, a native of that State. During the war he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, from Champaign; served nine months, took part in the battle of Nashville and other engagements, and was sent

home on account of failing health. He is a member of the order of Masons, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

G. A. FULLER, grocer at Newman, is a native of Lewis County, Ky.; was reared on a farm and received such an education as was afforded by the country schools. He began the hotel business in Newman, August 12, 1876, and was burned out the same year, saving only about $75 worth. He then engaged in the livery business at Kansas Station for one year. On December 7, 1881, he opened a grocery store in Newman, and lost his entire stock by fire, on March 13, 1882. He then carried on a restaurant till January, 1883, when he opened up his present business, and now occupies a room 20x50 feet, in a good location and well stocked with the finest groceries in the market. Mr. Fuller was married to Miss Susan, a daughter of Moses Stickles, of Newman, and a native of Perry County, Ill. Two children bless this union—Ella and Ethel. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN GAINES, farmer, is a native of Edgar County, Ill., was born October 18, 1847, and is a son of William and Nancy (McDowell) Gaines, natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively. The father was a pioneer of Illinois, where they both died, the mother in 1848, the father in 1853. Subject lived with his grandmother, Mary A. Gaines, for four years, then with Frank Gaines, his guardian, six years; afterward with his uncle, John McDowell, for two years; thence going to Lee's Academy, where he spent three years, receiving a diploma in seventeen branches. He then purchased his present farm of 180 acres, of which he afterward sold eighty acres; he then bought 110 acres south of Camargo, and 142 acres seven miles southeast of Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Ill., which he sold. He was married, in Stockton, Coles County, in 1878, to Miss Emma Snitt, a native of Cambridge, Ohio, and daughter of William T. Snitt, a mechanic. One child has blessed their union, Willie S. Mrs. Gaines is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES GILLOGLY, dry goods and general merchant at Newman, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was reared on a farm, and acquired a common school education. He followed farming in Pennsylvania and Illinois until the war, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, under Gen. (then Colonel) Grant, and was wounded

at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., having a leg broken, and was discharged soon after. He then engaged in merchandising at Jacksonville, Ryerson's Station and Nineveh, Penn., thence coming to Illinois and locating at Newman, where he has since been engaged in his present business. Mr. Gillogly occupies a fine brick room, 30x70 feet, centrally located, well stocked with the best goods, and is doing a business of $25,000 to $30,000 yearly. He was married to Miss H. L. Atkinson, and six children have blessed their union—J. C., H. B., Emma J., Lotta, Benton (deceased), Lewis (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Gillogly are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

W. D. GOLDMAN, of the firm Finney & Goldman, dealers in general merchandise at Newman, is a native of Indiana, where he began laboring in a brickyard at Vermillion when nine years old, and at fifteen became a molder, which he continued two years, then followed brick-laying till twenty-five years old. In 1875, he opened up a grocery and grain, boot and shoe store under above firm name, and in 1880 removed to present store, which is a fine brick building, 24x80 feet, filled with the very best goods at the lowest market prices. Mr. Goldman was married, in Tuscola, in 1873, to Miss Kate, daughter of Robert Finney, a farmer of Park County, Ind. Five children have blessed this union—Edna, Burt, Odie, Lora and Floy. Mr. Goldman is a member of Royal Templars of Temperance, and served as County Secretary of Sabbath schools for three years.

WILLIAM HEATON, farmer, is a native of Greene County, Penn. and was born July 24, 1815, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Rose) Heaton; he was reared on a farm and acquired an education at the country schools; he was married, in 1839, to Mary Hedge, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Bradberry) Hedge, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Indiana, where they died. William Heaton and wife began housekeeping on 120 acres of land in Pennsylvania. This they improved and sold, purchasing a farm where they lived four years. This they disposed of and bought 190 acres, and remained on it some seven years, then sold and removed to present farm of 320 acres, afterward adding 80 acres; also owns about 940 acres in different

tracts; he is a member of the Masonic order, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them have been born eleven children—John (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Daniel, Abigail N., J. P., Margaret G., Morgan, Joseph (deceased), Abner B., Jester H., Mary A.

THOMAS HULL, retired farmer and a native of York State, was born November 14, 1829, and is the second of three children born to John T. and Lovisa (Alling) Hull, natives of New Haven, Conn. They were among the pioneers of Lake County, Ohio, settling there in about 1832, where Mr. Hull built some vessels which sailed on Lake Erie, and also engaged in mercantile pursuits. While Thomas was still a child, they moved to Michigan, remaining a few years, and from there going to Canada, thence to Indiana, where the father is now living, the mother having died in 1875. Thomas Hull received a common school education, and began the cooper's trade at eighteen years of age, served an apprenticeship and followed same for twelve years; he then improved a farm in Edgar County, Ill., on which he lived eight years, afterward opened a new farm from the prairies, and some of the land being in Douglas County, where he now owns 860 acres, having 1,000 acres in all; he also owns a hay-press at Newman, a business room and a fine house and lot on which he lives. Mr. Hull was married in Edgar County, Ill., on August 27, 1857, to Martha J., daughter of Silas Campbell, a farmer of that county. She died August 25, 1865; he was next married, on November 14, 1866, to Miss Maria B. Robinson, who departed this life November 6, 1883; he is the father of four children by his first marriage—Mary E., born December 24, 1858; James H., born September 11, 1860; Francis A., born August 19, 1861; John S., born October 10, 1863; and four by second marriage—Margaret E., born March 20, 1868; Lovisa A., born November 6, 1870; Rosella, born June 23, 1881; Emma B., born October 23, 1883.

Z. D. JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermillion County, Ind., and was born August 26, 1844, and is a son of Elijah B. and Susan (Ford) James, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. The father was a blacksmith and farmer. They were pioneers of Vermillion County, Ind., where they cleared a farm in 1817. Z. D. was reared to farming, securing such an education as he could obtain from the common

schools. At the age of eighteen, he enlisted, August 12, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 29, 1865; he passed through the service without a wound, taking part in the battles at Resaca, Ga., Dallas Woods, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Averysboro, Bentonville, N. C., and minor engagements. After returning home, he farmed in summer and taught school in winter for about four years; then bought 163½ acres of land in Indiana, where he lived about ten years, removing November 3, 1881, to present farm, now owning 120 acres of choice farming land with good buildings; he was married, in Indiana, to Annie H. Anderson, a native of West Virginia, and daughter of John S. and Marietta Anderson. They have four children—Eliza D., John C., Marietta and Susan. Mr. James and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN M. JONES, farmer, is a native of Adams County, Ohio, and is the son of Ephraim Jones, also a farmer. John M. received his education in the district schools; he was married, May 8, 1861, to Miss Hannah Fields, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Fields. They lived on a farm of 140 acres in Adams County, Ohio, till April, 1870, when they removed to their present place, which is a farm of 240 acres of fine land. They have eight children living—Margaret J., Noah T., Anna E., Sarah B., Robert N., William E., Mary A., Charley F. Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. KING is a native of Kentucky, where he spent his youth, working on the home farm in summer, and attending school in winter. In 1855, he came to Illinois, settling in Champaign County. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was discharged August 30, 1865; he then took a short course at State Normal School at Normal, Ill., and also at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago, after which he engaged in teaching in Champaign County, Ill., until August, 1872, when he removed to Newman, Douglas County, and was Principal of the schools for three years. In 1875, he was elected County Superintendent to fill vacancy, and in 1877 was re-elected for full term. In April, 1881, he resigned the office of Superintendent to accept appointment as Postmaster, which position he

still fills. Mr. King was married in April, 1872, near Champaign, to Miss H. C. Fry. Their union has been blessed with four children—Blanche, Earl, Kate and Roscoe. Mr. King is Secretary of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 369 at Newman, and Financial Reporter of the K. of H. In politics, he is a Republican, and is associate editor of the Newman *Independent*. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. A. McCOWN, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Edgar County, Ill., was born March 30, 1852, and is a son of Jonathan and Olive (Blackman) McCown, natives of Louisville, Ky., and Edgar County, Ill., respectively. They were pioneers of Clay's Prairie, Edgar County, where they reclaimed a farm from the wilds. In 1852, they removed to Young America Township. The father died in April, 1882. The mother is still living on the old farm. Our subject's boyhood was spent on the farm, and in attending the country schools, in which he received a liberal education. In 1870, he purchased forty acres of land, to which he has added till he now owns 336 acres, making one of the fine farms of the township; he handles from one to two car loads of cattle, seventy-five hogs and fifty to 100 head of sheep yearly; he has served the township in the capacity of Commissioner for four years, and has two years yet to serve. Mr. McCown was married in Coles County, Ill., to Miss Martha Todd, of that place. Three children bless this union—Olive, Grace and Florence. Mrs. McCown is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES McINTYRE, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1805. He received a good education, attending school about seven years. He crossed the Atlantic in 1820, and located in Canada West, where he was given 100 acres of land by the Government, being an English subject. There he remained until 1864, when he sold this land and purchased 320 acres of his present farm, improved and added to same until he had some 600 acres, considerable of which he has given to his children. He handles forty head of cattle and from fifty to eighty hogs yearly; he keeps eight horses and raises thirty to forty tons of hay, also some 2,000 or 8,000 bushels of corn. He is a successful farmer, made so by his own industry and economy. He was married, in Canada, to Miss Jane, a daughter of John McIntosh and a native of Scot-

land. They have twelve children, all grown to manhood and womanhood —Malcolm, Ann, James, Jane, John, Thomas, Peter, Angus C., Mary E., Janet, Daniel P. and Joseph. Mr. McIntyre was Postmaster in Canada for seven or eight years. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

J. B. McINTYRE, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Ontario, Canada West; was born in 1844, and is a son of James and Jane McIntyre. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education; he remained on the homestead till his marriage with Miss Belle McAlister, of Newman Township. They have had born to them three children —Charles, Glenn and Mary. His first purchase was eighty acres, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns 200 acres of beautiful prairie farm land, highly cultivated. Mr. McIntyre has served two terms as Township Commissioner, and was elected for a third time, but resigned before the expiration of the term. He is a member of the K. of P.

B. F. RORK, real estate and loan agent at Newman, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was born in 1844; his parents were Theophilus and Deborah (Edwards) Rork, natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. Mr. Rork, Sr., was a local and circuit preacher for the United Brethren; he is now a member of the Union Church, and resides seven miles northwest of Arcola, Douglas County, where he is engaged in the real estate business. Our subject is fourth in a family of fourteen children, six boys and eight girls; he was reared on a farm, attending school three months in winter, and laboring on the farm the balance of the year; he was formerly in the real estate business at Arcola, and, in 1881, came to Newman and located, now having a fine office centrally situated, where he loans money on real estate and buys good paper at a reasonable discount.

T. H. RUTHERFORD, farmer, is a native of Oakland, Coles Co., Ill., where he attended the common schools, securing a good education. Since 1875, he has lived on his farm of 160 acres, located about a mile from Newman, and on which he has built a good barn, and has about a mile and a half of hedge fencing. He was married in Coles County to Miss S. R. Zimmerman, daughter of J. B. Zimmerman, a farmer of that county. One child has blessed this union—C. W. Mr. Rutherford is a

member of the Knights of Pythias, and has served the township as Treasurer for about six years, having four years yet to serve. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. RUTHERFORD, physician and surgeon, is a native of Oakland, Coles Co., Ill., where his father practiced medicine. After securing a good common school education, our subject studied with his father for a year and a half, then became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which he graduated March 12, 1877; he next formed a partnership with Dr. Peak in Oakland, which continued only a short time, coming September 28, 1877, to Newman, where he has practiced ever since, having a very successful and lucrative business. Dr. Rutherford is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and of the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS SHAW, retired farmer, has resided in Newman since 1881; he was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education, moving to Indiana from New Jersey in 1859. There he remained till the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted in Company G, Third Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and served in that company over three years, participating in about thirty-two engagements, the more important ones being Perryville, Shiloh, Stone River, Murfreesboro and Mission Ridge. When Mr. Shaw began life in Newman Township, his sole property consisted of an old sled and a blind horse, and here he now owns two good farms containing 320 acres, and a pleasant, well-improved residence property in Newman; he was married in Newman Township, in February, 1868, to Miss Jane McIntyre, daughter of James McIntyre, a farmer and a native of Middlesex, Canada. He has served on the School Board, and is at present Supervisor of Newman Township.

A. J. THAYER, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Coles County, Ill., and was born in the year 1847, and is a son of E. S. Thayer, a farmer and pioneer of Coles County, where he was married. Subject was reared on a farm, and attended the district schools. He spent one year at Westfield College, and six months at Lee's Academy, since which he has devoted his time to farming, with the exception of teaching school two terms, and of three years spent in the mercantile business at Newman. His first land was a farm of 200 acres four miles east of Arcola.

In 1877, he bought his present place of 364 acres, which is under a fine state of cultivation, making one of the best farms in the township. He handles 60 to 70 head of cattle yearly, feeding for shipping about two car loads; also handles some 60 hogs, 100 sheep, and 8 or 10 horses. He was married February 13, 1861, to Miss Mary Gwinn, a native of Douglas County, and daughter of Andrew Gwinn, one of our pioneer farmers. Four children bless their union—Jennie, Effa, Flora and Mary H. Mr. Thayer is taking great pains to give his children an education, believing that to be one of the best gifts that can be bestowed on a child. He has served as Justice of the Peace since 1874, and has one year to serve. He is a member of the Masonic order, and Mrs. Thayer is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. THOMAS, lumber and coal dealer at Newman, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was reared in Lumberville, where his father was engaged in the lumber business. There he passed through the common schools, and attended the village academy. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and served about four months near the close of the war. After this, he lived in Topeka, Kan., some four or five years, carrying on the lumber business, dealing in cattle, and doing some banking. In 1874, he established his present business in Newman, and carries a large stock of lumber, lath and shingles. He has a small office attached to his lumber yard, with a fine scale for weighing coal. Mr. Thomas was married, in Pennsylvania, to Rosalia Hibbs, and they have had born to them four children —Eva, Howard, Caroline and Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Society of Friends.

W. TURBEVILLE, proprietor of the Commercial House, Newman, is a native of North Carolina, and was born March 13, 1819. He was reared on a farm, with very poor school advantages; his mother dying when he was but ten years old, he was bound out till twenty-one to a distiller, whose failure in business caused him to neglect the education of Mr. T. He then learned the cooper's trade, which he followed some seven years; then turned his attention to agriculture. He came to Douglas County in 1860, and has since been a resident, owning at one time 200 acres of land, a part of which is now in the corporation of Newman; he was in

charge of the County Infirmary for a period of eight years. Mr. T. was married in Armiesburg, Parke Co., Ind., in 1839, to Miss Rachel Hindman, who died after five years of married life. His second marriage was to Miss Adaline Ponton, who died ten years after. He then married Miss E. J. Ponton, a sister of his second wife; he is the father of seven children—Eliza, by first marriage; William, Joel, Thomas and Franklin, by second, and Sarah L. and Martha A. by last marriage. The Commercial House is a first-class hotel, and since it has been under Mr. Turbeville's management has been greatly improved throughout. The traveling public will always find there good accommodations, and a hearty welcome. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic order.

J. M. WAGNER, physician and surgeon, is a native of Ohio, and was reared on a farm, attending school three months in winter, and farming in summer. He attended a course of medical lectures in Chicago, then went to Bellevue Medical College, N. Y., where he graduated, and after studying three years with Dr. Smith, of Newman, opened an office, began practicing, and is now one of the leading physicians of Newman. The Doctor was married, at Charleston, Ill., to Miss Ella Dunlap, of Coles County, Ill. To them have been born three children—Ralph, Olive and Alice (deceased). Dr. Wagner and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Master Mason.

J. E. WATTS, blacksmith at Newman, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, was born June 1, 1850, and is the son of W. W. and Elizabeth J. (Dean) Watts. His father was a blacksmith, veterinary surgeon and auctioneer, and was killed by a kick from a horse. The mother is still living in Ohio. J. E. Watts learned his trade with his father, and in 1869 left Ohio and located in Edgar County, Ill., coming in 1871 to Newman, and remaining ever since. He manufactures wagons, buggies and farm implements, and is prepared to sell the same at reasonable prices; he was married to Miss Almeda, daughter of Isaac S. Lewis, of Newman, and a native of Douglas County. To them have been born five children—Orville (died at Lincoln, Neb.), Dottie, John I. (deceased), Lena M. (deceased) and Eva C. Mr. Watts is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of P. and order of Masonry; he served as Trustee of Newman for two terms, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. B. YOUNG, farmer and stock dealer, a native of Indiana born February 12, 1850, is a son of William and Mary J. (Coolley) Young, natives of Indiana. They located and improved the first farm on the Ridge, where the father departed this life in 1868. The mother is still living. J. B. was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools of the county. He was married, in Douglas County, Ill., to Miss Clara Poole, a native of Michigan, and daughter of Charles Poole, a miller. They have three children—Bessie, Agnes and Claude. Mr. Young has resided on his farm since his marriage, and has a fine frame residence. His farm will rank with the first in the township; he makes a specialty of breeding Hereford and Jersey cattle.

GARRETT TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. ABRAMS, M. D., of Atwood, was born October 3, 1849, in Macon County, Ill.; his early days were spent on his father's farm, and he attended the district school; he afterward took up the study of medicine under Dr. Kymer, of Macon, and later went to Chicago and attended the Rush Medical College; he graduated from this institution in the winter of 1877–78, after which he came to Dalton City, Ill., and there practiced till January, 1881, then removed to Atwood, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1874 to Sarah J. Proctor, of Macon County, Ill. This union has been blessed with three children—Lenora L., Hugh G. and James P. When in Dalton City, the Doctor was Treasurer of the village.

DAVID BARRITT, proprietor of Atwood House, Atwood, was born on October 26, 1833, in Harrison County, Ky., son of John and Elizabeth (Reese) Barritt, also born in Kentucky. David was brought up on his father's farm, where he lived till the age of twenty-two, when he came to Coles (now Douglas) County, and worked by the month for several years; he then bought a farm in Moultrie County, consisting of eighty acres; this he improved and afterward sold, when he removed to Mackville, and bought out J. S. Marshall, and was engaged there in merchandising for about four years; he then sold his store room there and came to Atwood, where he built a store and continued in merchandising; he sold the first goods in Atwood. After continuing this business for about three years, he sold out and in 1874, built his hotel, which is a very conveniently arranged and comfortable house, being located near the depot, and provided with a sample-room for the accomodation of commercial travelers, and thirteen comfortable sleeping rooms. He was married, in 1860, to Lydia A. Shelby. She was born in Indiana in 1838. They have one daughter, Sarah E., wife of T. D. Smith, operator at Mount Olive, Ill. Mr. Barritt is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Atwood.

Z. L. BEALL, dealer in live stock in Atwood, was born April 5, 1839, in Wayne County, Ohio, and is the son of Reason and Agnes (Reder) Beall. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Maryland. They were married in Stark County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch, when about fourteen years of age, came with his parents to Wayne County, Ill. They settled on a farm, where they remained five years, and then moved to Jaspar County, where they remained three years. In the fall of 1860, they moved to Coles County. Our subject's father now resides in Mattoon; his mother died in May, 1860, aged thirty-six years. In 1878, he came to Atwood and has since been engaged in this business. He was married on September 25, 1883, to Miss Anna Fleshner, of Covington, Ky. When young, she came with her parents to Moultrie County, Ill.

JOHNSON BEEDLE, carpenter and farmer, was born February 8, 1812, in Monroe County, N. Y. There he took up the carpenter trade, which he followed till the age of twenty-four, when he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and there carried on this trade, also farming, in all about sixteen years. He then came to Douglas County, Ill., entered eighty acres, and later bought college land; this land he afterward sold and bought 160 acres of Illinois Central Railroad land, which he now owns and has improved. This property he has earned by his own exertions. He was married, June 17, 1833, to Harriet Loper, of Lockport, N. Y. She died in 1853, aged thirty-five. He has six living children—Sarah, Abram, Erastus, John, Frank and Asenath. Abram, John and Erastus served in the late war, also another son, William, who afterward died, November 9, 1878. His second marriage, September 12, 1854, was to Mrs. Margaret Westfall. She was born in Scioto County, Ohio. She had three children by her first marriage—R. E. H., F. T. Westfall and Olive S. (wife of James Lewis).

DR. W. F. BENEFIEL, of Atwood, was born on July 20, 1830, in Putnam County, Ind., having been the son of John and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Benefiel. His father was a graduate of a medical college, and was also a contractor on public works at various places in later years. He was engaged in farming until he died in 1864, aged seventy-two. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm, but com-

menced the study of medicine when young. In 1863, he entered the service as Assistant Surgeon under contract, and remained about fourteen months; he then returned to Indiana, where he soon after moved to Kentucky, where he practiced for about eighteen months. In 1866, he came to Illinois, where he has since practiced his profession mostly in Jackson and Perry Counties. In May, 1874, he removed to Markville, and the following year came to Atwood; he again removed to Champaign County, and in 1883 returned to Atwood. He was the first practicing physician here, and is a highly respected man. He married, on January 27, 1853, Mary J. Weatherly. She was born in North Carolina September 9, 1829. They had six children, of whom three are living, viz.: Sarah, wife of Vinton Garrett; Newton and Icadora, now Mrs. Redmond. One child died in infancy; Rhoda E., at the age of sixteen, and Mary J. died at the age of ten years.

WILLIAM BRIAN, SR., was born May 6, 1806, in Ross County, Ohio, and in 1837, he came to Coles, now Douglas County; he entered about 1,000 acres of land when coming here, and has owned as high as 3,000 acres. He had learned the blacksmith trade in Ohio, and has followed it about twenty years here. On one occasion, when shoeing a Methodist preacher's horse, he nailed the shoes on with the toe-corks behind. The preacher remonstrated with him for doing so; his reply was, "the devil takes after these Methodist preachers, and I thought I would make him take the back track." He was married, October 1, 1829, to Anna Lewis, who was born in Pike County, Ohio, May 4, 1805. They had nine children, six of whom are living, viz., Thomas, James, Mary (wife of R. E. H. Westfall), William T., Taylor W. and Samuel. His family are all settled around him, and in comfortable circumstances. His grandchildren number twenty-one and great-grandchildren thirteen.

TAYLOR W. BRIAN was born March 10, 1845, in Coles (now Douglas) County, and is the son of William and Anna (Lewis) Brian, natives of Ohio. They came to Douglas County in 1837. The subject of this sketch was educated at Westfield College, and at the age of fifteen he commenced teaching, which he continued for ten years; his first school was in Sulphur Spring District, known as Elm Seminary, having taken its name from the elm logs of which it was built; his

last teaching was the High School in Champaign County. For the past six years he has been engaged in farming where he now lives, and owns 160 acres. He was married, October 22, 1868, to Laura C. Smith. She was born in Gallia County, Ohio; they have three children, viz., Charles O., William A. and Thomas.

DR. GEORGE CALLAWAY is the son of the Rev. Samuel T. Callaway, of Georgetown, Ky., and was born in Christian County, Ky., May 4, 1846. In 1850, the family came to Morgan County, Ill., and resided on a farm, and in 1868 George began the study of medicine with Dr. J. L. Reat, of Tuscola. In 1869, he went to Chicago, and attended Rush Medical College during the term of 1869–70, going from there to the Medical College of Ohio, from which he graduated in 1873, and went at once to Montana, practicing his profession there until the fall of 1874, when he was recalled to Tuscola on account of the illness of his father, who died in June, 1875, at the age of sixty-nine. Dr. Callaway then formed a partnership with Dr. Reat, which was continued until some time in February, 1880. He then moved on a farm in Camargo Township, remaining there until March, 1883, when he moved to his present location, known as the Hoots farm, which contains 623 acres. His residence was built in 1871 at a cost of $6,000. He married Miss Emma C. Wyeth, of Coles County, by whom he has had three children, two sons and one daughter. With the exception of three and a half years spent in Montana, Dr. Callaway has resided in Douglas County all his life.

JAMES ELLARS, farmer, was born on July 8, 1843, in Madison County, Ohio, and is the son of William and Eliza J. (Harrison) Ellars. His father worked at the tailor trade from the age of thirteen to twenty-one. In 1850, the family came to Champaign County, and located where they now reside. The land office at Danville had closed one day before he arrived here. The subject of this sketch enlisted, August 12, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served to the end of the war. He participated in the battle of Perryville. After one year he was detailed on garrison duty the balance of the war. He was married, in 1871, to Eliza J. Moore, who was born in Montgomery County, Ind. They have two children—Inez and Percey. The farm which he owns consists of 240 acres. He also owns 120 acres in

Champaign County. With the exception of forty acres, the balance of this property he has acquired by hard labor and careful management. He built in 1882 a very comfortable house, which cost about $1,600, and which is the finest in this locality. His farm is stocked with 180 sheep, 100 hogs, 20 head of cattle, 12 horses, etc.

W. J. FLICKINGER was born in Cincinnati on December 3, 1858, and is the son of Samuel and Maria (Zeller) Flickinger; his father was born in Pennsylvania April 4, 1815, and was reared in Ohio; at the age of four, he was brought by his parents to Ohio, and was reared on a farm, remaining there until he reached about the age of thirty-five; he then removed to Cincinnati, keeping a book store for twenty-five years, when he returned to his farm in Butler County, where he died in February, 1881. The subject of this sketch came to this farm in May, 1881. The place consists of 380 acres, and is known as the Taylor farm. Since coming here, he has erected a comfortable house, at a cost of $1,000, and has placed about 400 rods of tiling on this farm. His brother, H. A. Flickinger, was born May 24, 1852, in Butler County, Ohio, and was reared in Cincinnati. Both brothers attended the Otterbein University. H. A. has a farm in Tuscola Township which consists of 560 acres. Their father was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY GOODMAN was born July 20, 1857, in Hancock County, Ohio, and is the son of James Goodman; he was brought up on a farm, where he lived until he came to Douglas County, which was in the autumn of 1880; he came to this farm, and owns, in connection with his brother, 481 acres of land. In 1876, he was married to Mary Glauner, of Hancock County, Ohio. One child has blessed this union—a daughter.

ALBERT GOODSON, who now lives on and owns the old homestead of the family, was born December 7, 1855, in Garrett Township. His father, Thomas Goodson, was born in January, 1812, in Franklin County, Ohio, and came to Coles (now Douglas) County in 1836; his first land was entered on the proceeds of rails which he made for Joseph Taylor, and as he became more prosperous he entered other lands until he owned in all 560 acres at the time of his death, which occurred on June 2, 1873, at the age of sixty-five, he being at the time entirely out of debt. He married Sarah Monroe in November, 1843. She was born on July 18,

1818, in Pike County, Ohio, and is still living on the old homestead in the enjoyment of good health. They had ten children, five of whom are now living—William, John, Frank, Charles and Albert. Frank was born on March 12, 1851, and was married in 1876 to Ellen Smith, who was born near Galesburg, Ill. They have two children, one son and one daughter. Charles was born March 12, 1852, and was married on January 18, 1882, to Emily Gaw, of Piatt County, by whom he has one son. Frank, Charles and Albert all reside on the land formerly owned by their father.

CASPAR GROSS, wagon-maker and undertaker, in Atwood, was born July 18, 1828, in Baden, Germany. At the age of fourteen, he commenced to learn his trade with his father, and with the exception of serving six and a half years in the German Army, he has followed his trade since. On November 5, 1861, he came to Mackville, Ill., and there carried on his business. In 1881, he moved to Atwood, where he has since been established. He was married in 1870 to Louisa Hassig, who was born in 1840 in Germany. The father of our subject, Caspar Gross, was accidentally killed August 3, 1883, when walking on the railroad track, having been run over by a train at eighty-one years of age.

HENRY GROSS, member of the firm of Gross & Biggs, who deal in general merchandise at Atwood, was born September 19, 1829, in Baden, Germany, and was the son of Caspar, Sr., and Rachael (Gross) Gross. Caspar's business was that of wagon-making, and the subject of this sketch after working at this and the carpenter trade for a short time emigrated to America and located in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1853. After remaining there about one year, he removed to Chicago and worked at the carpenter trade there till 1858, after which he was engaged in building houses on the line of the I. C. R. R., and in the fall of this year came to Piatt County and continued his trade in Mackville till 1871, at which time he, with Nathan Garrett and George W. Baker, engaged in merchandising, continuing this business in Mackville for about eleven years, various changes having occurred with the members of this firm in the meantime. He was Postmaster in Mackville during his residence there, was also Justice of the Peace for one term, and Supervisor of Unity Township for two terms. Mr. Biggs became a member of this firm

in 1875; they then removed to Atwood in 1879, where they have since been doing a large and prosperous business. When in Mackville, Mr. Gross, in company with J. A. Hawks, carried on a very extensive business in milling. In addition to his present business, he is also engaged in farming in Piatt County, and owns 260 acres where he resides. He was married in 1861 to Sophia Gross, of Baden, Germany. She was born in 1839. They had seven children—Sigel F., Anna, Alex, Nelda, Henry, Sophia and Alfred. His brother Theodore is serving his third term as County Treasurer of Piatt County. Our subject enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and was soon promoted to Lieutenant. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

HENRY HANSON, farmer, was born June 1, 1829, in Prussia, and is the son of John and Catharine Hanson. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm, where he remained till the age of twenty-seven. On June 11, 1857, he came to New York, having borrowed $66 from his brother to defray his expenses. He soon after went to Chicago, and after remaining there a short time came to Douglas County and worked by the month for two years. He then rented a farm, where he remained till 1866. He has made various changes in the purchase and sale of lands; he now owns 268½ acres, which are well improved; his house, built in 1870, cost $600; barn, built in 1881, cost $700; granary and bin, built in 1882, cost $100. On his arrival in America, he had but 25 cents left. This comfortable home and wide acres now in his possession are the reward of hard labor and industry. Before coming to America, Mr. Hanson served five and one-half years in the German Army; he was married in 1863 to Anna Mary Cimmer, who was born in 1844 in Germany, and died in 1864. They had one son, John H.; his second marriage was to Ann E. Smith on November 9, 1879. She was born in Henry County, Ky. They have one son, David T.

MICHAEL O. HARSHBARGER, farmer in Section 19, was born February 22, 1837, in Montgomery County, Ind. When he was six weeks old, his parents came to Piatt County, Ill., and entered eighty acres of land, on which they put up a small log cabin, at that time having but one horse, and less than $100 in money. The subject of this sketch

was reared on this farm, and there remained till 1862, when his father gave him 260 acres of land. Preferring the quiet occupation of a farm life, he has succeeded remarkably well, to which fact the substantial improvements on his land fully testify; his fine residence was built in 1876. The brick used in its construction was made on this farm, requiring 180,000. It contains fifteen rooms, and cellar under the entire house, the floor of which is cement, and contains five fine rooms. The cost of this house was over $8,000; his barn was built in 1880, is 60x68 feet, and cost over $2,000. The material used in all these improvements is of the best quality, and it may be safely asserted that this is the best farm residence in Piatt or Douglas Counties. Mr. Harshbarger has from time to time added to his possessions other lands, and now owns in all 491 acres, being all under cultivation. He was married on October 30, 1862, to Emeline Stevens. She was born in Ohio, and died October 22, 1865, leaving one son, Charles Mc.; his second marriage occurred February 14, 1869, to Arvilla Whetsel. She was born in Ohio, and died January 9, 1882. By second marriage, he has two children, viz., Dora May and John L. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a member of the Horse-Thief Detectives.

HENRY HEERDT, JR., Postmaster of Atwood, was born on October 11, 1850, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and was the son of Henry and Lizzie (Steihl) Heerdt; his mother died in 1855; he was brought up on his father's farm, where he remained till he reached the age of sixteen; he then worked out by the month till the age of twenty-three, when he crossed the Atlantic to New York City, where he worked in a wholesale grocery store for about ten years. In January, 1881, he came to Atwood, and built his store, and engaged in the confectionery and grocery trade combined, which business he still continues; he was appointed Postmaster in July, 1883. He married, December 3, 1877, Elizabeth Bymer. She was born and reared in New York City. They have two children—Herman W. and Henry Charles.

RICHARD HELTON, retired, resident of Atwood, was born June 14, 1822, in Randolph County, N. C.; son of Alex and Mary (Jerrel) Helton, who moved to Randolph County, Ind., in 1835, and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch came to Coles (now Douglas) County

in 1855, and settled in Bourbon Township, there buying 127 acres of land, also 20 acres of timber; he engaged in farming till 1869, when he removed to Mackville and bought a mill, and also carried on a store. After following the milling business about two years, he sold out, but continued merchandising there, and later at Atwood, till 1879, when he sold out to Gross & Biggs. He was married, in 1840, to Ann Willis, of Randolph County, N. C. She died in 1866, aged forty-four years. They had six children—Henry, Joel, Alex, George, Henrietta and Emma; his second marriage took place in 1868 to Elizabeth Peacock, of Indiana; she died in 1870, leaving one daughter named Rebecca.

FRED HELTON, a dealer in grain and coal at Atwood, was born on September 9, 1850, in Randolph County, Ind., having been the son of Richard and Ann (Willis) Helton. When about the age of six years, his parents brought him to Douglas County. They settled in Burton Township, and there he was brought up on their farm. In 1874, they moved to Atwood, where his father opened a general store; he assisted his father about four years, when the business was closed out. For the past six years he has been engaged at his present business; he was married in July, 1872, to Mary Faulhaber, of Germany. They have four children, by name, Gertie and Bertie (twins), Alfred and an infant not named.

BENJAMIN HENRY was born November 20, 1829, in Spencer County, Ky. In 1838, he was taken to Vigo County, Ind., and was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education at the district school. In 1859, he removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he remained one year, being engaged for that time in farming. After this, he moved to Douglas County, where he has since resided; his farm is located in Section 10, and contains 120 acres, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Henry was married in December, 1858, to Lucinda Henry, of Indiana, by whom he has had two daughters.

WILLIAM HOWE, son of George W. and Angeline (Hildreth) Howe, was born November 23, 1829, in Bourbon County, Ky. In 1832, his father left Kentucky on a Northwestern tour, with a view of finding a location; as this was the last that was ever heard of him, it is supposed he was captured by the Indians near Galena, Ill. On April 5, 1838, his mother brought the family to Vermillion County; after attending a sub-

scription school for six months, he and his sister were given to W. J. West to rear. December, 1839, they came to Pin Hook, now Oakland, Coles County, lived there one year, then removed to Camargo and lived on the Isaac Van Meter farm until March, 1842; they then moved to Okaw. In the winter of 1846–47, they went to Lake Fork, where they remained until 1850, when William, in company with Mr. West and others made an overland journey to California, driving eleven yoke of oxen. While in California, he engaged in mining and teaming, making from $5 to $80 per day. In 1853, he returned to Douglas County, and entered 160 acres of land in Section 35; this he improved and sold; he then purchased 160 acres in Section 23; has since bought other lands and now owns over 1,500 acres, all improved; his residence on this farm was built in 1868, at a cost of $3,000; barn built in 1869, at a cost of $2,000; his orchard consists of about seven acres; he employs about eight teams, and from one to fifteen men to work his farm; he has raised and shipped more stock than any other man in the township or county; he now possesses about 100 head of cattle, 30 head of horses, 200 head of sheep, and from 100 to 300 head of hogs, and has raised as high as 328 hogs in a year. Mr. Howe is an extensive traveler, having visited every point of interest in the West and Northwest; many of his journeys have been taken for the purpose of hunting, in which he takes a keen interest. Mr. Howe is now serving his second term as County Supervisor; has also served two terms as Collector and Assessor. In 1853, Mr. Howe married Harriet Lester, who was born in Garrett Township; they have eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Howe served on the first grand jury in Douglas County; he owns Lots 1 and 2 in Block 42, being the first lots sold at public sale in Tuscola. Until 1849, Charleston was his nearest post office; from that time to 1854, Hermitage was the nearest, and then Bourbon.

JAMES H. HOWE was born June 1, 1832, in Bourbon County, Ky. April 5, 1838, he came with his mother to Vermillion County, Ill.; he was reared and educated in Vermillion and Champaign Counties. In his youthful days he traveled considerably, and, in 1854, came to Douglas County; two years later, he bought the Williams farm, which he im-

proved and afterward sold. In 1863, he came to his present farm; he first bought eighty acres, and from time to time, as his means allowed, added other lands, until now he owns 410 acres. Mr. Howe has been a successful hunter; while traveling in Kansas he killed two deer at one shot; he also killed an antelope there; he has been largely engaged in the live stock business, handling as high as $100,000 in a year. In the spring of 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and is also Highway Commissioner. He was married, in 1857, to Eliza J. Lester, who was born in Garrett Township. They have ten children, five sons and five daughters. William E., Jr., is now attending college at Valparaiso, Ind. Mary E., his eldest daughter, is engaged in school teaching, and was educated principally by her father. Mr. Howe also owns a valuable farm of 160 acres in Coffee County, Kan.

FRANCIS M. KIRBY, farmer, was born February 15, 1839, in Vigo County, Ind., and is the son of Richard and Mary Kirby, who were born in Virginia. The subject of this sketch was reared by J. Hayworth till the age of sixteen; he then worked for Mr. Isabell two years. After working by the month two more years, he came to Douglas County and worked for James Drew during the winter of 1859; afterward worked for Mr. Wright during 1860. February, 1861, he rented a farm and raised one crop. July 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and with his brothers, James and William, served three years and two months. William was killed at the battle of Dallas, Ga. Francis M. was wounded March 7, 1862, at the battle of Pea Ridge and taken prisoner. After being confined one month he was exchanged by order of Gen. Curtis, and August 30, 1864, returned to Douglas County. He was married, October 18, 1864, to Mary J. Drew; she was born in Douglas County, and died April 20, 1877, aged thirty-four years. They had three children—Laura, Ida O. and Arthur; his second marriage occurred August 28, 1877, to Mary R. Isabell, who was born in Vigo County, Ind., and died December 30, 1878; one daughter was born to them—Helena. His third marriage took place December 29, 1882, to Jennie S. Miller; she was born in Wells County, Ind., and reared in Tuscola. After returning from the war, Mr. Kirby bought fifty-four and one-third acres; two years later, selling this land, he bought

120 acres in Section 19, and now owns 160, which land is all well improved; his house was built in 1872, and cost $1,000, with other improvements.

GEORGE KLINK was born on November 8, 1837, in Schleswig, Germany, and is the son of Gideon and Margaret (Hensen) Klink, of the same place; he attended school there, but in 1856 crossed the Atlantic and came to Urbana, Ill., and worked at various occupations for two months, when he became a clerk in the Toledo, W. & W. R. R. for about the same length of time; he then took up the harness trade, and worked at that in Urbana until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Arcola, then called Okaw, and there opened a harness shop, carrying on that business until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and on May 1, 1863, was promoted to the position of chief musician, being leader of the band; he left the front at Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864, and was discharged at Springfield on September 5, 1865, having enlisted for three years. At this time, he returned to Arcola, and after searching several months for employment, obtained the position of clerk in F. L. Vradenburg's store for one year, when the proprietor sold out, and the firm became Warren & Vradenburg, Mr. Klink holding the same position under the new partnership. Eighteen months after, Mr. Vradenburg sold out his interest to Mr. Warren, who soon afterward failed, Mr. Klink being retained to help settle up the business. After various experiences in the grocery business, he was appointed, in 1857, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Douglas County, holding that office for eighteen months, and for one year of this time also clerking in J. C. Justice's general store. In 1869, he was elected Township Clerk, and also bought out a harness shop of A. J. Burks. The firm afterward became Klink & Hayes, and so remained for one year, when in 1872 he bought out Mr. Hayes. On October 1, 1882, he sold out this store, and purchased his farm of 120 acres of improved land, where he has since resided. Mr. Klink was Town Clerk of Arcola in 1871, City Clerk in 1872, Mayor and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, elected in 1873, 1875 and 1877, holding the office for three terms with distinction to himself and to the satisfaction of every one. He was married, on April 26, 1859, to Miss Amelia Poorman, of Clark County, Ill., by whom he has had eight children—five sons and three daughters.

SEGLER H. LESTER (deceased) was born in Virginia October 29, 1804, died in Garrett Township, Douglas Co., Ill., May 22, 1864; married Parthenia Cassaday May 14, 1833. Mrs. Lester, who still survives, was a daughter of Daniel Cassaday, of Virginia, where she was born on July 9, 1811, though spending her early years in Kentucky. In 1829, she came with her parents to Edgar County, Ill., where she met Mr. Lester, whom she subsequently married. Immediately after her wedding, she moved with her husband to a place on the Springfield or State road, where there were but four families, of whom Mrs. Lester is the only survivor. In the autumn of 1834, she moved to the site of her present residence, where a round-log cabin, 16x18 feet, was built, and the new family began the difficulties of pioneer life, with little more capital than willing hands and stout hearts. There were no cabins nearer than ten miles north, and seven miles south, the site being chosen by Mrs. Lester because the Indians had once made it their camping ground. Here five children were born, and here was laid the foundation of a handsome competence, and here also the homestead still shelters the welcome guest. There was no open road to fortune to the pioneers; the nearest market for surplus produce was at Chicago, where corn was sold for 6½ cents per bushel; pork from $1.50 to $2.00 per hundred; and wheat at 37½ cents per bushel. Supplies were only to be purchased at the expense of a tedious trip to Charleston, Terre Haute, Georgetown, Eugene or to Monticello, a round trip taking a week to accomplish. Each family could not afford this expense, and some one went for the whole neighborhood. This involved the use of a wagon and three yoke of oxen; the load for a whole neighborhood of those times would not now be considered large, but owing to the condition of the roads three yoke of oxen barely sufficed. The accumulation of property under such circumstances was a difficult matter. Mr. Lester worked two years to earn money enough to enter his first eighty acres, where the homestead stands, and in 1837 he went to Rock River and broke prairie for two months, earning enough to enter 100 acres. When the coming of winter closed the season's work on the farm, Mr. Lester turned his skill as a hunter to good account, in one winter earning enough from the sale of deers' hind-quarters to discharge a debt for his rifle, for which he had contracted to pay $25. It was by such

slow and arduous efforts that he accumulated some 1,000 acres of land, of which he died possessed. In 1874, a fine frame dwelling, which had been erected by him at a cost of $2,700, was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt at a cost of $1,500. Nine children have been born to Mr. Lester —Eliza J., wife of James Howe; Harriet A., wife of William Howe; Almeta J., wife of Elbert S. Crowley; John D., now in the agricultural implement business in Tuscola; Louisa E. A., wife of Daniel C. Johnson; Orlando B. occupying an important position in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C.; Lemuel P., now resident at the homestead; Mary E., died November 6, 1845, aged one year; Margaret C. died April 25, 1855, aged three years. Lemuel P. Lester was married, February 27, 1872, to Luvina Rice, a native of Kentucky, who, when a child, came to Douglas County with her parents. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Perl D., Bush, Paul and an infant not named. Orwell died in his sixth year.

J. Z. LINTON, firm of Wiley & Linton, dealers in groceries and queensware at Atwood, was born June 30, 1836, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and is the son of Zachariah and Margaret (Taylor) Linton, who were natives of Ohio; his father was engaged in the ministry and connected with the Christian Church; he died in 1842 in Indiana. After his death, the family removed to Fountain County, Ind., and, in 1857, they came to Coles (now Douglas) County, and settled in Bourbon Township; again, in 1864, they removed to Garrett Township, and, in 1872, moved to Piatt County. In September, 1880, J. Z. opened a grocery store in Atwood, having then a capital of only $208; he carried on this business two years, then sold out to Mr. Wiley; after an absence of about three months in the West, Mr. Linton returned to Atwood, and June 5, 1883, he bought an equal interest in the previous business. He enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Second Illinois Cavalry, but, on account of physical disability, was discharged in May, 1862. He was married, February 17, 1870, to Barbara A. Harshbarger; she was born in 1844 in Montgomery County, Ind.; they had six children, all of whom they lost in infancy. Mr. Linton is a member of the G. A. R., and a member of the New Light Church.

ALBERT C. LUCAS, M. D., of Atwood, was born in Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, January 29, 1843, and was reared in Kentucky; his father was the Rev. John B. Lucas, pastor of the Christian Church in Georgetown; he died in Montgomery County, Ky, in 1853, aged forty-four years; he received his early education in Pennsylvania with a view of taking up law as his profession; after graduating, he joined the church and engaged in the ministry. The subject of this sketch, at the age of fifteen, commenced studying with his brothers, J. R. and S. W. Lucas. In 1862, he entered the service as a scout in the Twenty-third and Ninth Army Corps, and was honorably discharged in 1864; he returned and took up the study of medicine; after a short stay in Mackville, Ill., he returned to Kentucky, practiced and studied there for about six years, when he moved to Tennessee, where he practiced three years, then moved to Missouri and practiced there for about two years; in 1879, he came to Atwood, where he has since been actively engaged at his profession; he built the fourth dwelling house south of the railroad and east of the town of Atwood. He was married, in October, 1865, to Mary E. Dowd, of Harrison County, Ky.; they have five children. The Doctor is a member of Eganton Lodge, Williamsburg, Ky.

J. S. MARSHALL, M. D., dealer in dry goods, groceries, drugs, etc., at Atwood, was born January 8, 1832, in Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Green) Marshall; his father was a native of Loudoun County, Va., and was engaged in teaching; he died in 1866, aged sixty-two years. His mother was born in the town of Cumberland, Md., and died in Nebraska in 1869, at the age of sixty-four years. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Surgeon, but on account of physical disability he could not accept the appointment, and was honorably discharged in 1862. He had previously studied medicine with Dr. Hufford for a period of about three years. In November, 1862, he came to Mackville and there practiced medicine, also being in the drug business, at the same time associated with Gross & Hawks; he continued practicing in Mackville till 1879, when he moved to Atwood and established his present business. He was married in 1853 to Eliza A. Drury, of Perry County, Ohio, who was

born in 1835 and died February 18, 1880. They had three sons, viz., William R., Alfred L. and Elmer E. He has since been married to Tillie E. Hirons, of Buford, Ohio. They have one child not named.

JOHN C. MATHES was born May 24, 1822, in Owen County, Ind., being a son of Jeremiah and Florence (Cameron) Mathes; his father carried on the carpenter trade, also followed farming; he died in 1855, in his seventy-ninth year. The subject of this sketch was reared on this farm, and later attended the State University at Bloomington, Ind.; there devoted considerable time to languages; he then secured a position as teacher; this occupation he continued five years. In 1853, he became identified with the Church of Christ as its pastor, and continued preaching in Indiana until 1867, when he removed to Marinetown, Madison Co., Ill., where he preached for one year; he then moved to Piatt County, where he preached for two years. From 1871 to 1873, he preached in Ludlow, Champaign County; then removed to Atwood, where he has since resided, being pastor of the Church of Christ, which was dedicated the last Sunday in August, 1883. He was married, November 28, 1847, to Ruth Reader, of Bloomington, Ind. She was born April 7, 1826. They had ten children, seven of whom are living—Sabinus M., now a practicing physician and President of a railroad in Arkansas; Henry E., Jeremiah J., William (now in the employ of Whit Read, grain and lumber), Rachel V. (wife of Francis M. Kennedy), Lola L. (wife of Dr. W. F. Smitson) and Mary Z.

JOSEPH W. MERRITT, a blacksmith of Atwood, was born October 28, 1838, in Augusta County, Va., and is the son of William and Rachel Ann (Fitzpatrick) Merritt, who were both born in Virginia. Joseph's father carried on this same business there. In 1850, they came to Illinois, and located in Coles County, where he with his father carried on this trade, and in 1867 removed to Piatt County, where he has since followed this business; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace ever since coming to Piatt County; he enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served over three years; he was mustered out as Corporal; he participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River and Chickamauga, where he was captured and confined in Libby, Danville, Andersonville and Florence, S. C., Prisons, in all being im-

prisoned about one year. He was married, in 1856, to Irena Conley, of Coles County, Ill. They have eight children, viz., John W. (now a partner in his father's business), Sarah Ann, Zella, Elmer, May, Bertie, Claude and Ziff. Mr. Merritt is held in great esteem by those who know him, having served as Justice of the Peace in a very creditable manner for several years.

CHARLES B. MONROE, farmer, was born December 14, 1835, in Scioto County, Ohio, and in 1852, he came with his parents to Piatt County, Ill. They remained there four years, and in 1856 removed to Champaign County. His mother died in September, 1870, aged fifty-nine years, and his father soon after returned to Piatt County, living there with his daughter; he died in July, 1878, aged sixty-eight years. The subject of this sketch enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served to the end of the war; he participated in the battles of Perryville, Atlanta, and with Sherman's command round the coast. After returning from the army, he bought forty acres of land in Champaign County, now owning 126 acres in that county, and 170 acres where he resides. His success has been the result of diligence and enterprise; he married Elizabeth J. Harrison in 1868. She was born in Coles County, Ill. They have five children, viz.: Joseph W., Leonard B., George F., Sarah E. and Benjamin C.

PETER MOSBARGER, proprietor of a meat market and livery stable in Atwood, was born on June 18, 1841, in Vermillion County, Ind. At the age of two years, his parents moved with him to Piatt County, Ill., and after remaining there a few years they removed to Coles (now Douglas) County, where they have since lived on Section 7, in Garrett Township. At the age of twenty-four, Peter enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Infantry, and served to the end of the war; he participated in the battles of Hough's Ferry, Loudon, Campbell Station, Lenoir's Station, the siege of Knoxville, which continued nineteen days, also Blue Springs, Marietta, and through the Atlanta campaign. At the close of the war, he returned and settled on eighty acres of land joining that of his father. This land he afterward sold, moved to Atwood in 1872, and engaged in merchandising for about five years. Since that time he has been engaged in his present business; his mother died Octo-

ber 25, 1883, in her sixty-sixth year. He was married, on November 19, 1865, to Naoma Quick. She was born in 1845 in Piatt County, Ill., and died November 28, 1872, aged twenty-seven years. She had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Amos A. and Simeon S. Enoch died in 1879, aged eleven years. His second marriage occurred July 4, 1874, to Lucinda Harshbarger, of Indiana. They have one son—Edward.

JOSEPH H. MOSS, agent I., B. & W. R. R. at Atwood, was born on February 6, 1855, in Morgan County, Ill.; his father, William Moss, enlisted at the breaking-out of the war, and was killed soon after. The subject of this sketch was brought up on their farm, and attended the district school; he afterward attended school at Sullivan, also the normal school at Normal, receiving in all about three years' schooling. In 1876, Joseph came to Mackville, and worked in the mill there for about five years. In 1881, he came to Atwood, and was clerk in Dr. Marshall's store for about eighteen months, after which he was appointed agent of this road, which position he has since satisfactorily filled. He was married, in 1876, to Hattie Griggs, who was born in Ohio. Two bright children gladden their home, by name Burton and Charles.

F. C. MULLEN was born in New Castle County, Del., May 22, 1816. He is a son of William Mullen, who early in life had been a seaman, and who married Nancy Harris. In 1827, William Mullen brought his wife and family to Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1833, when he removed to Indiana, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch was married in 1843 to Nancy Dean, of Ohio. This union was blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters. Upon his marriage he rented a farm, where he resided until 1850, when he moved to Douglas County, and for three consecutive years made trips to New Orleans in a flat-boat. He entered 160 acres of land, upon which he has since resided. From time to time he has added to his property, which now consists of 240 acres, besides two farms in Moultrie County. Mr. Mullen is a self-made man; beginning with nothing, he has by his ability and industry amassed a competency. In 1861, he was elected County Judge, holding the office four years. When the voting tickets were being prepared for the selection of the county seat,

Judge Mullen suggested to Mr. L. C. Rust the omission of Baker and Ficklen's Point, and inserting the word Tuscola, thereby averting a division of the votes. During his term of office as member of the County Board, the contracts for the erection of the court house were made. Mr. Mullen's maternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war.

W. G. MUMPER, dealer in agricultural implements and hardware in Atwood, was born March 5, 1849, in Knox County, Ohio. He is the son of M. H. and Mary (Himes) Mumper, who were both born in York County, Penn. There he followed farming; his father carried on the milling business in Ohio; he died in Effingham County, Ill., in 1872, aged fifty-nine years; his mother died in 1854, aged forty-one years. The subject of this sketch worked on their farm till 1871; he then took up teaching, which he continued seven terms. He was married, March 6, 1876, to Rosa A. Gregory, of Piatt County, Ill. It is generally supposed that her mother was the first white child born in Unity Township. Mr. Mumper keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and has been liberally patronized since coming to Atwood, being a well-known and highly-respected citizen.

JACOB NIER, resident of Atwood, was born on November 29, 1854, in Vermillion County, Ind., and was the son of Jacob and Eliza M. (Mosbarger) Nier, who were also born in Indiana. His father died November 7, 1854. The subject of this sketch was brought up mostly in Vermillion County, Ill. He engaged in merchandising in Clay County, Ind., in 1876; continued there about three years, when, in 1879, he came to Champaign County, and there carried on farming, also following this in Hardin County, Iowa. For the past seven months he has resided in Atwood, and engaged in the furniture business. He was married, December 26, 1875, to Annie E. Barnett, of Cardonia, Clay Co., Ill. Her parents were early settlers of Putnam County, Ind.; her father was formerly engaged in live stock, and later in merchandising in Putnam and Clay Counties; he is now a resident of Brazil.

HIRAM O'BRYAN, deceased, was born March 10, 1834, in Pike County, Ohio, and died December, 1877; he was married, May 29, 1859, to Laurinda Ricords, who was born in Putnam County, Ind. After living five years in Bourbon Township, they removed to Champaign

County. In May, 1874, they came to this farm of 434 acres, which they owned, also forty acres of timber in Champaign County. This farm is improved with a very comfortable house and good barn, and cost in all about $2,000. The family consists of eight children, viz., Elizabeth E., Mary L., Honora B., William S., Martha A., Wilhelmine, and Grace and Anna (twins). They are all members of the Christian Church.

HARVEY OTTER, farmer and dealer in lumber, coal, salt, etc., in Atwood, was born April 9, 1822, in Wayne County, Ohio, and is the son of James and Martha (Molatt) Otter; his father was born in Scotland, and emigrated to Virginia when young; his mother was a native of Virginia. Their parents removed to Ohio when young. James Otter, father of this subject, died in Warren County, Ohio, in January, 1833, aged thirty-four years. Soon after, his mother moved to Fountain County, Ind., where she died, aged sixty-two years. Harvey lived on his mother's farm till the age of twenty-four, when he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, entered 120 acres of land, and lived there for a period of about six years. In 1850, he removed to Coles (now Douglas) County, entered 200 acres in Section 29, and there remained till February, 1875, when he moved to Section 31, where he now lives, and owns 160 acres, improved with a comfortable house, built in 1875, which cost about $2,000; the barn, built at the same time, cost about $800; it has also other improvements. His brother John was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died in March, 1882, aged fifty-five years, in Fountain County, Ind. His father's family consisted of six children, viz., Harvey, Peter, John, Mary J., Elizabeth and Agnes Ann. Harvey was married, in 1846, to Eliza Griffin. She was born September 3, 1823, in Pickaway County, Ohio. They had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Martha J. (now Mrs. Cochran), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Collins), Henrietta (now Mrs. Bishop), Harvey H., Mary and Thomas G. They lost two in infancy, and William died in 1871, aged twenty-four years. Mr. Otter owns 164 acres of land in Piatt County, which is improved; he also owns a large number of lots in Atwood, a residence there, besides other buildings. A part of the town of Atwood was laid out on his land.

THOMAS PARSONS was born in St. Mary's County, Md., December 22, 1798, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Spalding) Par-

sons, of Scotch and Irish descent; they dying when he was young, he apprenticed himself to a house joiner, and followed this business for several years. During his early years he read medicine, and at about the age of thirty-five began the practice of his chosen profession and continued in it for about twenty-five years, principally in Terre Haute, Ind. In 1849, he went to Calfornia with horses, remaining for two years, when he returned to Terre Haute in 1851, resumed his practice and engaged in various other kinds of business. In February, 1861, he came to this farm of 240 acres, all of which has been improved since coming here. On January 1, 1846, he was married to Elizabeth Rymon, who was born in Kentucky June 13, 1819. They have five children—Sarah (wife of G. L. Wicks, now cashier of the First National Bank or Arcola), William W. (Vice President of the State Normal School of Terre Haute), John, Edward R. (who with his brother James manages the farm). Mr. Parsons has crossed the continent and been in seventeen different States in the Union; he also sailed from San Francisco to Panama, and from there crossed the Gulf to New Orleans; he is the oldest man in the township, and much respected.

NOBLE RANDALL, farmer, of Atwood, was born November 12, 1838, in Franklin County, Ohio. In 1855, the family came to Coles (now Douglas) County, and settled in Garrett Township; his father died in 1863, aged sixty-three years. The subject of this sketch, in 1862, bought ten acres of land in Piatt County, this being the first land he owned, and he has since owned more land than any other resident in Piatt County; he now owns forty acres in Piatt County, also six lots in Atwood, and has built three houses here. He was married, in 1859, to Sarah E. Marlott. She was born in Fountain County, Ind. They have seven children, viz., Perry, Ella, Allie, Jane, Margaret E., Ebenezer, John H. and Ida. Mr. R.'s mother died in Piatt County in 1874, aged sixty-four years.

WILLIAM H. RANDOLPH, farmer, was born October 30, 1819, in Mercer County, Ky., where he was reared on a farm. In 1842, he removed to Parke County, Ind., where he engaged in farming. In 1850, he came to Coles, now Douglas County, where he has since resided on his present farm; it consisted of 160 acres, upon which he first put up a small log cabin and began improving the property, in which he has been

very successful, as his present surroundings will show; his present house was built in 1863, at a cost of $800, and other buildings at a cost of $400; part of his land he sold, and now owns 147 acres; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years. He was married on December 24, 1840, to Sarah Randolph, who was born in Mercer County, Ky., February 18, 1824; they had eight children, three now living—James W., Mary E. (now Mrs. Meeker), and Henry L. John M. served three years in the late war, and died May 1, 1876, from disease and exposure contracted while in the army.

WHIT READ, who is a grain, coal and lumber dealer in Atwood, was born September 8, 1839, in Jefferson County, N. Y., and is the son of G. B. and Huldah (Wescott) Read, also natives of New York; he was brought up on his father's farm, where he remained till the age of twenty-one; he enlisted in 1862 in Company H, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and served to the end of the war. After leaving service, he followed the lakes as a sailor three seasons; then assisted in fitting out the schooner Mount Blanc on her first trip. This boat was owned by E. G. Merrick & Co., of Clayton, N. Y. In 1868, he removed to Stark County, Ill., and farmed there for two years; he afterward removed to Livingston County, and there engaged in the grain business; he then removed to Moultrie County, and, in the fall of 1880, came to Atwood, where he has since been engaged at this business. He was married in 1868 to Frances Graves, of Jefferson County, N. Y., which union has been blessed with two children, viz., Bertha and Frank.

E. RIDEOUT, farmer, was born April 1, 1825, in Sandusky County, Ohio; he came to Coles, now Douglas County, in 1849, and entered 160 acres of land, where he now resides. After a period of six or eight months, he returned to Ohio, where he remained till 1852, when he went to California, returning to Sandusky County in the autumn of 1855. In 1856, he came again to his present property, which he had previously entered, and where he has since resided; he now owns 120 acres of prairie land, and 30 acres in timber. Mr. Rideout, in coming to this land, had nothing, but by strict attention to business, hard work and economy, he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances; his house was completed in 1881, at a cost of $2,000; his barn in 1864, at a cost of $800.

He was married, in 1856, to Calista Fall, of Sandusky County, Ohio; they have five children—Abigail, Sarah, Louisa, Jasper and William.

HORACE W. RIDEOUT was born at Fremont, Ohio, on December 22, 1829, and on March 24, 1852, he with others started for California with twenty-four yoke of oxen and cows. While crossing the plains, he killed buffalo, antelope and badgers, etc. On September 15, 1852, the party arrived at the mining town known as "'76," and worked on the Jameson Creek with a Long Tom for three weeks, and, meeting with no success, they moved on to Kenyon Creek, there remained and mined on surface diggings, meeting with the ordinary success, remaining there for about three years, when he returned to Fremont, Ohio, in 1855. In 1856, he came to this district and purchased forty acres of land, and now owns ninety-three acres, about three acres of which are in orchard. His barn was built in 1877, at a cost of about $600. At the township organization, he was elected Commissioner of Highways, and was re-elected, and served for seven years. Mr. Rideout has also been School Director. In 1862, he assisted in forming Company B, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. Gates, serving about eight months, when he was honorably discharged on account of illness. He was married, in 1851, to Louisa J. Fall, of New York, by whom he has had five children, viz., Frank, Le Roy, Mary E., Laura R. and Calista. Mr. Rideout is a member of the Trade Card Union.

C. H. RIGHTER, a teacher of Atwood, was born September 1, 1851, in Harrison County, W. Va., and is the son of J. B. and Emily (Atchison) Righter, who are also natives of West Virginia; he assisted his father on his farm till the age of seventeen, when he commenced teaching, which he continued for three years, when he entered the West Virginia College, where he remained four years; having taken a classical course, he graduated with the degree of B. I.; one year's further study would have given him the degree of A. B. In September, 1875, he came West and located in Moultrie County, Ill., first teaching in Arthur. After continuing two years here, he removed to Atwood, Douglas County, where he has since been engaged in his profession. He was married on August 16, 1876, to Cordelia Burchfield, of Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Ill. Mrs. Righter also assists in teaching.

GEORGE F. ROMINE was born in Franklin County, Ohio, on October 4, 1835; he is the son of Washington Romine and Catharine (Foster) Romine. When he was about four years of age, the family moved to Fulton County, Ill., where the father died when the subject of this sketch was quite small. In 1848, George moved to Coles (now Douglas) County with his uncle, and in the autumn of 1857 was married to Miss Sarah Rice, who was born in Boone County, Ind. He then moved to Montgomery County, where he purchased eighty acres of land from the Illinois Central Railroad, and now owns over 400 acres. He built his present residence in 1868, at a cost of about $3,000, and a barn at a cost of about $1,000. Mr. R. has eight children, four sons and four daughters. His father-in-law, Abraham Rice, was born in Shelby County, Ky., and was married to Dorcas Buchanan in 1835. They came to Coles County in 1845, where he died in 1846. Mrs. Rice was one of the eight who organized the Presbyterian Church at old Fillmore in 1854; four of the same are still living.

HENRY SALZER, farmer, was born July 12, 1831, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was the son of George and Mary (Ruhling) Salzer. At the age of twenty-two, he came with his parents to Monroe County, Ohio, and there assisted on their farm, and later was engineer in a mill. This he continued three years. He then married, in 1856, Mary A. Krieg, of Monroe County. She was born in 1838. They have ten children, viz., Catharine, Elizabeth M., Camilla V., John G., Christina, Leonard F., Henry, Richa, Mary A. and Ellis A. They first lived on a rented farm five years; then bought a farm, where they remained two years. In 1865, they came to Tazewell County, Ill., and in 1866 came to Champaign County and lived there on a rented farm for three years. In 1869, he came to his present farm. At the present time, he owns in all 200 acres, which are improved with a good substantial barn, which cost about $1,500. This farm is stocked with sixteen horses, twenty-two head of cattle, about forty hogs, etc. All of this land and improvements Mr. Salzer has acquired by hard work and strict attention to business.

JOHN SHONKWILER, retired farmer of Atwood, was born February 7, 1849, in Piatt County, Ill., and is son of Adam and Malinda (Spurgen) Shonkwiler, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of

Kentucky. They moved to Piatt County, Ill., in 1836, and were engaged in farming and live-stock dealing. The latter part of his life his father engaged in shipping live-stock. He died in February, 1869, aged fifty-four years. The subject of this sketch, at the age of twenty, bought a farm of 120 acres, and as his means would allow it, kept adding, and now owns 210 acres, which is all in cultivation. This farm is improved with a house built in 1869, at a cost of $700. The barn cost $1,000; is 30x40, and was built in 1872, and the other buildings together cost about $250. This farm is in Piatt County, and occupied by a renter. He also owns two houses and six lots in Atwood. He was married in February, 1870, to Frances C. Moore. She was born in Douglas County in 1850. They have three children, by name Alfred D., William A. and Newton M.

MRS. MARTHA STEVENS is a native of Macoupin County, Ill. She was married, September, 1863, to Francis Munns, who was one of the first settlers in this locality. He was born in 1812, in Athens County, Ohio, and died on this farm October 22, 1879. When he first settled here his nearest neighbors lived six miles distant. He hauled peaches to Chicago from this farm, taking in exchange salt; this he disposed of to his neighbors. At that time Danville was the nearest point where milling was done. His family consists of three children, viz., Ida May, Iva G. (wife of Charles Shotzer) and Alonzo. October 6, 1883, Martha Munns was married to Nelson Stevens. He was born in Ohio. His farm is one of the oldest in the county, and is well improved; it consists of 560 acres with a comfortable house, a barn just completed, and other improvements.

WILLIAM S. STOVALL, farmer, was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 13, 1828. His parents came to Coles (now Douglas) County in 1832, and located in Bourbon Township. He witnessed the first sod turned in Douglas County; the work was performed by his father and uncle; he bought a farm in Section 15, which he improved, and afterward sold; in 1865, he came to his present locality, where he owns a farm of 186 acres. He was married, in 1848, to Barbara A. Rozier, of Indianapolis, Ind. They have eight children—William H., George W. F., Rebecca C., John A., Rachael Ann, Caleb G., David C. and Amos

D. Mr. Stovall is one of the earliest settlers, if not the earliest settler, of Douglas County.

LEONARD C. TAYLOR, M. D., dealer in drugs, groceries and notions at Atwood, was born on May 5, 1831, in Fountain County, Ind., and emigrated with his parents to Coles (now Douglas) County in 1847. He assisted on their farm till he attained the age of twenty; he then taught school two terms, and then sold goods in Moultrie County till 1857. One year later he removed to Leavenworth County, Kan., and there remained till the breaking-out of the war when he returned to Douglas County in the fall of 1861, and enlisted in Company K, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving to the end of the war. He participated in the battles of Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, and also all of those from Cleveland to Lovejoy Station. He was in the battles of Pulaski and Franklin, and received a slight wound at Resaca at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. At the close of the battle of Nashville, he was sent back to the hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was detailed as Assistant Surgeon, which position he held to the end of the war. After various changes, he located on Section 5, in Garrett Township, and engaged in farming and practicing medicine. His profession he still continues, having commenced the study of medicine at the age of fifteen. In the fall of 1873, he removed to Atwood and built the first business house here, and at once established his present business. The Doctor was the first Postmaster of Atwood. He was also elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1865, and held this office for about two years. He was married in October, 1864, to Angeline Mapps. She is a native of Clark County, Ill.

D. A. TERRY was born in Bourbon Township October 31, 1856. His father, William Terry, was born in Vermont in 1812, and died August 14, 1883. His mother, Mary (Smith) Terry, was born in Ohio in 1816, and is still alive and enjoying good health. His parents were married in Indiana in 1833, and had eleven children, three of whom are living—two sons and one daughter. In 1840, the family came to Coles (now Douglas) County and settled in Garrett Township, living there for about fifteen years; then they moved to Bourbon Township, where they resided about thirteen years, when they returned to Garrett Township and set-

tled in their present location. The subject of this sketch was married, October 29, 1879, to Miss Sallie Chandler, who was born in Douglas County, and by whom he has had two children, both of whom are sons.

R. D. WALLING was born in Orange County, Ind., on October 23, 1842, and when ten years old came with his parents to Coles County, Ill. In 1858, they moved to Pike County, Ill., and in 1860 came to their present locality. They own ninety-two and a quarter acres of land, mostly improved. His father, James Walling, was born December 7, 1813, in Tennessee. His mother, *nee* Catherine Rebble, was born January 1, 1815, in Indiana. The family consists of nine children—three daughters and six sons. Mr. James Walling has been Assessor of Garrett and Arcola one term each. The family reside in a comfortable house, which was completed in 1882, having cost about $400. They have a fine barn, which has just been completed at a cost of $1,000.

JOSEPH WASHBURN, M. D., was born February 13, 1821, in Adams County, Ohio; was reared on his father's farm and attended the Adams County Seminary. At the age of sixteen, he engaged in school teaching, which he continued for about twelve years, teaching from three to six months each year. In 1848, he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Wood, of Maysville, and Dr. Greenlief, of Bentville. In the winter of 1851–52, he attended the Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. April 8, 1865, he came to Douglas County, and purchased 160 acres of land in Tuscola Township, where he remained for two years; then removed to his present farm of forty acres, where he has since resided. He was married, June 11, 1845, to Elizabeth Santee, who was born in 1828 in Adams County, Ohio; they have three children—Albertine (wife of Nelson Barrore), Abraham V. and Louisa T. (wife of W. Leachman). During the late war, the Doctor raised three companies, but on account of physical disabiltty was himself rejected.

GEORGE WATERS was born in England on October 14, 1842, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Waters. In the early part of his life he followed farming. In 1872, he emigrated to America, and took up his residence in Bourbon Village, where he worked by the month for a time. He first purchased twenty acres of land, which he sold after a

time, and in March, 1883, purchased a tract of forty acres in Section 11, most of which is cleared. In 1871, he was married to Miss Anna Nash, of England, by whom he has had six children, five sons and one daughter.

GEORGE WILEY, member of firm of Wiley & Linton, who deal in groceries and queensware at Atwood, was born April 8, 1843, in Champaign County, Ill., and was a son of William and Sarah (Lowman) Wiley. They were brought up in Ohio, and were married in Illinois. His mother died in Douglas County in 1860, aged forty-two, and his father in 1870, aged fifty-two. When George was about six years old, his parents came to Coles (now Douglas) County, and lived here till the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, Company G, and served to the end of the war; he returned from service and engaged in farming during 1866–67, then in merchandising in Ivesdale, Champaign County, for about three years, when he moved to Vermillion County, and carried on business there for about eighteen months. In 1875, he came to Atwood, and three years later engaged in merchandising, when he sold out this business to Mr. Fisher in 1880. In 1882, Mr. Wiley bought out Mr. Linton, and the following year Mr. Linton repurchased his share in this business. Mr. Wiley has become blind, his affliction having been caused from colds and chronic diseases when in the army. He was married in 1866 to Ruth Ann Moore, of Piatt County. She died in 1869, aged twenty years. By this marriage he has two children, by name William and Laura. He was next married, in 1870, to Mary E. Starr. She was born in Vermillion County, Ohio, in 1850. They have two children, viz., George and Jessie May. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Masonic order and of the G. A. R.

L. D. WILLIAMS was born January 6, 1827, in Smith County, Tenn.; when about four years old, he went with his parents to Indiana, and was reared on their farm. In 1864, he came to Douglas County and engaged in farming for about four years and a half; then removed to Missouri, where he remained four years, when he returned to Douglas County, where he has since resided. He owns a farm of eighty acres, which he has improved with a house built in 1880, at a cost of $750, and other improvements. He was married, in 1849, to Frances Dresslar, of Virginia. Six children bless their union, five sons and one daughter. Mr. Williams served four months in the late war.

BOURBON TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT ANGELL was born December 27, 1838, in Boone County, Mo., and is the son of Robert Angell, who was a native of Kentucky, and who in 1828 moved to Missouri, where he died in February, 1881, in his eighty-first year. The subject of this sketch came to this locality during the autumn of 1860, and in 1878 he removed to his present farm, which consists of 120 acres, and is located in Section 15; he also owns 110 acres in Section 11. From 1871 to 1872, he was engaged in the grocery business in Arcola. In April, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha Webb, who is a native of Harrison County, Ohio. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

J. H. APPERSON, M. D. The history of this county would be incomplete without a reference to one so extensively known as Dr. Apperson. He was born in Washington County, Va., October 6, 1815, and possesses all that genial affability and chivalry for which the sons of his native State have become so justly celebrated. He is the son of William and Sara (Vance) Apperson, and spent his earlier years on his father's farm. Coming to Coles (now Douglas) County, in the spring of 1846, he commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. John Apperson, and in 1849 opened an office in Okaw. In 1858, he moved to Bourbon, where he has since resided, practicing his profession, and meeting with the success he so justly deserves. Dr. Apperson is a large land owner, being the possessor of 400 acres of land on the prairie, forty acres in timber, and sixteen acres in the village, upon which his residence is built. He married, in 1855, Miss Martha M. Jones, of Pulaski County, Ky., by whom he has three children—Sarah V., Walter and Jessie J. Dr. Apperson is one who, not content with the knowledge he possesses, constantly extends his studies, and his researches in the vast field of literature make him one of the most agreeable as well as instructive conversationalists.

JEROME ASHWILL was born April 4, 1836, in Marion County, Ohio, and is the son of William Ashwill, a native of West Virginia. The earliest years of his life were spent on his father's farm, and when about thirteen years of age, he, with the family, moved to Indiana, where he attended school two years, after which he turned his attention to peddling through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which business he followed for about seven years. He went to Ohio at about the age of twenty-one, where he attended school for seventeen months. In 1858, he came to Bourbon, and engaged in teaching for the greater part of eight years. In 1866, he purchased a farm of forty acres located in Moultrie County, and in 1869 he bought another tract of forty acres located in the same county, which he sold in 1880, and purchased the one upon which he now resides, containing 151 acres. While residing in Moultrie County, he filled the office of Township Clerk for one year. He was married on January 26, 1862, to Miss Permelia J. Taylor, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., by whom he has seven children, two sons and five daughters.

J. W. BARRUM was born in Shelby County, Ill. Between three and four years of age, he came to Douglas County with his parents, and resided on a farm. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Gen. Grant being then Colonel of the regiment. He served for three years and six months. Mr. Barrum was in prison at Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston, S. C.; Florence, S. C.—in all fifteen months. He was in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Tenn., and Chickamauga, and at the last place was captured. After his return to Douglas County, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and held the office two years, when he engaged in farming, during which time he taught school for two years. In 1874, he came to Arthur, established a drug store, and now carries a fine and well-selected stock of goods. He was one of the first who engaged in business in this place. In 1872, he married Miss M. A. Hoover, of Indiana, by whom he has four sons.

WESLEY BLAASE was born February 10, 1822, in Germany, and emigrated in 1851 to Wisconsin. Upon his arrival, he had only 25 cents. There he worked one year and then removed to Coles, now Douglas County, where he engaged at contracting on railroads. He first

worked for the R. I. R. R., and later for the I. C. R. R., for which he also hauled ties from Bourbon. He afterward worked at contracting for the G. W. R. R. On February 10, 1855, he purchased eighty acres of land, since adding thereto until now he is owner of about five hundred acres mostly under cultivation. He built a barn in 1880 at a cost of $700. On January 10, 1848, he was married to Lena Helwig, of Germany. They have five children—Andrew, Fred, Carolina, Christina and Wesley. Mr. Blaase has been Township Commissioner.

ALLEN CAMPBELL (deceased) was born April 14, 1809, in Knox County, Ky., and died October 13, 1875, in his sixty-seventh year. He was one of the oldest settlers of Bourbon Township, locating on the Springfield road, where he "bached" and ran a ferry for three years, coming here about 1835. He then entered eighty acres of land, which he paid for from the proceeds of splitting rails, at the rate of 50 cents per 100. The present Mrs. Campbell did the washing for the cattle feeders for 50 cents a month, and cut and made pants for 50 cents a pair. Mr. Campbell endured the greatest hardships during those early years, having driven cattle to Charleston during the severe winter months, being frequently obliged to break the ice in order that they might have a good roadway over which they could safely pass, hauling a load of pork at the same time. Charleston and Terre Haute were then the nearest trading points. He sold a milch cow to Henry Landers for the then exorbitant price of $15, the market price being from $8 to $10, and hogs selling at the remarkably low price of $13 per dozen. When Mr. Campbell came to this county, he had one scrub pony and less than $100, and at the time of his death he owned over 3,600 acres of land free from encumbrances. He was married, in 1840, to Mary A. Hoots. She died in 1848. They had two sons and one daughter. His second marriage was February 13, 1851, to Mary Fleming. She was born in Parke County, Ind., March 7, 1827. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters. The estate has been equally divided among the children. Mrs. Campbell retains the homestead, with 925 acres, and has expended since her husband's death about $4,000 in improvements on this farm.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL was born October 25, 1846, in Bourbon Township, and is the son of the late Allen Campbell, whose biography

appears above. Mr. Campbell inherited from his father's estate 316 acres in Section 29, where he now resides; he has added to his possessions, and now owns in all 436 acres. He was married, in 1869, to Mrs. Mary E. Montgomery, daughter of William R. Jones, of Ohio. They had three children, two living, one son and one daughter. Mrs. Campbell has one son by her former husband. Mr. Campbell is a member and Trustee of the Baptist Church.

STEPHEN F. CAMPBELL was born February 25, 1865, in Bourbon Township, and is a son of Allen Campbell, one of the earliest settlers in this locality, whose sketch appears above. He owns 320 acres of land willed to him by his father in Sections 1, 3 and 4. This land is improved, with two dwelling-houses and two barns, and occupied by tenants. He lives with his mother at their old homestead.

S. S. CLAYTON was born January 3, 1834, in Licking County, Ohio, and is a son of Jonathan and Hester (Snyder) Clayton. His father was a native of Madison County, Va. Early in life he moved to Ohio, and carried on the blacksmith business, also farming. The subject of this sketch came to Vermillion County, Ill., in 1853, remaining three years, after which he returned to Licking County, thence going in 1856 to California, and returning in the autumn of 1858, by way of New Orleans. After remaining a short time in Vermillion County, he removed to Madison County, Ill., and there married Salena Trosper, in 1859. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. In 1862, they moved to Shelby County, whence, after a residence of eleven months, they went to Saline County, Kan., and took a homestead claim of 160 acres, remaining one year; then went to Ottawa, Kan., returning in the spring of 1865 to Vermillion County, Ill. August 23, 1870, he started for Southwestern Kansas, but not liking the country, crossed the Indian Nation to Arkansas. Still disliking the locality, he moved to Newton County, Mo. In the spring of 1871, he came to Moultrie County, where he owns seventy acres of land, which he farms, and in connection with which he runs a horse-power grist mill and sorghum factory. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, and his three brothers served in the late war; Edward was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

MICHAEL CORBETT was born in Ireland in 1827. He came to this country in 1846, and was employed for five years on the Mississippi River steamboats, after which he came to Sangamon County, and purchased fifty acres of land, paying $10 per acre. After working and improving it for two years, he sold it for $50 per acre. He then came to Douglas County, where he purchased land for $9 an acre, part of which he afterward sold for $125 per acre; he is now owner of 130 acres, where he resides, besides fifty more in Section 18, and forty acres in Moultrie County. Mr. Corbett has been School Director and Overseer of Highways. In 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth York, of Sangamon County, Ill., by whom he has nine children, four sons and five daughters. His son, John W., resides on one of his farms of ninety acres, which adjoins the village corporation.

WILLIAM CREVISTON was born April 27, 1837, in Clay County, Ind., and is a son of John and Isabella (Gruelle) Creviston. His father was a native of Somerset County, Penn.; he, in his early days, was engaged in the manufacture of pumps. In 1851, the family came to Coles (now Douglas) County, rented a farm in Section 1, Bourbon Township, remained four years, and then removed to Springfield, where they farmed for two years. In 1857, his father bought their present farm of 160 acres. Mr. Creviston and his brother Jacob now own 250 acres. The senior Creviston died June 9, 1880, in his eighty-third year. Mrs. Creviston died in June 1876, aged seventy-four years. The subject of this sketch was married in 1878, to Alice Hood, who was born in Edgar County. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

JAMES ELLARS is a native of Madison County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin and Priscilla (Harris) Ellars. His father engaged in farming and merchandising. At the age of eight, James, with his parents, moved to Coles (now Douglas) County; his father first opened a store in Bourbon, and later in Tuscola, afterward removing to Missouri. He died in May, 1882, aged seventy years. Mr. Ellars enlisted in 1861 in Second Illinois Cavalry and was honorably discharged in January, 1865. Upon his leaving the army, he engaged in the live stock business and farming, which he still continues, and is the largest shipper in Douglas County, having handled as high as $100,000 a month in the business; he

owns 640 acres of land in Moultrie County, and about 600 acres in Douglas County; he began life with eighty acres, which his father gave him; the remainder of his possessions have been self-acquired. He was married, in January, 1866, to Harriet P. Reeder, of Ohio. They have one son—Orlie.

ALBERT T. ELLARS was born July 6, 1858, in Garrett Township, and is the son of William Ellars, who was born December 3, 1834, in Logan County, Ohio, now residing in Section 6, Garrett Township, and is one of the oldest settlers of the county. It was on this farm that Albert Ellars spent the earlier years of his life, assisting his father in working the farm, and receiving his education at the district school. He was married, March 16, 1880, to Miss Nettie, daughter of the late Allen Campbell, whose biography appears elsewhere. He owns 240 acres of land, upon which he resides.

GEORGE ERHARDT was born in Baden, Germany, on January 13, 1835, and is the son of George and Barbara Erhardt. In 1854, the family emigrated to this country, locating at St. Louis, where they remained for one year, then moved to Sangamon County, Ill., where the senior Erhardt purchased a farm of eighty acres, which he afterward sold; then moved to Douglas County in 1868, where he died on December 9, 1873, at the age of sixty-three years. Mrs. Barbara Erhardt is still alive, enjoying good health and residing with her son Michael in Moultrie County, being now in her seventieth year. The subject of this sketch, when in Sangamon County, owned a farm of sixty acres, which he afterward sold. He now owns and resides on a very fine farm, beautifully located about a mile and a half from Arthur. It consists of 160 acres, which he has improved with a comfortable house, built at a cost of $1,000, and a barn, costing $835, besides others improvements, making the place one of the most attractive in the locality. He married, on November 24, 1857, Miss Mary York, a native of England. Their home is made happy by three bright children.

J. W. FISHER was born December 11, 1838, in Bourbon County, Ky., and is the son of John B. and M. (Webb) Fisher, who were reared on farms. When he was quite young, the family moved to Sangamon County, where he was reared. His father enlisted in 1861, and partici-

pated in the battle of Belmont; was there taken quite ill, dying at Cairo, Ill., during the winter of 1861. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, and was engaged in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, where he was wounded; after which, in the Georgia campaign, while foraging, he was captured, and confined in prison at Milan September 24, 1864, from which he was removed to Blackshear, Thomasville aud Andersonville, March 27, 1865, being in prison six months in all. After he returned to Sangamon County, he resumed farming, in which occupation he was engaged until 1873, when he came to Arthur with a stock valued at about $700, and now carries one worth $2,500. He married on November 8, 1877, Miss Alice B. Hunsaker, of Indiana. They have one daughter.

D. A. GIBSON, agent of Illinois Midland Railway, was born in Marshall, Clark Co., Ill., on September 28, 1852, and is the son of James and Sarah (Babcock) Gibson. The father commenced life as a farmer and blacksmith. Mr. Gibson lived on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty, when he secured a position in the Illinois Midland Railway at Lake City, which he held for four years, when he received an appointment from the I. & St. L. R. R. Co., which he held for one year. In 1879, he took up his residence in Arthur, since which time he has been the agent of the Illinois Midland Railway as well as agent for the American Express Company. He was married in 1873 to Miss Maggie Bellew.

LEWIS GRANT was born October 24, 1829, in Franklin County, Ohio. In 1852, he came to Cumberland County, and one year later came to Douglas County, first buying a lot, for which he paid $50 in labor; afterward he bought thirty-one acres, and from time to time, as his means would allow, bought other lands; he now owns 240 acres, largely improved; also the tile factory on his farm, which produces about $7,000 worth a year. On coming to this county, Mr. Grant had nothing; now, in addition to these lands, the improvement he has put on these premises cost about $8,000. He has held offices of Constable two terms, Township Collector two terms, Township Supervisor one term, and School Director for the past ten years. He married Elizabeth Thomton, a native of Ohio, in 1850. She died in 1853, aged twenty-one years, leaving three chil-

dren—one son and two daughters; his second marriage was in 1854, to Hester A. Duman, of Ohio. They have eight children, seven sons and one daughter.

HON. MALDEN JONES is a native of Lee County, Va., and was born February 8, 1818. When a child, he went with his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared. At about the age of seventeen, he entered a store as clerk, and remained three years. In 1838, he came West, making the trip on horseback, and settled, with his brother Alfred, five miles southwest of Arcola, and there engaged in farming and live stock business. In 1848, he removed to his present locality, and in company with Mr. Gruelle opened a general store about half a mile north of Bourbon; they continued at this point about one year. Mr. Jones then built a store in Bourbon, and laid out the town. He continued merchandising here about six years. In 1858, he was elected Sheriff, and removed to Charleston; there he resided for three years, returning to Bourbon in 1861. He was elected to the Legislature in 1864, also in 1866, and was the first member elected from Douglas County. In 1876, he was elected State Senator, and served four years; he was also a candidate for the Senate in 1880, but was defeated by a few votes. On coming to Coles, now Douglas County, he had but $40 and a pony; he now owns over 1,500 acres, and the finest residence in the township, which cost over $6,000. He was married in 1850 to Mary, daughter of Isaac Gruelle, who was one of the earliest settlers of this county. Eleven children have blessed this union, nine now living, four sons and five daughters.

HUGH McKINNEY was born May 31, 1839, in Butler County, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac McKinney, who was born in Pennsylvania, and when young removed to Ohio, there married Miss Long, and engaged in the saw and grist mill business, also in farming. He died January 16, 1859, aged sixty-six years; Mrs. McKinney died August 9, 1882, aged seventy-nine years—both in Butler County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born on the same farm that his mother was born on, this property, occupied by his parents, being owned by his maternal grandfather. In February, 1860, he came to Arcola Township, where for two years he resided on a rented farm. In 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry. At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862,

he was wounded in the right thigh, and lay during part of two days on the battle-field, from which he was removed to an old house near by; two days after, he was taken to a citizen's house, where he received medical treatment, and remained for six weeks; he was then taken to the hospital at Murfreesboro, where he remained till May, 1863, when he returned to Ohio. July 4, 1863, he came to Arcola, where he has resided most of the time since, and where he held the office of Postmaster eleven years. In the spring of 1883, he took up his abode upon his present farm, which he owns, and which consists of 280 acres, improved. He was married in 1874 to Jennie Dorland, of Arcola. One daughter blesses their union.

GEORGE NENSTIEL was born April 11, 1830, in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, and was reared on his father's farm, and also worked out, in all about nine years; his mother died in 1846, in her fifty-eighth year. In 1853, he with his father and brother came to America, located at Newport, Ky., and for four years engaged in farming. In 1857, he removed to Dayton, Ohio, and was married, on April 4, to Josephine Ginder, a native of Newport, Ky.; they have two adopted children—William and Minnie May. Mr. Nenstiel worked for two years in a foundry at Dayton, Ohio, then moved to Butler County, where he worked one year on a farm. In April, 1860, he came to Douglas County, and lived on a rented farm for five years. In the spring of 1866, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Arcola Township, which he traded in 1879, for his present one, on which he has since lived. His residence he completed and rebuilt at a cost of $1,000; the farm is located one-fourth of a mile south of Chesterville Station. A stream of running water flows through the grounds furnishing water for stock at all seasons of the year, and into which over two miles of tiling is run. All things considered, the farm is one of the most desirable in the township. Mr. Nenstiel is Highway Commissioner, now serving his third year.

F. M. POWELL was born in Shelby County, December 25, 1854, and is the son of J. M. and Eveline (Rhodes) Powell, who are natives of Illinois, and reside on a farm, upon which the subject of this sketch was reared. At the age of twenty-one, he rented a farm upon which he worked in summer, also teaching school for three years. In 1879, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Moultrie County which he worked for a

time, sold out and bought the hardware store of H. O. Snyder & Co. Mr. Powell keeps a stock of about $4,000, and in connection with this carries on the harness business. In 1875, he married Miss Leona Drew, of Moultrie County, by whom he has two children—Ivy M. and Sylvan Z.

JOHN A. REEDER, SR., was born February 5, 1815, in Warren County, Ohio. His father died when John was a child of four years, and he with his mother moved to Montgomery County and settled on a farm. In 1856, he came to his present farm, which he rented for eight years and afterward purchased. It consists of 199½ acres, with a very comfortable house, built in 1861, with brick foundation and a cellar, cost in all, $2,500. He also owns ninety acres of timber land. He was married, September 22, 1836, to Mary Harter, who was born in Montgonery County, Ohio, December 15, 1818. They have had eleven children, ten living—David H., James S., Harriet P., William H. H., Thomas C., Sarah B., John A., Mary A., Frank L. and Kate E. Alex D. enlisted in the late war, was taken sick and confined in the hospital at Baton Rouge, La., and died in 1864, aged nineteen years.

JAMES S. REEDER was born March 4, 1840, in Darke County, Ohio, and came with his parents in 1856 to this locality, where he engaged in farming. He enlisted August, 1862, in Company G, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, he was wounded and taken prisoner; after being in the enemy's lines twenty-seven days, he was exchanged, and participated in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; at the latter, September 19, 1863, he was captured and taken to Richmond Prison, thence to Andersonville, Charleston, S. C., and Florence, making seventeen months in all spent in prison. At the close of the war he returned and engaged in farming, now owning eighty acres. He was married, December 2, 1865, to Mary M. Kelly, who was born in Winchester, Ind.; they have four children, three sons and one daughter.

CHARLES A. REEVES was born December 23, 1827, in White County, Ill., in which county his parents settled in 1818. His father was engaged in merchandising; he died in Wayne County, February, 1881, aged eighty-three years. C. A. Reeves, at the age of twenty-two, bought a farm of forty acres, and later bought other land, increasing it

to 200 acres. This he sold for $350, then removed to Missouri, where he remained during the winter, then returned to White County and bought 200 acres, which he afterward sold for $1,500, and moved to Moultrie County. Here he purchased forty acres, and later other land, making in all 200 acres; this he traded for property in Arthur; removing here he engaged in the lumber, coal and agricultural implements business. This he recently disposed of; he now owns 280 acres in Moultrie County, and fifty acres in Douglas County, also two dwellings, a lumber and coal house, a large warehouse, and thirty-five lots in Arthur. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Wayne County, who died in 1851. In 1855, he married Miss Mary A. Hunsaker, of Edgar County. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. When Mr. Reeves was first married he had nothing; he borrowed $2.50 to pay for the marriage license and the Squire.

THOMAS RICE was born February 4, 1829, in Vermillion County, Ind., and while he was yet young the family moved to Green County, Wis.; he moved to Coles, now Douglas County, in 1848, and settled in this locality, where his father joined him in 1863, and died in 1867, aged sixty-eight years. When Mr. Rice first came to Douglas County, he worked by the month for three years, when he purchased ninety acres of land in Section 20, and now is the owner of 220 acres in this, besides forty acres in Moultrie County, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Rice resides in a very comfortable dwelling, which he built in 1872 at a cost of $1,200, and has a fine barn which cost $800; he has an orchard of about 100 trees. On May 21, 1851, he was married to Miss Julia De Hart, a native of Indiana, by whom he has nine children, three sons and six daughters.

J. B. RIGNEY, M. D., was born in Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., and is the son of William H. Rigney, who held the offices of Sheriff, Treasurer and Collector. At about the age of sixteen, he with his family moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and for three years resided on a farm. Finding rural pursuits distasteful, he turned his attention to medicine. He commenced his studies under Dr. James H. Sherwood, and continued with him for three years, when he went to Chicago and attended the Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1863, when he enlisted as Hospital

Steward, serving until January, 1866, when he returned, and practiced medicine eleven miles south of Terre Haute, and in 1867 came to this location, where he has since resided. In 1868, he married Miss Ora F. McDonald, of Mattoon, by whom he has six children, two sons and four daughters.

PETER SENTENEY (deceased) was born May 10, 1833, in Kentucky, and when young removed with his parents to Indiana. A few years later they came to Illinois. In 1850, he came to Douglas County, and purchased eighty acres of land, upon which the family still lives. He married, March 17, 1863, Miss Ellen E. Hostetler, who was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1845, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter. He died February 17, 1871. In the following year, Mrs. Senteney married Edward Haney, who was born in Indiana December 14, 1828. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Haney had the misfortune to again become a widow, Mr. Haney dying February 12, 1883. Mrs. Haney and family are the owners of 160 acres of improved land in Douglas County, and of eighty acres in Moultrie County.

W. F. SHARP was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 3, 1838, and is a son of Cornelius and Sarah (Rush) Sharp. His father was born in New York in August, 1806, and died June 13, 1868. In 1858, the family came to Douglas County, and rented a farm of 350 acres, on which they resided for six years. The subject of this sketch rented a farm in 1864. The following year he moved to Champaign County, where for three years he engaged in farming. In 1868, he came to his present property, which he owns, and which consists of 120 acres, improved. He was married, in March, 1863, to Miss A. Shaw. She was born in Douglas County. They have five children, two sons and three daughters.

S. A. VRADENBURG was born April 17, 1861, in Champaign County, Ill. When a child, his parents removed to Arcola, where he was reared and received his education. At the age of nineteen, he entered the store of James Matters as clerk, and there remained eighteen months. October 17, 1881, he came to Arthur, having secured employment with D. H. Baker. This house is the largest in Arthur, doing a business of

about $30,000 a year. Mr. Baker has recently removed his family to Decatur, and for the past six months, Mr. Vradenburg has had general charge of this business.

M. H. WARREN was born in Harrison County, Va., on August 9, 1820, and is a son of Abijah and Sarah (Shields) Warren, who resided on a farm where the earlier years of the subject of this sketch were spent. At the age of twenty, he left the parental roof to learn the harness trade, at which he worked for about twelve years. In 1859, he came to Moultrie County, Ill., purchasing 160 acres of land, which he improved and sold; purchased another of 160 acres, which he still owns and rents. Mr. Warren has been Justice of the Peace for the past twelve years, as well as County Surveyor of Moultrie County, having been elected to that office in 1880, and is now serving on his second term; he is also a Notary Public. In 1848, he married Miss Eleanor N. Bartlett, of Bourbon County, Va., by whom he had thirteen children—four sons and nine daughters.

JOHN WHITAKER was born in Vigo County, Ind., March 12, 1833, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Taylor) Whitaker, who were natives of Kentucky. His father was born in 1803, and died in 1846. The subject of this sketch came to Douglas County in 1856, located on Section 13, Bourbon Township, where he bought a farm of eighty acres, on which he lived five years; this property he then sold, and purchased eighty acres where he now lives, in Section 5. At present, he owns in all 240 acres; this farm he has improved with buildings at a cost of about $2,000. He has been Township Commissioner for about five years. In 1860, he married Hannah Davis, who was born in Vigo County, Ind.; they have five children—two sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker are members of the Baptist Church.

W. H. WOODWORTH was born in Cumberland County July 26, 1854, and when about a year old his parents brought him to Douglas County, they locating in Section 14, near Bourbon, where he was reared, receiving his education at the graded school at Bourbon. After leaving school, he learned plastering, working at that trade for about five years. In 1879, he became associated with the grain business in the employ of S. L. Woodworth at Chesterville, where he remained for one year. On

March 15, 1880, he came to Arthur, and has since occupied the position of manager of the grain warehouse of S. L. Woodworth. He married Miss Lizzie Taylor, of Arthur, in 1881. They have one son. Mr. Woodworth is a member of Lodge No. 742, I. O. O. F.

CAMARGO TOWNSHIP.

JOHN E. BAGLEY, present Supervisor of Camargo Township, was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 23, 1822, and is a son of Stephen and Lydia (Townsend) Bagley; he is the eighth in a family of eleven children, and is of Irish-Scotch descent; he came to Illinois in 1844, but returned the same fall, and there remained until 1860, when he came again to Illinois and settled in Douglas County, where he now lives. He was married, March 6, 1856, to Miss Catherine Dodds, who is a native of Butler County, Ohio. Our subject first bought eighty acres of land; he now owns 375 acres. Politically, Mr. Bagley is a Nationalist, and an earnest supporter of that party. In 1880, he was elected Supervisor of Camargo Township, and was re-elected in 1882. He has been a most efficient officer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Camargo Lodge, No. 440. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The early education of Mr. Bagley was very limited, but he now has a fair common school education; he is a prominent man in the county, and his judgment is always considered good.

JACOB H. BAGLEY, farmer and veterinary surgeon, was born in Athens County, Ohio, November 10, 1831; is a son of Stephen and Lydia (Townsend) Bagley; he is the youngest in a family of eleven children, four girls and seven boys, and is of Irish-Scotch extraction. The father of Mr. Bagley was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in New York. They were married in the Empire State, and there resided for a number of years and then removed to Athens County, Ohio, where they lived until 1844, when the family again took up the line of emigration and came to Illinois and settled in Peoria County, where they remained until 1856; then removed to what is now Douglas County, and here the parents of Mr. Bagley died, his father in 1866, at almost eighty-three years of age, and his mother ten years later, in her eighty-ninth year. Our subject

was married, March 9, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Race, a native of Ohio. To this union have been born six children, viz.: Paradine E., Ida L., John H., Mary L. (deceased), Stephen T. and Andrew T. (twins). In 1860, Mr. Bagley settled where he now lives, and owns a well-improved farm of 148 acres. When Mr. Bagley was twenty years of age, he began the study of veterinary surgery, and for twenty-seven years has been in active practice, having treated at least 2,500 horses, and has been one of the most successful of that profession in this section. He is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Buchanan. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Bagley is a member of the same denomination.

DAVID BAILEY, JR., farmer, was born in Bloomfield, Edgar Co., Ill., December 24, 1845, and is a son of David and Hannah H. (Finly) Bailey. He is the third in a family of five children, and is of English-Irish extraction. The father of Mr. Bailey was born near Salem, N. H., in 1815, and his mother in Hardinsburg, Ind., in 1821. The mother of Mr. Bailey died at St. Joseph, Mo., December 25, 1880. His father is now a resident of New York City. The early life of Mr. Bailey was spent in the employ of his father, who has been a life-long merchant. In May, 1863, Mr. Bailey enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days, and re-enlisted in the same company, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and after serving until the fall of 1865, was honorably discharged at Mattoon, Ill. After returning from the service, he spent two years at the Westfield Academy, and while there he became acquainted with his wife. The marriage took place March 10, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Calhoun, daughter of Dr. Robert Calhoun. Mrs. Bailey was born in Daviess County, Ind. To this union have been born two children, viz., Hannah G. and Edward C. In 1870, Mr. Bailey went to what is now Murdock Township, Douglas County, and there he resided until September, 1883, when he came to Camargo. He now owns a splendidly improved farm of 320 acres. Mr. Bailey is an earnest supporter of the Republican ticket. In 1877, he was made a Mason, and in 1880 he became a Knight of Pythias, Templeton Lodge, No. 76. He is a leading citizen and a prominent young man.

GEORGE C. GILL, special agent of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, was born at Olympian Springs, Ky., August 5, 1842; is a son of Harrison and Georgiana (Lansdowne) Gill, and is of Irish-English descent. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Gill was Samuel Creswell Gill, who was born in Virginia, but subsequently lived in Kentucky. The father of Mr. Gill was born at Gill's Mills, Ky., in 1808, and at the age of twenty-one years came to Illinois and settled in what is now Douglas County. He made the first entry of land in the county, March 8, 1830, and the instrument has attached the signature of Andrew Jackson. He served as Sheriff of Bath County, Ky., one term previous to 1860. From 1862 to 1864, he was Judge of the County Court in the same county. In 1842, Mr. Gill assumed the management of the Olympian Springs, Ky., which his father-in-law had purchased of Henry Clay, and which was a favorite resort of the renowned "compromiser." The father of Mr. Gill was thoroughly loyal to the cause of the Union, and was one of the men through whose instrumentality Kentucky was saved from seceding. After a long and active life, and having been recognized by such men as Sherman, Nelson and Col. Harris, he is spending his remaining days at Olympian Springs, Ky. The marriage of Mr. George Gill occurred May 12, 1866, to Miss Jennie A. Bright, a daughter of Coleman and Susana Bright, both natives of Rockingham County, Va. The father of Mrs. Gill, who died in 1881, was one of the first settlers of Camargo. He was married three times, first, in 1830, to Miss Susanna Harrison; second, in 1854, to Miss Mary Henson; and his last marriage took place in 1879. He was one of the most prominent men in the county.

WILLIAM H. HALL, general merchant and pioneer of Douglas County, Ill., was born in Bourbon County, Ky., September 1, 1831, and is the only son of William and Elizabeth (Hooe) Hall. His parental grandfather was Joseph Hall, a native of England, who came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and made settlement in Bourbon County, Ky. William Hall, Sr., was also a native of Kentucky, and his wife was born in Virginia. He died in his native State in 1836, and the next year, in company with his mother, William H. Hall, our subject, came to what is now Douglas County, and settled in the eastern part, near Brushy Fork, and for two years lived in the family of Gen. Robert Mat-

son, a cousin of Mrs. Hall. At twelve years of age, our subject was compelled to master the task of life for himself, and for four years he worked for different men by the year. After this time he was engaged at different employments. His marriage took place March 3, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Ayers, a native of Ohio. To this union were born two children, viz., an infant that died unnamed, and Mary E. Mrs. Hall having died, Mr. Hall was married, January 5, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Witsman, a native of Indiana. To this marriage have been born eight children, viz., Carrie F., John W., Effie J., Benjamin, Charles E., Homer D., Allie R. and Loren M. In 1865, Mr. Hall engaged in the harness business in Camargo, and that continued until 1871, when he began the grocery business, and this he yet continues. In 1879, Mr. Hall added a complete stock of general merchandise, and he has now one of the most extensive line of goods in Camargo. He has at least $10,000 invested in the business, and is doing a successful trade. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The early education of Mr. Hall was very limited. He attended his first school in a log schoolhouse that stood on Brushy Fork, and the schoolmaster's name was Jones. Mr. Hall is one of the prominent merchants of the county, and one of its leading citizens.

GEORGE W. HENSON, deceased, was a native of Harrison County, Ky., was born September 5, 1821, and was a son of Gideon and Nancy (Shumate) Henson. He was the eldest in a family of six children, and of Scotch-German origin. With his father's family he left the State of his nativity in 1834, and emigrated to Vermillion County, Ill., and there remained until 1844, when he came into the territory that now composes Douglas County, and immediately began the improvment of a farm in the new country. At his death, which occurred in May, 1881, he possessed 2,800 acres of good land. The marriage of Mr. Henson took place in 1854, to Miss E. P. Sargent, a native of Illinois. To this marriage were born eleven children. Those who survive their father are as follows: Florence E., Clara B., Maria B., Milton M., Sheldon C., Charley, George and Lizzie B. The county of Douglas, by the death of Mr. Henson, lost one of its most prominent citizens and honorable men. Politically, he was a Democrat; he was a Mason, a pioneer of the county, and a man

possessing a spirit of charity and enterprise. The residence in which the family live is one of the best in the county. It was built in 1871, at a cost of $8,000.

S. S. HENSON, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Harrison County, Ky., October 5, 1827, and is a son of Gideon and Nancy (Shumate) Henson. In a family of six children he is the fourth, and comes of Scotch-German descent. The father of Mr. Henson was born in Virginia, and his mother was of Kentucky birth. In early life his father left his native State and went to Kentucky, and there remained until 1834, when he emigrated to Vermillion County, Ill., and there resided ten years, and then came to and made settlement in Camargo Township. In this township he died in 1869. The mother of our subject died in Vermillion County in 1840. The early life of Mr. Henson was spent at labor for his father on the farm. In 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss N. E. Williams, whose place of birth is Vermillion County, Ill. Eight children have blessed this union, viz.: Frank, Mantie, Flora, Lula, Burt, Ward C., Willie (deceased), and Kittie. The year 1856 dates the purchase of the present place of residence and farm of Mr. Henson. He now owns one-half section of excellent and well-improved land, and has a most beautiful home in the northern confines of Camargo Township. He has a splendid frame residence 36x40 feet, erected in 1876, at a cost of almost $4,000. He is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Cass. Mr. Henson is a Mason, and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has been a citizen of what is now Douglas County for forty years, and is one of the leading citizens of the county.

WILLIAM ILES, farmer and stock-dealer, was born at Iles' Mills, Ky.; December 31, 1844, and is a son of William and Jane H. (George) Iles. He is the youngest in a family of seven children, and comes of English-Irish descent. The parents of our subject were natives of Bath County, Ky. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Iles, who was a soldier in the early Indian wars in Kentucky. The father of our subject erected the first storehouse in Springfield, Ill., and Maj. Elijah Iles was the first merchant in the town. The father of Mr. Iles was accidently drowned in 1845, in Licking River, Kentucky, by the sinking of a ferry-boat. When Mr. Iles was seventeen years of age, he began the

realities of life for himself. In December, 1864, he came to Illinois, and settled in Camargo Township, Douglas County, one and one-half miles west of the town of Camargo. He first purchased 120 acres of land, and now owns a splendidly improved farm of 330 acres; he also owns the first tract of land that was settled in Douglas County. Since Mr. Iles came to the county he has taken much pains in raising fine stock and has been at much expense in improving the grade. He owns the famous horse, "Mambrino Forrest," a grandson of "Mambrino Chief," and a fine jack recently imported from Spain. He has been the means of bringing into the county some of the best stock it has ever known. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is at present Commissioner of Highways in Camargo Township. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise, and is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the county.

H. T. JONES, farmer, was born in Grant County, Ky., March 13, 1842, and is a son of William and Priscilla (Sipple) Jones. He is the eleventh in a family of thirteen children, and comes of German-English extraction. The father of Mr. Jones was of Kentucky birth, and his mother was Delaware born. His paternal grandfather was Joshua Jones, who was a soldier in the Continental army. The father of Mr. Jones came to Illinois in 1866, but returned to Kentucky the next year, and ten years later his death occurred in his native State. The subject of this biography came to Illinois in 1860, and the following year he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, for three years. At the expiration of that time he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of which company he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and as such served until he was discharged in September, 1865. The marriage of Mr. Jones took place in 1872, to Mary V. Van Orsdel, who is an native of Pennsylvania, and was born near the famous Gettysburg battle-field. To this union has been born one child, viz.: Ettie P. In 1871, Mr. Jones purchased his present place of residence. He owns a splendid farm of 160 acres; he was a brave and true soldier, and now is a thorough Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROF. WILLIS W. JONES, nurseryman and fruit-grower, was born in Parke County, Ind., October 14, 1836, and is the son of Corne-

lius and Nancy (Hise) Jones. He is of German-Irish extraction. In early life his parents came West and settled in Parke County, Ind., and there his mother died in 1860. The early life of Mr. Jones was spent in assisting his father on the farm. November 9, 1856, he was united to Miss Maria Hennis, daughter of Archibald Hennis. In 1859, Mr. Jones left his native State and came to Douglas County, and for a short time lived just east of where he now resides on land owned by a man named Watson. In March, 1862, Mr. Jones purchased forty acres of his present farm; he now owns 100 acres of good land. In 1862, Mr. Jones began growing small fruit, giving most of his attention for several years to strawberries. He has had as many as fourteen acres devoted to these berries in one year, and has raised and sold since 1862 at least 9,000 bushels of that fruit alone. He is the pioneer strawberry man of Central Illinois, and is a prominent member of the Horticultural State Boards of Illinois and Indiana. In 1871, Mr. Jones began a general nursery business, and now has sixty-four acres devoted to that interest, and his nursery has become extensively known. Mr. Jones is the originator of the "Willis Grape," which has already acquired an American reputation, and is declared to be the finest known in this section. Previous to March 5, 1861, he dreamed, three times in succession, that he was destined to lose his life by a circular saw; that he died, was buried, and lived again. On the morning of the above mentioned date, he was almost fatally wounded by a saw. He was struck on the front and top part of his head, and a part of the skull was torn away, and a portion of the cerebrum removed. The misfortune cost him pain that cannot be portrayed—almost all of his resources, and three years that he was unable to work. Politically, Mr. Jones is an earnest advocate of the National party, and is at present Chairman of the committee for the Fifteenth Congressional District of that party. In 1872, he was made a Mason, and for several years he was Master of Camargo Lodge, No. 440. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When Mr. Jones came to Douglas County, he only had $3.10; he is now worth at least $12,000. He is a thorough temperance advocate and an honorable citizen.

M. A. OVERTURF, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 31, 1840, and is a son of William and Nancy (Fulk) Overturf. He is the third in a family of nine children, and is of English descent. The parents of Mr. Overturf were natives of Ohio, and lived and died in that State. When Mr. Overturf was about twenty-one years of age, he began doing for himself. He was married, March 18, 1862, to Miss Amanda C. Short. Mrs. Overturf is also a native of Delaware County, Ohio. To this marriage have been born four children, viz., Nettie B., William, Grace and Maud. In 1865, Mr. Overturf left his native State and came to Douglas County, Ill., and settled where he now resides. Mr. Overturf owns nearly 500 acres of well-improved land; his residence was built in 1881, and cost almost $2,000. Mr. Overturf is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the leading farmers of Camargo Township, and one of its prominent citizens.

ROBERT C. PATTERSON, brick and tile manufacturer, was born in Bracken Co., Ky., August 27, 1830; is a son of James and Rhoda (Patterson) Patterson, and is of Irish-Scotch lineage. Mr. Patterson is the eldest in a family of six children. The parents of our subject were also born in Bracken County, Ky. His paternal grandfather was William Patterson, a native of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Virginia, but subsequently removed to Kentucky. When our subject was nine years of age, he removed with his parents to Clermont County, Ohio, and there his parents died; his father in 1851, and his mother two years later. After the death of the parents of Mr. Patterson, he had imposed on him the obligation of supporting the family. The first twelve years of his life were spent, during the summer, in working on the farm by the month, and attending school a few weeks in the winter. until he had prepared himself to teach; he then for a number of years taught school in the winter. In 1848, he came to what was then Coles County (now Douglas), and immediately began the manufacture of brick, and in 1877 he added a drainage tile factory, which has a capacity of 200,000 tiles, assorted sizes, each year. He was married, November 12, 1863, to Miss Minnie Calvin, a native of Miami County, Ohio. He is a Republican, and a thorough temperance advocate; he is a member of the Ma-

sonic fraternity. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a splendid brick residence, 30x48 feet, erected in 1882, and cost $5,000. In 1866, he was elected School Treasurer of Camargo Township, and without intermission served sixteen years; he is one of the leading men of Douglas County.

MRS. NANCY E. REEVES, widow of George R. Reeves, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, October 8, 1848, and is a daughter of John O. and F. M. Wilson. Mrs. Reeves is the third in a family of eight children, and of German-Irish origin. The father of Mrs. Reeves was of Pennsylvania birth, and her mother was born in New York. In early life her parents moved from their native States to Champaign County, Ohio, where they lived until our subject was five years old, when they removed to Edgar County, Ill., and there they remained until the spring of 1865, when the family came to Douglas County, where they now reside. The marriage of Mrs. Reeves took place in March, 1868, to Mr. George R. Reeves, a native of Delaware County, Ind., born January 16, 1836, near the town of Muncie. To this union were born two children, viz., Frances Edith (deceased) and William W. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves settled on the farm where Mrs. Reeves now resides, and where the death of her husband occurred August 8, 1881. Politically, Mr. Reeves was a Democrat. For six years he was Commissioner of Highways of Camargo Township; he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and during his life he possessed a public and enterprising spirit. By his death, the township lost a prominent man, and the county an honorable citizen. Mrs. Reeves now resides on the old homestead, and owns 225 acres of well-improved land. She has a good residence, which was erected in 1876. Mrs. Reeves is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the leading ladies of Camargo Township.

WILLIAM R. RICHMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in what is now Douglas County, Ill., November 3, 1841, and is a son of John and Nancy J. (McDowell) Richman. In a family of two sets of children he is the eldest of the second set, and of Irish-German descent. When he was twenty-one years of age, he began doing for himself, but continued to live with his father until his twenty-seventh year. Mr.

Richman was married, in 1867, to Miss Angeline Barrick, whose birthplace is Crawford County, Ill. To this marriage have been born six children, viz.: Albian, deceased, an infant that died unnamed, Marcia E., William M., Emma M. and Nora A. About fourteen years ago Mr. Richman settled where he now lives. Here he owns 280 acres of well-improved land. He has a good residence, the main part of which is 16x35 feet and an L 32x16. The house is a frame, erected in 1882 at a cost of $2,000. Politically, Mr. Richman is a Democrat and cast his first vote Presidentially for McClellan. He is one of the leading and successful farmers of Camargo Township.

C. J. RITTER, farmer and stock dealer, was born in what is now Douglas County, Ill., March 16, 1848, and is the son of John and Frances (Williams) Ritter. He is the second in a family of four children, and is of German extraction. The parents of Mr. Ritter were born in Kentucky. They emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois about 1827, and settled in Vermillion County, where they remained until 1847, when they came to the territory that composes Douglas County, and here his father died of injuries received by a fall from a hay mow in 1868; his mother died in 1874. The subject of our sketch, at the death of his father, came into possession of a part of the old Ritter homestead. He now resides in the house erected by his father thirty-three years ago. He owns 732 acres of good land, twelve acres of which are within the corporation of Tuscola. His marriage took place December 1, 1880, to Miss Kate Oliver, who was a native of Clay County, Ind. To this union was born one child, viz.: Ada F. Mrs. Ritter died August, 1883. Mr. Ritter is a radical Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. He is one of the leading farmers of this county, and one of its prominent citizens. Mrs. Ritter was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church nine years, and was a most amiable, kind and greatly respected woman. Mr. Ritter is also a member of that church.

REV. A. SALISBURY, an apiarist, is a native of Scioto County, Ohio; was born February 9, 1817, and is a son of John and Mary (Liston) Salisbury, descended from English ancestors. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Salisbury came to America from England prior to the war of the Revolution. The parents of our subject were born in Pennsylvania,

but in youth removed with their parents to Ohio, and in that State they were married and lived until the labors of life ceased. The father of Mr. Salisbury was an 1812 soldier. The early life of our subject was spent in doing farm labor for his father on the old Salisbury homestead, in the Buckeye commonwealth. His wedded life dates from 1838, when he was united to Miss Cyrena Fitzpatrick, a native of Highland County, Ohio. To this union have been born five children, viz.: Rachael A., Mary J., Albert B., Hamlin V. and Ruth A. Their children (three living), are residing in different sections of the country. In 1846, Mr. Salisbury left his native State and removed to Muncietown, Delaware Co., Ind. Two years before his removal to Indiana, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For nine years he labored for that church in Northwest Indiana, and two years in Illinois. He came to Camargo in 1855, and here has since resided. On account of ill health he was forced to abandon his work in the ministry, and accordingly, in 1858, he engaged in the apiarian occupation and this he still continues. He now has 240 colonies of the Cyprian and Palestine varieties. Rev. Salisbury has been very successful in bee culture. Formerly, our subject was a Whig, but he now is an earnest Republican. He has ever been a thorough temperance advocate, is a Royal Arch Mason, and for twelve years was Master of Camargo Lodge, No. 440. For twenty years he was Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school in Camargo, and he is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

MRS. ELIZABETH W. SARGENT was born in Mason County, Ky., August 13, 1813, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth Berry, also natives of Kentucky. When Mrs. Sargent was fourteen years of age, she left her native State, in company with her mother, three sisters and a brother, and emigrated to Pike County, Ohio, where the family resided four years, and then removed to Illinois, and settled in what was then Clark County, which was afterward Coles, and finally became Douglas County. The marriage of Mrs. Sargent took place December 11, 1831, to Henry W. Sargent, a native of Pike County, Ohio, born in 1807. To this union were born eight children, viz., Sallie A., Eliza P., John J., Roena H., Francis E., George P., Henrietta H. and Snowden B. Mr. Sargent died March 7, 1847. Mrs. Sargent was next married, in

1850, to Charles S. Sargent, a cousin of the first husband. To this union were born two children, viz., William and Kate. Mr. Sargent died in 1867, since which time Mrs. Sargent has remained a widow. Four years ago Mrs. Sargent purchased the present place of residence; here she owns 160 acres of well-improved land. The grandfather (Berry) of Mrs. Sargent was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The husbands of Mrs. Sargent were both Republicans. Mrs. Sargent is now threescore and ten, with a good memory and splendid general health. The children have all been married but two. The farm is worked by sons of Mrs. Sargent, William and Snowden B. The latter was married in 1880 to Miss Willie A. Rhor, who died the same year. Mrs. Sargent is one of the pioneers of Illinois, and is one of its most estimable women. Miss Kate Sargent is yet at home, and one of the leading young ladies of Camargo Township.

CORYDON SLYGH, brick manufacturer, is a native of Shenandoah County, Va.; was born June 17, 1823, and is a son of Abraham and Mary (Householder) Slygh. In a family of twelve children, he is the seventh, and is of Irish-Dutch extraction. When the subject of this brief sketch was thirteen years of age, the family emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, and made settlement in Clark County, where the father died. After Mr. Slygh had become master of his trade, that of a brick-maker, and had followed the same in a number of Ohio counties, he subsequently, in 1864, removed from Allen County, that State, to Douglas County, Ill., and settled one mile west of Camargo, where he has since resided. Mr. Slygh was married, April 23, 1846, to Miss Mary Clifton, daughter of John Clifton. Mrs. Slygh is a native of Champaign County, Ohio. In 1846, Mr. Slygh began the manufacture of brick, and this has been his life work, covering a period of at least nineteen years; he has manufactured all of 200,000 brick annually. Mr. Slygh is one of the most prominent brick-makers in Douglas County, and one of the pioneer men of that occupation in the country. The brick manufactured by Mr. Sligh are of a superior quality, and the demand for years has more than equaled production. Politically, our subject has earnest Democratic proclivities, and for many years has been true to the principles of that party.

He is a temperance man, and has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his seventeenth year.

F. M. STEPHENSON, grocer, notion and produce merchant, was born in Delaware County, Ind., March 9, 1857; is the son of J. C. and Margaret (Stout) Stephenson, the eldest in a family of eight children, and is of English-German blood. The father of Mr. Stephenson was born in Virginia, and his mother in Indiana. His father served three years in the United States Army; he was a member of Company D, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers. When the subject of this sketch was thirteen years of age, he came with his parents from Indiana, and settled in Tuscola Township, Douglas Co., Ill. When he was nineteen years of age, he began working for himself. His marriage took place April 30, 1882, to Miss Lida Campbell, daughter of I. A. and Mary A. Campbell, old settlers of Douglas County. Mrs. Stephenson is a native of Camargo. In March, 1882, Mr. Stephenson engaged in the restaurant business in Tuscola, and that continued until March, 1883, when he came to Camargo, and engaged in his present occupation. He keeps on hand a complete line of all kinds of groceries and notions, and does an extensive produce business; his business since his commencement has exceeded his expectations. Mr. Stephenson is an earnest supporter of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one child, viz., Roy E. Mr. Stephenson is one of the leading grocers of Camargo, and is a prominent citizen.

D. A. WARD, Notary Public and harness dealer, was born in Erie County, Ohio, September 30, 1839; is the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Warren) Ward; is the second in a family of six children, and is of English descent. His paternal grandfather was David Austin Ward, who was an 1812 soldier. The father of Mr. Ward was born in Oneida County, N. Y., and emigrated to the Western Reserve in Ohio about 1828; he was a man of great loyal spirit and much force of character; he died in Ohio in 1876. The subject of our sketch enlisted in the United States Army in April, 1861, in Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry. In June, same year, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years, or during the war. In 1865, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and received his final discharge July, 1865. In

the fall of the same year, he came to Camargo, and for several years was engaged in handling stock. His marriage took place in March, 1866, to Miss S. B. Watson, a daughter of Hon. William Watson. To this union have been born three children, viz., Guy W., Mark A. (deceased) and Maud L. After a life of farming, railroading, etc., for a number of years, Mr. Ward engaged in the harness business in 1875 in Camargo. This he still continues. He is a radical Republican. For seven years he has been Postmaster at Camargo. In 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1882, he was commissioned Notary Public. This position he still retains. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the leading citizens of Camargo.

BOWDRE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. ALLEN, farmer, son of Moses and Rachael (Crull) Allen, was born in Clinton County, Ind., February 11, 1845. His boyhood was spent on a farm. With good advantages and close application, he acquired a thorough business education. At eighteen, he assumed the management of the home farm, continuing until his marriage, February 14, 1869, to Louisa J. Hollingsworth, of Clinton, Ind. After marriage, he began farming for himself near his father's. February, 1873, he came to Douglas County, and located on 280 acres of land entered by his father; he now owns 322 acres a mile and a half east of Hindsboro. The land was unbroken prairie, without any improvements, when he took possession. Now the property has few equals, and no superiors in appearance and value of improvements. There is a fine spacious residence, large, convenient barn, orchards, shade trees, fences, etc. He is yet young, industrious and judicious, and bids fair to become among the wealthiest men of the county. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, in a strong Democratic neighborhood. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. They have three children—Harry W., Mertie E., James M.

JOHN ANDREWS, farmer, is a native of Alsace, where he was born December 16, 1838; he is a son of John and Margaret (Leonhart) Andrews, and when about sixteen months old, in April, 1840, came to America with his parents, who located at New Albany, Ind., but soon after moved to Clark County, Ind., where they remained until 1868, when they came to Douglas County, Ill., the present residence of his mother. Subject's father died July 13, 1881, in his seventy-seventh year. Our subject was the eldest child in a family of eleven children, and his early life was passed in assisting his parents in the maintenance of the family. He was given but limited school advantages, but was anxious and determined to gain an education. In his twenty-first year he began attending the Charlestown, Ind., Academy, from which institution he graduated in

the English branches three years later. August 4, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, Seventy-seventh Regiment Volunteers, whose members were recruited from among the students of colleges in Southern Indiana. He was Quartermaster Sergeant, and served till the close of the war; he was offered various promotions which required a transfer from his company, among others a commission in charge of a negro regiment, but chose to remain with his companions and college friends; he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Fort Tyler, West Point, and many other closely contested battles; he was the first to assist Col. Gessler when he fell, mortally wounded, at the battle of Fair Garden, Tenn., while leading the Fourth Cavalry in a charge on a battery. Mr. Andrews was known as a brave, intrepid soldier, and by social, temperate conduct won the esteem of officers and comrades. He was reputed for vigilance and strict temperance habits, and in consequence was detailed in guarding all whisky depots that were on the line of the route of the regiment. After the close of the war, he returned to Clark County, Ind., where he taught school for four years, till 1869, when, a year after his parents, he came to Douglas County and resumed teaching, which he followed three years. His schools were noted for thorough discipline and good scholarship, and were largely attended, at one time having an enrollment of ninety-three scholars. Since retiring from teaching, he has been engaged in farming on his well-improved farm, with neat cottage residence, situated a quarter of a mile from Hindsboro. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has held various political positions with credit, among which are Town Clerk, Assessor two terms, and Collector two terms. He has contributed very largely to the building of a Christian Church in Hindsboro, of which he is Elder. March 9, 1869, he married Eliza N. Green, of Clark County, Ind., daughter of R. E. Green, and sister of Drs. W. E. and F. P. Green, of Little Rock, Ark., the latter being awarded the highest faculty prize at Pulte College, Cincinnati, for highest average per cent in all examinations. Mrs. Andrews is a member of the Christian Church, a kind, devoted wife and mother. They have hree children—Maggie B., Nellie B. and Clarence.

JOHN C. BARNES, physician and lumber dealer, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., September 27, 1835. His grandfather, John, came

from Culpeper County, Va., to Indiana in 1800. McGannon Barnes, father of John C., was born in Jefferson County, where he still resides. His wife, Rebecca Fouts, was a native of Clark County, Ind., and is still living. John C. Barnes was the eldest in a family of ten children; he was given a thorough educational training, attending first the common schools, then Hanover Academy in Jefferson County, Ind., and in 1855 graduated from Scott's Commercial College, Indianapolis. At twenty years of age he began for himself, clerking in a store and post office at Hanover four years. April 24, 1860, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Coombs. After marriage, he took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. In 1866, he came to Douglas County, first landing at the present site of Hindsboro, then a waste prairie, but went direct to Coles County; after a year there, he bought a farm three miles west of Hindsboro, which he improved and tended in connection with his practice of medicine until 1883, when he sold out, came to Hindsboro and engaged in keeping a lumber yard in connection with his practice. He owns several pieces of valuable town property, and is in affluent circumstances; he is a member of Masonic Lodge of Arcola, and Odd Fellows Lodge, 571, of Hindsboro. Politically, he is a Greenbacker, and in 1882 was candidate for Congress on that ticket; he was a member of the convention at Indianapolis that nominated Benjamin F. Butler for President in 1884; he stands high socially, and one in whose opinions the community have great confidence. His charity and generosity are marked traits of his character. Mrs. Barnes was born and reared in Clark County, Ind., and is a daughter of Absalom and Nancy Bower. Her grandfather, Adam, was born on the ocean while his parents were en route for America from Germany in 1754. Her father came to Indiana from North Carolina with his parents in 1806. Mrs. B. was educated at the seminary at Washington, Ind., and remained at home until her marriage to Jesse Coombs, a farmer of Clark County, Ind., who died December 8, 1853. After the death of her husband, she again attended and taught school until 1855, when she began the study of medicine for which, from early childhood, she had a natural inclination and talent. After preparatory study in the office of Dr. Joseph Hostetler, she attended lectures at and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1857, then

settled in Clark County, where she practiced till her marriage to Dr. Barnes. Since coming to Illinois she has constantly practiced and has an eminent standing professionally and socially. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are both members of the Christian Church. They have three children—Elmer B. (in partnership with his father in the lumber business), Omer F. and Calmer H. twin brothers, the former teaching school, the latter studying medicine.

THOMAS N. BARNETT, farmer, was born March 8, 1850, and is the youngest child of John M. and Anna A. (Tarnell) Barnett, who were among the first pioneers of Eastern Illinois. They both came from Kentucky with their parents, the former from Bourbon County, the latter from Harrison County. Both families settled in Vermillion County at the head of the timber on Vermillion Creek. The Indians were numerous and game abundant, etc. Their domestic utensils were crude, and mode of living such as is common to first settlers in a new country. The Indian meeting and trading post was near Bridgeport, Douglas County, a common resort for both races. At marriage, subject's parents located on the land where he (subject) now resides (entered by their parents). Mr. John Barnett, subject's father, built a log cabin, which is still standing, added to the farm, and at time of his death (April 4, 1880), owned 600 acres of land which he had distributed to his children. Mrs. Barnett is still living in subject's family, a well-preserved, intelligent lady of seventy-five-years. Subject during early life gained a thorough practical education, and was reared on a farm. At twenty-one, July 18, 1871, he married Miss Elizabeth Gill, daughter of Shiloh Gill, one of the oldest residents, most prominent citizens and largest land owners of Bowdre Township. After marriage, he remained on home place, in the conduct of affairs, and two years later, at the division of his property, his father gave him the home place of 143 acres. He now owns 178 acres finely located on the banks of the Embarrass River, embracing both timber and prairie; has built a large two-story residence and added many other valuable, tasteful improvements; he is young, industrious and enterprising and is destined to be one of the wealthiest men of the county. Politically a Democrat, he has been Township Assessor and Collector. He is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM P. BRANHAM, merchant, Hindsboro, is one of the leading business men of that place. He is the owner of two business houses and two residences, aside from other valuable property; he is yet a comparatively young man, and has gained his present high financial standing by close attention to business, fair dealing and good management. He was born July 9, 1845, in Owen County, Ind.; he is a son William and Eliza (St. Clair) Branham; he came with parents to Douglas County, Ill., in 1863, where he was reared on a farm; his schooling was limited, but by improving his advantages and study at home acquired a thorough business education. At twenty-one, he began for himself by renting a small farm, having no assistance, and was $30 in debt; he continued farming about twelve years, when by economy he had saved sufficient to go into drug business in Hindsboro in 1878. After two years, he opened a dry goods, grocery and general store at his present stand; he carries a large stock, and has a flourishing trade. July 22, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Worley, of Tuscola. She is now conducting a flourishing millinery store, having learned the trade when a young lady, in Tuscola. She is a practical business lady, and has been largely instrumental in gaining their present financial standing. They have two children—Emma and Bell—who are receiving thorough school and musical training.

JAMES A. BREEDEN, retired farmer, is one of the few surviving pioneers of Douglas County; his grandfather, Joseph Breeden, came to America during the Revolutionary war as a British soldier. After peace was declared, he remained in America and settled in Madison County, Va.; his son James, father of subject, was born and always lived in same county, where he died in 1852, at the age of eighty years. He was a soldier in war of 1812; his wife was Ann Sanners, of Maryland. Subject was born January 15, 1811, in Madison County, Va., reared on a farm, and attended school until fifteen years of age, was studious and diligent in the acquirement of knowledge, and after leaving school pursued his studies at leisure times at home, thus gaining a good literary education; he is well versed on current issues of the day, a man of intelligent convictions, and an entertaining conversationalist. He began life at fifteen years of age, and served three years as apprentice at miller's trade, which was his principal occupation until 1842, working in Rockingham,

Madison and Page Counties. Then, with earnings saved, bought ninety acres of land in Page County, Va., which he improved and farmed eleven years. In 1853, he came to Coles (now Douglas) County, and entered 280 acres, all waste prairie. The first year was spent in a log house with puncheon floor; he then hauled lumber from Indiana and built a fine house, for the times; he now owns 400 acres of land; his residence is one of the few brick in the township. The orchard is well selected, the barn large and convenient, and the entire property has been gained by great industry, without a cent's help from others. May 23, 1838, he married Miss Mary Moyer, of Rockingham County, Va.; she passed away February 13, 1884. She was a devout Christian lady, whose many virtues endeared her to all. They were parents of fourteen children, ten of whom are still living, and unexceptionally prosperous. Subject is a member of the Christian Church. He has taken an active part in all public affairs, and is one of the leading men of the county.

PHILIP J. BREEDEN, farmer, P. O. Hindsboro, eldest son of James A. Breeden, whose sketch is given, was born in Page County, Va., in September, 1842. Being the eldest son in so numerous a family of children, a great part of the labor, incident to the improvement of his father's farm in Virginia, and the reclaiming of the farm in Illinois, from waste prairie, fell upon him; his early schooling was limited, but he acquired a practical education. His early training in habits of industry since followed through life, and for which he is reputed among neighbors, has been rewarded by great prosperity, and by such means he owns his farm of 320 acres. September 15, 1868, he married Mary E. Wells, of Douglas County. They have four children—Effie E., Clara B., Florence M. and James W. Mr. and Mrs. Breeden are members of the Christian Church, and are highly respected by the community.

ROBERT A. CARNAHAN, deceased, was born September 22, 1839, in Fleming County, Ky.; came to Indiana with his parents, Jackson and Margaret (Sousley) Carnahan, in 1847. In 1857, they moved to Coles County, where three years later Jackson died, which threw the support of his widowed mother and younger children upon Robert, who was the eldest child; his business in life was farming, cattle dealing and trading, in all of which he was very prosperous; having no capital to start

on, he accumulated a good property by industry and good management. In 1869, he bought eighty acres of the present homestead, later added eighty acres more. It was unimproved, but under his management made one of the finest farms in Bowdre Township; he built a large spacious residence, and set out an orchard, etc.; he was twice married; his first wife was Sarah E. Herbert, daughter of William J. and Martha G. (Arasmith) Herbert, of Coles County. They were parents of three children, two living—Edward J. and Rettie M.; his second wife was Miss Mahala Herbert, sister of his first wife. They were parents of one child—Clarence H. Mr. Carnahan was indulgent, kind and devoted to his family, proverbial for honesty and sterling business habits, generous and social, and was highly esteemed in the community; he died March 8, 1879. Since his death Mrs. C. has displayed remarkable business tact, profitably managed the farm, kept the children together, and gave them a good education.

HETHCOAT CHILCOTE, Hindsboro. The first of the family, James and John, brothers, came to America from England in 1730. John bought land where Baltimore, Md., now stands. At his death, he left his son, John, Jr., termed the orphan boy, together with his property under guardianship of James. When John, Jr., became of age, he found his property leased by his uncle and guardian (James) for a term of ninety-nine years. Thenceforth he made his own living, and never claimed his property; he (John, Jr.) had four sons; the eldest was Robinson, who had seven sons. Robinson's eldest son, John, was father to Hethcoat, the grandfather of our subject; Hethcoat's son was Nicodemus, father of our subject, and was a native of Huntingdon County, Penn. The land owned by the orphan boy, John, Jr., in Baltimore, is now worth several million dollars, and is claimed by his heirs or descendants. Hethcoat Chilcote, our subject, was born December 27, 1836, in Marion County, Ohio; was reared on a farm, and well educated; when twenty years old, he came to Clark County, Ill., and for two seasons tended a farm, which his father had rented; he then rented for himself another farm two years; then rented one year in Edgar County; then farmed a season in Coles County; then in 1862 bought a claim for $150 to forty acres railroad land, later buying it of the railroad, adding to it

120 acres, which he farmed till 1881, when he moved to Hindsboro, where he carried on lumber business two years. In 1881, he built his present splendid residence in Hindsboro, undoubtedly the finest residence in the township, and a great ornament to the town; he has traded his farm for one adjoining Hindsboro, to the cultivation of which he is giving his attention. August 18, 1857, he married Miss Rebecca J. Armstrong, of Clark County, Ill., a cultured lady of high social standing. They have three children—Alice (now Mrs. F. Reese, of Paris), Viola J. (an accomplished young lady at home) and Justin R., at home.

ANDREW J. DUFFLE, farmer, is one of the foremost men of Douglas County; a keen trader, with good judgment and executive ability. He started in life with nothing, and has gained his large property unaided. He is a native of Brown County, Ind., and was born March 3, 1840. At six years of age, on the death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources and was variously employed in families until about ten years old, when he went to live with David Hurley, of Brown County, with whom he remained six years. Then for two years he worked by the month, saved his earnings, and at twenty bought two teams, hired a man by the year, and started overland for the West, but, owing to an accident, made a temporary stay (which proved to be a permanent one), in 1860, in Douglas County. He first rented eighty acres of land on the present site of Hindsboro, four years; during this time, he speculated in hogs and mules, aside from farming, and though losing heavily on the hogs, was enabled to buy his first forty acres of land of the railroad, principally on credit. To this he has continually added till now he owns a fine farm of 320 acres, the principal part of which was raw prairie at the time of purchase. His two-story residence, with orchard, and other surrounding improvements, is located on a knoll, at the junction of cross roads, and presents a pleasant appearance. The farm itself, and all the improvements, have been made by industry and economy. He is a practical business man, just in dealing, and has many warm friends. April 14, 1865, he married Miss Mary J. Ziglar, of Douglas County; she is a member of the Christian Church, and a devoted loving wife and mother. They have seven children—Susa, Nellie, Emma, Clara, Duzzie, William C. and Herman. Politically, Mr. Duffle is a Democrat, and he is also a Mason.

WILLIAM J. EMRY, farmer, was born February 22, 1824, in Licking County, Ohio. His father, Boltus Emry, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when a boy with his parents, and was reared on a farm. He was a Justice of the Peace fifteen years; his wife was Susan Orr, of Licking County; she was a Baptist. They reared six children —four still living. Our subject is the third child. He was reared on a farm, and attended school winters; was diligent in study and acquired a fair literary edcuation; he has been a student through life, is well versed in the current issues of the day, and is an intelligent conversationalist. At twenty he began for himself by trading in live stock. After three years he came to Marion County, Ill., and engaged in the same business for fifteen years, buying cattle and driving them to Eastern markets. He made one trip with cattle to Philadelphia, in ninety days, overland. At this business he was eminently successful, but retired from it and bought 200 acres where he now resides. The farm was and is still known as the "Wallace place," situated on the Springfield stage route. It was one of the first farms under cultivation. The hotel or tavern that was used as a private residence has since been burned. He now owns a farm of 300 acres, besides town property, all the result of economy and industry. His farm is sown in grass, and he now has $3,000 worth of stock. In 1865, he went South for his wife's health, and remained six years. While in Nashville, Tenn., he was a member of the City Council, City Marshal and Street Commissioner. After spending some time in Nashville, Atlanta, Ga., and various parts of the South, he returned to Douglas County, where he has since resided. He has traveled over thirty States of the Union, and is well acquainted with all the large cities. He is well versed in law and has a large practice before Justices' courts; he is an Odd Fellow and member of Hindsboro Lodge, No. 571; he is also a member and Trustee of the Christian Church, and takes a very active part in Sunday school work. He now travels and lectures to the various Sunday schools in the neighborhood; he is a Republican, but was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and was one of the committee that traveled with Lincoln and Douglas during their joint debate in Illinois. He has been twice married; his first wife was Caroline Boring, of Newark, Ohio. Her father was Sheriff of Licking County. She lived but

three years after marriage. They were the parents of two children, both living. His second wife was Angeline Z. Tolbott, of Fairfield County, Ohio, daughter of Dr. W. W. Tolbott. Two children of this union are living—Willie and Clara. His second wife died September 18, 1876.

JOHN GHARST, farmer, came to Douglas County in 1862, from Vigo County, Ind. He was an early settler of Bowdre Township, and one of those who has made fine farms from new uncultivated land. He is now sixty years of age, and is a native of Washington County, Ind., to which county his parents, Peter and Barbara (Etter) Gharst, moved in 1822, from Virginia. Our subject was the oldest child of a large family; his father being a cripple, a great part of the responsibility of maintaining the family devolved upon him, but he was enabled to leave home and begin for himself at twenty-three years of age, when he bought ten acres of land. Selling this he bought forty acres in Vigo County, Ind., increased it to seventy-five, and farmed this until his removal to Illinois. He now owns 210 acres, part timber and prairie land, situated on banks of the Embarrass River, in the north of Bowdre Township. His improvements consist of a pleasant residence, a large barn, orchard, etc., which, together with its natural location, makes his farm attractive and highly valuable. His life has been one of great industry and hardship, by which means he has acquired his entire property. In his personal and social relations he occupies an enviable position. He has been married three times; his first wife was Susan Richey; his second, Jane Barnes; his present wife is Sarah J. Miltrop. He has twelve children—one by his last marriage—Delpha.

GEORGE W. HALL, farmer, was born near Mitchell, Ind., December 2, 1832. His grandfather, Robert Hall, came with his brothers to America from Wales, prior to the Revolutionary war, in which they fought for independence during its continuance. At the close of the war, the brothers became scattered and lost all trace of each other. Robert first went to Kentucky, but after two years moved to Orange County, Ind., and there reared a large family. He was a prominent Mason, and lived to a very old age. His youngest son, Robert, Jr., father of our subject, is still living near Mitchell; his principal vocation has been farming, in which he was very successful. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Toliver, of

Huntsville, Ala. Both were members of the Christian Church. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are still living and in prosperous circumstances. George W., the eldest son, was his father's main reliance in the care of so large a family. His early life was spent on the home farm, and he was given fair educational advantages. When grown, he worked at 50 cents per day, earning means to attend the State University at Bloomington, Ind. September 28, 1859, he married Miss Sadie E. Field, of Lawrence County, Ind., eldest daughter of George W. and Jane (Rankin) Field. After marriage he farmed in Lawrence County, Ind., five years, then, in 1865, came to Douglas County, and located on his present farm, first buying eighty acres, only forty acres partly improved, with small frame house, straw-covered shed, and no fence. He now owns 480 acres, all under cultivation, fenced with hedge, wire and boards, two orchards of five acres of fine fruits, a $2,000 barn and a splendid residence in a grove of forest trees, and surrounded by every adornment and all so tastefully arranged as to make his farm and home unsurpassed. Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic order, Arcola Lodge, 366. He has held various political positions, and is an intelligent, courteous gentleman. Mrs. Hall is an educated, cultured lady of many Christian virtues; of a kind, devoted nature, and high social standing, and has taken a deep interest in the education of their five children. Jane and Mary are both graduates of Jacksonville, Ill., Female College, where Emma is now attending; Ida and James F. are promising children, still at home.

JOSEPH HEMINGWAY, farmer, was born April 17, 1830, in Leicester, England. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Austin) Hemingway; his mother died in 1850; his father was a wool comber by trade, and foreman in a large factory in England. He died in 1839. Subject began learning the trade of "dyeing and trimming," when eleven years old, and worked at this trade in Leicester, England, for fifteen years. In 1856, he came to America, remaining a year and a half in Chicago, working at gas-fitting (plumber's trade). They went to Springfield, Ill., and worked at the same trade for five years; then settled on the farm in Douglas County, where he still resides, having bought forty acres soon after coming to America. On coming to Illinois, he lived the first sea-

son with his brother-in-law, on an adjoining farm. He built a residence, improved his farm, and added more land, till now he has 200 acres all under cultivation, with tasteful, convenient and valuable improvements. He started in life penniless, and has made every dollar by indefatigable industry and economy. February, 1852, he married Harriet Herbert, an English lady. They have three children living—Mary, now Mrs. B. F. Munson; Leicester, who now owns a 140-acre farm adjoining, and William I., still at home. Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church. He was formerly a Republican, later a Greenbacker, and was a delegate to the State Greenback Convention.

OLIVER P. HUNT, attorney at law, was born June 13, 1832, in Randolph County, Ind. He traces his ancestry to Joseph Hunt, of England, whose five sons emigrated to the American Colonies, and later espoused their cause in the war of 1775, in which one of the five was killed. At the close of the war, one of the brothers, John Hunt, settled in Maryland, but later moved to Tennessee; then, in 1790, moved to Kentucky. His son, Basil Hunt, and grandfather of our subject, was born in Fleming County, Ky., and moved to Randolph County, Ind., at a very early date. He had nine children, all of whom are dead, but his youngest son, Miles Hunt, who now resides in Atchison County, Mo. He was by profession an attorney, and served two terms in the Legislature of Indiana, and made a race for Congress on the Democratic ticket against Tom Brown, but was defeated by seven votes. Huntsville, Ind., is named in honor of him. His wife was Mary E. Bodkin, of Randolph County, Ind. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are still living and exceedingly prosperous, most of them in Atchison County, Mo. Oliver P. is the eldest of these ten. At eighteen years age of age, he began reading law with his father and was admitted to practice before Judge Elliott, of Indiana. June 13, 1856, he came to Vermillion County, Ill., and engaged in practice and in teaching school during the winter seasons for two years. Then in 1858, he attended college at Greencastle, Ind.; returning the following year to Vermilion County, he taught school, and on September 1, 1859, married Eliza J. McDowell. After marriage they returned to Randolph County, Ind., where they both taught school one winter. In the following spring they returned to

Illinois and farmed until August, 1862, when he assisted in organizing Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected First Lieutenant. His regiment was attached to Sherman's army and participated in all its hard-fought battles; he was in battle at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin and the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Jonesboro, while in command of the company, he captured a battery. He served one year on detached duty in charge of the ambulance corps of Jeff C. Davis. At close of war in 1865, he came to Douglas County, located and built a fine residence on his present farm, then 100 acres inherited by his wife, but which now consists of 415 acres with splendid residence, barn and orchard and is heavily stocked; he is actively engaged in the practice of law, and has high standing in his profession. Politically a Democrat, he is an acknowledged leader of his party in the county; he is Supervisor for the township, a position he has held for eight years. In his profession, in politics, socially and financially, he ranks among the first men of the county.

PETER MATTINGLY, farmer, P. O. Hindsboro, was born February 23, 1838, in Bedford County, Penn.; his father, James, was born June 5, 1805, in Maryland. The Mattingly family first "came to America with Lord Baltimore," and were pioneers where the city of Baltimore now stands, with the history of which city the name is honorably connected. James' wife was Ann Albreight; they were parents of fifteen children, fourteen of whom are still living; he died in April, 1884; his widow is still living. Subject was reared on a farm and fairly educated. February 6, 1860, he married Elizabeth Donahoe; she died in March, 1861; he farmed until 1863, when he sold out, went to Nebraska after two years, and engaged in farming. In 1864, he married Margaret A. Cassady, of Douglas County, Neb.; they have seven children—James P., Henry E., Charles I., Francis J., Anne F., Emma and Mary J. After marriage, he farmed two years, then engaged in the liquor business in Omaha, Neb., for eighteen months; then contracted on construction work of Missouri River Railroad. At the time of beginning contracting, he had by personal management accumulated $10,000, but in seven months' time lost all; he then returned to Omaha, and for eight years worked in

Union Pacific Railroad Shops. Then moved to Edgar County, Ill., and rented a farm for a time; then, in 1877, moved onto the 160 acres he now owns. The Mattingly family are all Catholics. Mr. M. is industrious, temperate and highly respected.

JEROME J. MATTINGLY, farmer, P. O. Hindsboro, was born July 17, 1847, in Bedford County, Penn. (brother of Peter Mattingly, whose sketch is given); he was reared on a farm, was given good educational advantages, and was especially proficient in penmanship. At twenty-one, he left home and went to Washington County, Ohio, and worked by the month for his brother for three years. In January, 1871, married Mary Hennessy, of that county, and returned to his father's in Maryland. Lived on his father's farm a year, till the death of his wife, January 10, 1872, when he gave up the farm, returned to Ohio, and worked two years for his brother. Then with his brother Peter rented a farm in Edgar County, Ill., one year. In January, 1877, he married Maggie Byrns, of Edgar County, and continued farming one year in Edgar after marriage. Then bought the present farm in Douglas County of 160 acres. It contains a pleasant cottage residence, large barn, orchard, fences, forest trees, and other decorative and valuable improvements. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Catholic Church, and have the respect and esteem of all who know them. There are four children—Ida B. (by first wife), Mary J., Augustine and Edward B.

ELIAS MERICA, farmer, was born November 27, 1822, in Rockingham County, Va. His parents were John and Sallie (Knipli) Merica. They were of German descent. They had nine children, four now living. Subject is the second child; he attended country school, secured a fair education by home study; worked and was reared on a farm. Although never apprenticed to any trade, yet his natural mechanical genius enabled him, after becoming of age, to work at various trades for many subsequent years, first blacksmithing in Virginia; then in 1852 he went to Preble County, Ohio, worked at carpentering, and thence came to Coles (now Douglas) County, settling on the Embarrass River. The following season bought fifty acres of his present farm, since adding 40, 60, 80 and 23 acre tracts, which he improved as he bought, making a farm of 253 acres in high state of cultivation. A large residence, a tastefully arranged

ground surrounding, shade trees, orchards, hedge, etc. All his property has been acquired by no means other than strict economy and great industry. Few men have accomplished more singly than he. March 23, 1852, he married Louisa Powell, of Rockingham County, Va. She was reared on the Blue Ridge Mountains. They have two children—James M. and Charles A. Mr. Merica and wife are Methodists.

DANIEL F. MOORE, farmer, was born December 31, 1841, in Butler County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and given a fair education. His father, Levi D. Moore, died when Daniel F. was yet a young boy. At sixteen the latter took charge of his step-father's farm, the family having come to Coles (now Douglas County), until in his twenty-first year, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; participated in the battle of Perryville, the Atlanta campaign, the fight of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, etc. At Milton, Tenn., he was saved from a mortal wound by his blanket. He was promoted from the ranks for meritorious services. At close of the war, he returned to Coles County, where he first rented, then bought a farm of eighty acres; after eight years he sold this and bought where he now resides, and now owns 160 acres of well-improved land, with beautiful cottage residence, orchard, maple grove, evergreens and other adornments. He is Republican in politics, and a member in high standing in the Methodist Church. April 5, 1866, he married Emily E. Wright, of Hocking County, Ohio. She passed away February 27, 1884, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a lady of many graces and Christian virtues, a devoted, loving wife and mother, prudent, social and kind in disposition; her loss is mourned by her family and by the community. There are three children living—Addie, Hattie and Ella.

BENJAMIN F. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Hugo, was born in Bath County, Ky., May 29, 1841, son of Anderson and Elsie (Patrick) Myers. In 1862, subject enlisted in Company B, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; was a Corporal; participated in the battles of Triplet Bridge, Richmond, Ky., in campaigns against Morgan and against Kirby Smith; was severely wounded at battle of Richmond, Ky. After thirteen months, retired from service and resumed farming; came to Douglas County to where

parents had moved in 1864. January 31, 1867, he went to Kentucky; married Martha A. Utterback, of Brown County, Ky. His present wife is Cintha E. Williams. He has three children—Richard A., Robert T., Hiram R. Subject started in life with $500; he now has 132 acres well-improved land, built a fine barn, built an addition to and remodeled his residence; has fine orchard and corresponding improvements; he is well known for his energy, sterling business qualifications and enterprise, and is rapidly gaining a leading financial standing. He is a member of the Christian Church and Masonic order. In politics a Democrat.

JACOB K. PECK, farmer, was born November 6, 1836, in Putnam County, Ind. His parents, Jacob and Matilda (Knight) Peck, were from Maryland and first settled in Kentucky; then in 1820 moved to Putnam County, Ind., opened a farm from the timber, and endured the common hardships of pioneer life. They were members of the Methodist Church, and lived exemplary lives, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them. The father was also a merchant. Jacob K. Peck was reared on the home farm; attended the district school, and by close application to study, gained a good education. When of age he rented a farm in Indiana, and conducted it four years. In 1861, he came to Douglas County, bought and located on eighty acres, where he now resides; it was then but little improved. He now has 160 acres all well improved, a large brick residence, and other corresponding improvements, in the acquiring of which he has been unaided; he is a leading citizen of high social standing, reputed integrity and generous disposition. January 14, 1858, he married Miss Martha A. McCarty, of Putnam County, Ind. She passed away October 5, 1881, in her forty-second year. She was a well educated, Christian lady, a member of the Baptist Church, uncomplaining and affectionate in her family relations, kind, charitable and social with neighbors; her death was an incomparable loss to family and community. She leaves eight children—Franklin O., William E., Charles A., Jennie C., Robert T., Emily F., Stephen L. and Benny S.

JOHN W. POWERS, farmer, was born May 6, 1829, in Butler County, Ohio. He was the oldest child of Daniel B. and Maria (Runnels) Powers, who, in 1837, moved from Ohio to Crawfordsville, Ind.; resided there eighteen months, then moved to Coles County, Ill., and set-

tled near Oakland, where he still resides at the age of seventy-seven years. He has accumulated a large property, made many improvements and now lives on the interest of his money. Subject's grandfather, David Powers, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, farmed where Cincinnati now stands. His wife was Sarah Farmer. Subject, when about nine years old, came with parents to Illinois in a wagon ; his work was cutting a wagon road through brush and timber. His early life was spent in hard farm labor, and when nearly of age, he began farming for himself on 120 acres of prairie, entered for him by his father. This he improved, bought eighty acres more, paying for it by days' labor and $50 borrowed money. This farm he traded for one of 200 acres adjoining his father's. Then traded this for a farm of 320 acres northeast of Oakland ; a year later he sold out and went into clothing and dry goods business in Oakland ; while in business, he bought 240 acres of the farm he now resides on. After two years, he sold the store and went to Carthage, Mo., then to Pleasant View, Cherokee Co., Kan., kept store three years; then went onto a stock farm, bought Texas cattle, drove them through the Indian Territory and herded them on his farm. In February, 1873, he returned to Douglas County, traded his farm in Kansas for one in Douglas County, Ill.; he now owns 800 acres in Bowdre Township (except eighty acres in Arcola Township) divided into four farms of 320, 240, 160 and 80 acres each, all of which is well improved with good residences, orchards, fenced and all under cultivation. His home farm of 240 acres, situated on the Midland Railroad, a quarter mile west of Hindsboro, is among the finest farms of the county, with few equals in improvements and appearance. The fine spacious residence, large barns, acres of orchard, and the various adornments and plan of arrangement, are indicative of the industry and enterprise of which Mr. Powers is proverbial. December 27, 1852, he married Miss Minerva Hudson, of Coles County, a lady of good literary attainments, possessing many Christian virtues, to whose frugality and assistance he attributes a great portion of his success. They are parents of three children—Eliza J. (now Mrs. H. H. Little), William B., George F. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are both members of the Christian Church.

JOHN W. REDMAN, farmer, son of Thomas and Euphema (McVeigh) Redman, was born November 22, 1842, in Zanesville, Ohio; when twenty years old enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and many others of less note, but equally sanguinary. He was a brave, intrepid soldier, always at his post of duty, and was severely wounded in the side at the battle of the Wilderness. At the close of the war, he returned to Ohio and farmed two years; then went to Western Illinois. After four years, he moved to Edgar County; then, in 1874, came to Douglas County; bought eighty acres adjoining his present farm. He owns a fine farm, with residence, barn, orchard, fences and other improvements which favorably compare with the best farms in the township. He started in life with no capital but his own hands, and a full determination to succeed, which has won to him his present high financial standing. In October, 1865, he married Miss Sarah Leasure, of Zanesville, Ohio, a member of the Methodist Church, and a lady of high, social and Christian standing. They have four children—Alonzo, Ellsworth, Harrison and Josephine.

FRANCIS M. REEDS, farmer. His grandfather, Armstead Reeds, emigrated from Culpeper County, Va., to Kentucky, in 1787; his wife was Lucy Arnold. In 1831, they moved to Elbridge, Edgar County, Ill., by wagon; were nineteen days en route. After a year they moved to Vigo County, Ind.; lived there two years. In 1834, returned to Edgar County. He was a very poor man, lived on Congress land, and built a rail house. His farm-stock consisted of one horse; his meal was ground at a horse mill; his meat was game. They had nine children. Their son John, father of subject, was born in Anderson County, Ky., September 30, 1817; lived with his parents, enduring the common hardships of life in a new country until 1843, when he married Elizabeth Lamb, a native of Clark County, Ill., and from thenceforth supported his aged parents. Having accumulated a small means, April 15, 1848, moved to Colorado County, near Oakland, where he still lives, and where his father died in 1850, and mother in 1859. He, subject's father, was three times married; his first wife died March 11, 1848. His second wife was Mary J. Ashmore, who died April 19, 1850. His last

wife was Louisa C. Moffett, who died July 1, 1870. He had twelve children, three by first wife, nine by last wife. He was reared by poor parents, and had no assistance in life; but by industry has placed himself among the wealthiest men of Coles County. Francis M. Reeds, subject of sketch, was born August 13, 1845, in Edgar County, Ill. (was son of first wife) was given good school advantages, and is well educated. He was his father's main reliance in the management of the farm; when of age, he worked for his father for wages until May 7, 1867; married Angeline Lumbrick from near Oakland. After marriage he tended father's farm a year; then moved onto forty acres he bought in Moultrie County. In the spring of 1870, he moved to Douglas County; bought eighty acres near Hindsboro; in 1875, opened a store in Hindsboro, under the firm name of Powers & Reeds. After two years he moved on to the present farm, near Hindsboro, which he has placed among the best in point of improvement in the township. He is a strong adherent to and member of the Predestination Baptist Church. Politically a Democrat, was County Supervisor in 1876, and Township Collector, etc.

TAYLOR SIMPSON, merchant and Postmaster, Hindsboro, was born October 13, 1848, in Washington County, Ind. His father, Addison Simpson, a farmer, was a native of the same county, where he resided until his death; his wife was Margaret Vaylis. Taylor Simpson is the third child in a family of six children. At the death of his father, Taylor was fourteen years of age, and he then began for himself by driving a huckster wagon in Indiana. In 1870, he came to Edgar County, Ill., located at Dudley, making it headquarters, and for eighteen months drove a huckster wagon from that point. In January, 1872, having erected a small frame store room at his present business location, with his huckster stock and a few additional goods he opened the first store in Hindsboro. At the time of locating, there were no houses other than a few scattering farm residences. Therefore to him belongs the credit of being the founder of the present prosperous village. In 1881, he moved his first store room and built in its place a large two-story frame business house and hotel, which was soon after destroyed by fire, he sustaining a loss of $4,000; he immediately rebuilt his present large brick fire-proof building, 42x60 feet, used for a store and hotel. The hotel has fifteen large rooms, a large

pleasant office, and is kept in the most approved style; he is Postmaster, carries a large stock of goods and enjoys a flourishing trade; he owns various other property in town, all of which he has made by industry and good management. December 12, 1875, he married Miss Lizzie M. Watson, of Clark County, Ind., daughter of Adeline (Hostetler) and William Watson. Mr. Watson now resides in Hindsboro, is Justice of the Peace, an office he held in Indiana for fifteen years. Subject has one child—Clarence O., a very bright boy.

DAVID STITES, farmer and tile mill owner, was born February 15, 1832, in Logan County, Ohio, is a son of David and Christiana (Smith) Stites. David, Sr., while yet a boy, and his father, Thomas, were both in the war of 1812. Subject's parents were Baptists; they were among the early settlers of Ohio, where they resided till 1837, when they came to Illinois, settling near Oakland, Coles County. Subject was the sixth child; at the death of his parents, he took charge of home affairs, and kept the family together. He was reared on a farm, had poor school advantages, but always employed leisure time in study at home, thus gaining a good business education. In 1860, in partnership with his two brothers, came to Douglas County, and bought 160 acres, near Hickory Grove, improved a farm from wild land; after three years, he bought one of the brother's interest; after two years, the two brothers sold out and went West. Upon returning from the West, subject bought 200 acres, nearly all unbroken prairie, where he now lives; he has built a pleasant cottage residence, fine barn, has two orchards, farm fenced in forty-acre tracts, and all well tiled; he has been energetic, economical, and judicious, and by this means acquired his property; he owns an interest in a tile mill at Hindsboro, doing a thriving business. He resides near Hindsboro, and has engaged in the grain trade for two years; was the first to receive freight at that place over the Midland Railroad. He has been twice married. In February, 1862, he married Louisa Hanley. They had one child—Mary. His second and present wife was Sarah E. Parish, married March 22, 1875. They have two children—Zaday A. and Mertie. Mr. Stites has a high moral and social standing in the community.

JAMES MARSHALL TINSLEY, M. D., was born at Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 14, 1849. He received a limited educa-

tion at the schools of that place, and, being of a romantic nature, left home at the age of seventeen against the wishes of his parents, and turned his face Westward. He took passage in a wagon train bound for Virginia City, Montana Ter. On the journey over the plains, the train received some rough treatment from the Indians. Late in the fall of 1866, it arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah, where the passengers were obliged to winter, the snow on the mountains preventing all possibility of their proceeding further. In the spring, they resumed their journey and arrived in Virginia City in July, 1867. After remaining there some weeks, Dr. Tinsley met a company of men who were going to British Columbia to establish a trading post with the Blackfeet Indians. In a short time he had his outfit ready. It consisted of a pony to ride, and another to carry bedding, cooking utensils, ammunition, etc. Being fully equipped, the company left Virginia City in the latter part of August, 1867. In November they arrived at their destination—a point on St. Marie's River, in British Columbia. There they built a fort of logs. Dr. Tinsley, having readily acquired a knowledge of the Blackfeet dialect, was retained by the company as interpreter and book-keeper, and during that fall and winter the company realized a handsome net profit from their work, and built up an extensive trade. In 1873, becoming tired of this mode of living, Dr. Tinsley returned to civilization, and on November 10 of the same year married the eldest daughter of Joshua Baker, of Owen County, Ky. He next took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the University of Louisville, Ky., February 28, 1880. He has four children—Rosa Vertua, Lillian Myrtella, Lucy Kate and William Pearce.

ALEXANDER WALLACE is one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Eastern Illinois and Douglas County. He traces his ancestry to Scotland. His grandfather, John Wallace, a native of Scotland, moved to Ireland and then came to America. His son, William, father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1780, but removed to Kentucky while yet young. He was by occupation a tanner and miller, and built a mill in Ohio County, Ky. In 1818, he moved to Du Bois County, Ind., where he erected a mill which he ran, and also farmed; he then moved to Daviess County, Ind.; then to Vermillion County, Ind.; then, in 1834, to Coles County, Ill., locating on Greasy Fork. In 1841, he came to

Bowdre Township, and kept the well-known Wallace stand or tavern, near Hindsboro, which is now owned by W. J. Emry. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-four children. His first wife and mother of our subject was Ellen Cooper. His second was Vashti Winkler. He died at the age of sixty-two years. Alexander Wallace was the fourth child and was born September 10, 1809, in Ohio County, Ky. At nine years of age he came to Indiana with his parents, and helped in his father's mill. While thus employed he became personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who was a boy about his own age, and came regularly to the mill. He received his elementary education while in Kentucky, but in Indiana had no school facilities, and gained a thorough education entirely by home study, a part of the time by the light of the fire. He thus qualified himself for teaching school. He taught his first school in Vermillion County, Ind., in the customary rude structure of the times. He taught for fifteen years in Indiana and this State. In 1830, having prepared himself by study, he began in the ministry, and had local charges till 1835, when he was appointed to Danville, Ill.; then the Charleston Circuit, which required monthly travel by horseback of 200 miles. In 1837, by his own request, he took a local charge in Coles County; then moved to Vermillion County, Ill., where he farmed and preached till 1853, when he permanently located in Douglas County, bought a farm east of Camargo, and after four years moved to Camargo. While living there he traveled the circuit as a "supply." In 1867, he came to Bridgeport (Hugo P. O.), and two years later opened the store now in the hands of his children. He has been married three times: September 20, 1831, to Malinda Allison, who died July 13, 1863. They had five children. His second wife was Mahala Bard. His present wife was Sara Graffham. His children are Joseph, who was a soldier in the late war, and died in 1880 at forty-seven years of age, leaving six children; Rebecca E., died in 1863, aged twenty-four years; William, farming near Camargo; Henry A., and Nancy, now Mrs. John Ingram. Henry A. Wallace was born January 5, 1853, in Vermillion County, Ill.; was reared on a farm, and went to school. At nineteen, went into his father's store at Hugo, where he has since continued, and is now in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Ingram, and has full charge of the business.

He is a thorough business man, carrying a large country stock, enjoys high commercial credit and standing, and by just dealing and affable bearing, has built up an extensive trade. February 24, 1878, he married Mahala Worley. They are parents of two children—Cora D. and William H. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a Republican in politics.

A. C. WILLIAMS. The Williams family are Welsh, and trace their ancestors back for hundreds of years to the Celts. While the States were yet colonies and subject to the British crown, four brothers—Owen, Daniel, Isaac and William Williams—emigrated from the principality of Wales to America. They were all Quakers, and William was an able and popular preacher among that sect. During the Revolutionary war they were patriots, but their peculiar faith would not admit of their bearing arms, and they had to content themselves with affording such assistance as was tolerated by the usages of their society. Aratus C. Williams was born May 2, 1845, in Vermillion County, Ill., and is a son of Clarke and Mary Williams. To them were born five children—Aratus Calvinus (our subject) Daniel, Jackson, Mary and Todd, all of whom except Aratus are living on the old homestead in Vermillion County, Ill. Our subject's great-great-grandfather settled in North Carolina in colonial times; his great-grandfather, who was also a Quaker, married Miss Rachel Pike, sister of Brig. Gen. Pike, who commanded the United States forces at the storming of Toronto (York) April 27, 1813, and was mortally wounded while leading the assault, but "lived to hear the victorious shout of his men, and to have the captured flag of the enemy placed under his head." (Quackenbos.) He was at the head of the first exploring party sent out by the Government, that penetrated the wilds of Kansas and the valley of the Upper Mississippi. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Abel L. Williams, was born in Randolph County, N. C., January 30, 1786; when quite young, his parents emigrated to East Tennessee. His father, Isaac Williams, died in Jefferson County, Tenn. Abel married Miss Alitha Keener, daughter of Peter Keener, who was of German descent and an old Revolutionary soldier, and soldier in the Indian wars that followed. Four children—John, Clarke, Rachel and Susan—were born to Abel Williams while a resident of Tennessee, and James, the youngest,

after the family emigrated to Vermillion County, Ill., which was in 1826. Clarke Williams, our subject's father, was born in Tennessee September 3, 1820. In May, 1844, at the age of twenty-four years, he married Miss Margaret Reed, daughter of Daniel Reed, of Hickory Grove, Edgar Co., Ill. She was born in Bourbon County, Ky., April 8, 1826, and died in Vermillion County, Ill., September 26, 1880. Her paternal grandfather was George Reed, who was a pioneer settler of Bourbon County, Ky., and of German descent; her maternal grandfather was Benjamin Wayne, who was a nephew of Gen. Wayne, "Mad Anthony," of the Revolutionary struggle, and the "white man's chief that never sleeps," of the Indian wars, and whom the Indians also called "Blacksnake." The Waynes came from Yorkshire, England (Appleton and Chambers' Cyclop.). They loved war and during the Revolution they fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and at Yorktown. While "Mad Anthony" was Governor of the Northwestern Territory, they fought through the Indian wars that rendered Anthony so famous as an Indian fighter, and through the terror of the name of the "white man's chief that never sleeps" awed the savage long after Gen. Wayne was dead, yet for half a century to be a Wayne was death among the Indians. The late Capt. Frank Reed, of Douglas County, was Mrs. Clarke Williams' brother, and he evinced so many of the qualities of the Waynes that his family often called him "Mad Anthony." Our subject, Aratus C., received a common school education while working on his father's farm; he came to Douglas County in 1866, and on November 18, of the same year, married Mrs. Ellen Britton; her maiden name was Brown, and she was born March 14, 1844; her father was Washington Brown and a brother of John Brown, of Camargo, Ill. Washington Brown died in Coles County, Ill., in 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Aratus C. Williams have been born six children, two of whom are dead. The eldest, Da Laskie, was born in Chicago, Ill., December 17, 1867, and died in Chicago January 20, 1868. Clarke Arlington was born at Hugo, Douglas Co., Ill., May 8, 1870; Victor Emanuel, born September 19, 1872; Ole Bonaparte, born September 1, 1874; infant, born August 9, 1876; Gertrude Ellen was born September 9, 1883. Mr. Williams took his course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and began the practice of medicine at Hugo, Ill., in February, 1868, where he still resides.

EMANUEL WRIGHT, miller, was born on November 22, 1847, in Washington County, Ind., and is the youngest of six children born to Evans and Nancy (Hinds) Wright; the former is a native of Roane County, N. C., and came to Indiana with his parents in 1809; he is still living near where his family first settled in Washington County, Ind., and is eighty-seven years of age. Emanuel Wright (our subject) was reared on the farm and received a good business education. At twenty years of age he began farming for himself by renting; after a year he bought a small farm, which he conducted until 1871, when he bought an interest in a mill at Pekin, Ohio. He traded this for another mill in same county (Washington) Ohio, and same year came to Hindsboro. He soon after formed a partnership with W. P. Branham and rented a mill in Hindsboro. After fourteen months, he returned to Indiana. Then, on September 20, 1882, he traded his farm in Indiana for two-thirds interest in the mill at Hindsboro, and has since been running the same almost continuously, having a large patronage. In 1883, he built a large, beautiful residence in Hindsboro, which adds greatly to the appearance of the town. He has been twice married: July 4, 1867, to Amanda Crawford (now deceased) by whom he had three children—Alice, Laura E. and Rosa. April 26, 1881, he married Philena Morris, of Washington County, Ind. They have one child—Lebert P. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Christian Church, in Indiana. He is now Township Clerk of Bowdre.

ELLIS WRIGHT, farmer, was born May 3, 1858, in Orange County, Ind., son of Eli Wright, living near Hindsboro, one of the early settlers and prominent men of the county. At twenty years of age, he began life for himself by farming, supplying his place on his father's farm one year by hiring a hand. In November, 1881, he married Miss Eva Nayler, of Bowdre Township. They have one child, Glennie, a bright boy of two years. They are both members of the Christian Church in good standing. Mr. Wright owns an interest in and is managing a good farm. Has recently built a two story frame residence, and in general is a thriving, industrious young man with a bright future before him.

JOHN ZIEGLER, farmer, was born January 12, 1820, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His father's and grandfather's names were also John. The latter came to the United States from Germany in 1799, when father

of subject was a boy. The year following, 1800, he settled at an Indian town in Fairfield County, Ohio, where the family continued to reside. Subject's father lived to his ninety-second year; his wife was Rebecca Conkle, of Harrisburg, Penn. They were parents of nine children. Subject was the fourth child; he remained at home until of age; attended German and English school, and secured a fair education. In December, 1840, he married Caroline Hasler, a native of Hocking County, Ohio. They lived on and conducted his father's farm till 1847, when he came to Coles (now Douglas) County and settled on land, entered by his father, where he now lives. The land was a waste prairie and timber, had no improvements. He lived with a neighbor till the completion of a hewed-log house (then a fine residence) which stands intact on the farm. He now has a well-improved farm of 162 acres, orchard, fine residence, large barn, etc. His improvements have all been built by himself, he having (profitably) worked at carpenter's trade several years after coming to Illinois, and built Simpson's store room in Hindsboro, the first building put up in the town. Personally he is highly esteemed by the entire community, and is proverbial as a man of honor and principle. He is a stanch Republican, and during the war a member of the Union League; has been County Commissioner three terms, and Township Treasurer. Mr. Ziegler and wife are members of the Christian Church. Their daughter is wife of A. J. Duffle, whose sketch is given. They are also parents of Maria (now Daniels), Susan, Sarah and John, at home.

SARGENT TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW ASHMORE was born in Clark County, Ill., on June 3, 1820, and is a son of James and Margaret (Peery) Ashmore. They were both natives of Tennessee, the former of English-Irish and the latter of Irish descent. Andrew Ashmore received a limited education in youth; he remained with his mother until grown to manhood; his father died when he was young, and he was compelled to labor on the farm for his mother and the younger children. He was married, February 22, 1844, to Dorcas R. Newman, a native of Tennessee; eight children have blessed their union; three sons and four daughters are yet living. Mr. Ashmore has lived in Douglas County ever since 1846, and for upward of twenty years in Sargent Township where he now owns 160 acres of fine land; he was not in the wars, nor has he held any offices, but is considered one of the representative men of the township. Both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His age is sixty-four and hers sixty-two.

I. W. BURGETT, deceased, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 18, 1829, and was a son of Abraham and Eliza Wells (Burgett), both natives of Ohio, and respectively of English and German descent. They first lived in Ohio, then moved to Vermillion County, Ind., near Perryville, where the Senior Burgett died. About the age of ten, I. W. Burgett immigrated with his mother to what is now Douglas County, Ill.; his education was somewhat limited, the greater part of which he received in Illinois, where he worked on a farm in summer and attended school a few days in winter. When he was about seventeen, he hired out as a servant on a farm at wages ranging from $8 to $10 per month; this he continued at till December 28, 1848, when he was married to Tehtha Howard, a native of Jackson County, Ohio; at that time Mr. Burgett was the owner of one horse and $25 in money; but he rented a piece of land

and commenced business for himself. In the spring of 1853, he entered eighty acres of prairie and bought on time twenty acres of timber land, in Sargent Township, Douglas County; to this tract he continued to add, until at the time of his death he owned nearly 1,900 acres of land; as soon as he commenced farming, he also commenced handling stock. Mr. and Mrs. Burgett were the parents of eleven children, of whom seven sons and three daughters are living—William B., John W., Hezekiah W., Eliza Ellen, Sarah Elizabeth, Stanley S., Wilson S., Maud Lenora, Carl S. and Tommy Perry. The dwelling which he occupied at the time of his death was built in 1874, and is one of the most tasteful in the county. Mr. Burgett was a member of the Blue Lodge of A., F. & A. M., No. 369, at Newman; he was a representative of the township in the Board of Supervisors for eight years. In politics, he was a Republican, and might be considered one of the charter members of that party; he quietly and peacefully passed away, February 13, 1884, loved and honored by all who knew him; he was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the leading representative and influential citizens and pioneers of Douglas County.

JOHN W. BURGET was born in Douglas (at that time Coles) County, Ill., August 17, 1853, and is a son of I. W. Burgett, a sketch of whom will be found above. In youth, he received a good common school education, remaining with his parents engaged in working on the farm until November 18, 1874, when he was married to Sarah E. Redden, a daughter of Josephus and Emily Redden, and a native of Douglas County. Three children bless their union—Emma May, Everett R. and Willie Garfield, all of whom are living; he is a member of the K. of P. Lodge, No. 76, at Newman. He is one of the enterprising farmers of the township, and one of the principal land owners; deals largely in stock and is one of the influential men of the township and county.

J. PARK McGEE, M. D. William Park McGee, the father of Dr. J. Park McGee, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1797, and emigrated to Louisville, Ky., in 1820, when Louisville was a small village. The lineage was Scotch-Irish. He was a passenger on the first steamboat that ever went down the Ohio Rivers from Pittsburgh, Penn. After living in Louisville a few years, he purchased a farm twenty miles above

Louisville and three miles from the Ohio River, where the subject of our sketch was born on the 5th of January, 1848, the youngest of a family of seven children, three boys and four girls. The Rev. R. C. McGee, the eldest brother, is a Presbyterian minister living in the Indian Territory, and William H. McGee, the second brother, is a farmer and lives in Olathe, Kansas. Dr. McGee was only thirteen years old when the war broke out, and was surrounded by Southern sympathizers, yet he was patriotic to the core, and in 1864, enlisted in the army and served until discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He then farmed two years and saved enough money to send him to school five years; he attended Wabash College three years and then attended medical lectures two years at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1872; he then located in Louisville, where he practiced medicine for two years, but on account of poor health, the city not agreeing with him, he removed to Douglas County, Ill., in 1874, where he has followed his profession ever since. The Doctor has a large country practice, and has made a host of friends in Douglas County. The Doctor in politics is a Jeffersonian Democrat, first, last and all the time; he says Samuel J. Tilden was the only President he ever voted for that was elected, but he is very sanguine that this fall (1884) his vote will count, and Democratic principles will be triumphant. To use his own language, "Democratic principles can never die; they are immortal, they will last as long as time. If we do not succeed this fall, we will in the future." The Doctor is noted for his benevolence. He is styled the poor man's friend by his neighbors; he never yet has found a man so low in degradation but what he would freely offer him an assisting hand to redeem his manhood; he does not belong to any church, but liberally supports all churches, and believes they are all a benefit to society. The Doctor has never yet been a benedict, but he is a great admirer of the fair sex.

MURDOCK TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL BAXTER, farmer and trader, is a native of Clark County, Ind.; was born October 30, 1835, and is the only son of William and Sarah (King) Baxter, of English-German descent. His father was born in Louisville, Ky., and his mother in Pennsylvania. The father of Mr. Baxter died in Indiana in 1880, at seventy-six years of age. He was one of the first settlers of Louisville. The grandfathers of Mr. Baxter were soldiers in the 1812 war. At about eighteen years of age, Mr. Baxter began the labors of life for himself. His marriage took place in 1852, to Miss Susana Mull, who is a native of Indiana. To this union have been born five children, viz.: William, John, Sarah, Samuel and Mary. In 1872, Mr. Baxter came to Douglas County, Ill., and settled on Section 17, which he now owns. He has in all about one thousand acres of well-improved land. Three years ago he removed to Murdock, where he now resides and is doing a hardware and grocery business, and also has a hay barn. This business is in charge of his son. He has $6,000 invested in business at Murdock. Mr. Baxter took an active part in the formation of Douglas County's new township. He is one of the leading traders of the county, and one of its principal men.

W. C. CAMPBELL, farmer, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., June 9, 1836, and is a son of James and Margaret (Young) Campbell. He is the eldest in a family of nine children, and is of English descent. The father of Mr. Campbell was born in Tennessee, and his mother in Virginia. His great-grandfather was Robert Campbell, a native of England. He came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather was James Campbell, a native of Tennessee, and died in Illinois in 1869. When our subject was about ten years of age, he, with his father's family, emigrated from Tennessee to Vermillion County, Ind., and there the family remained one year, and then came to what was then

Coles County, Ill. In the spring of 1849, the family settled where Mr. James Helm now resides. The parents of Mr. Campbell now live in Kansas, having removed to that State in 1865. Mr. Campbell was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah A. Helm, daughter of George W. Helm. Mrs. Campbell is a native of Owen County, Ind. To this union have been born seven children, viz.: James Y., Elizabeth J., Lydie M. (deceased), George W., Samantha E., John S. and Anna B. In 1856, Mr. Campbell settled where he now lives. He owns 320 acres of well-improved land. Politically, he is a thorough Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. He is a Mason, made such in 1864. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the pioneers of the territory that now composes Murdock Township; a man of enterprising spirit, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school for twenty years.

WILLIAM H. EWIN, farmer, was born in Augusta County, Va., November 27, 1831; is the son of Elijah and Amanda (Hunter) Ewin. He is the eldest in a family of six children, and is of Irish origin. The parents of our subject were born in Virginia. When Mr. Ewin was eight years of age, he came with his parents from Virginia to Ohio, and remained a short time, and in 1840 the family came to Coles County, Ill., where it resided until 1859, when it removed to the territory that now composes Douglas County. Mr. Ewin, in 1870, married Miss Elizabeth Wishard, who was born in Vermillion County, Ind. To them have been born seven children. Those that are living are as follows: Mary A., James M. and Lydia M. In 1878, Mr. Ewin bought his present farm, which is well improved. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. In 1861, Mr. Ewin enlisted in the United States Army in Company E, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, for three years; was honorably discharged December 25, 1864, at Savannah, Ga. He was at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and with Sherman to the sea. Mr. and Mrs. Ewin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ewin has been successful as a farmer, and has made his own way. He is one of the first settlers of the county, and a most honorable man.

R. B. HELM, farmer, was born in Owen County, Ind., February 11, 1844; is the son of John T. and Permelia (Palmer) Helm; he is

the eldest in a family of seven children, and is of English descent. The father of Mr. Helm was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Indiana. When the subject of our sketch was eleven years of age, he removed with his parents from Indiana to Webster County, Iowa, and there remained until 1859, and then went to Kansas, and in the fall of 1860 the family came to Douglas County, Ill. In July, 1862, Mr. Helm enlisted in the United States Army, in Company E, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, for three years. He was taken prisoner September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga; was a prisoner of war eighteen months—twelve months in Andersonville, and six months in other prisons; he was honorably discharged in August, 1865; his marriage took place in March, 1871, to Miss Margaret Reed. Mrs. Helm is a native of Douglas County, Ill. To this union have been born six children, four living—Ora M., Rosa B., Mary P. and Permelia. In 1869, Mr. Helm purchased his present place of residence; he now owns almost a section of well-improved land. In 1880, he began tile-draining. Politically, Mr. Helm is a true Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Helm are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was a good soldier, is a leading farmer and prominent citizen of Douglas County, and began life with what money the Government saved for him while he was a prisoner of war.

R. F. HELM, farmer and dealer in blooded horses, was born in Owen County, Ind., April 15, 1852, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth J. (Beaman) Helm; he is the youngest in a family of nine children, and is of English lineage. In an early day his father emigrated to Tennessee, then to Kentucky, thence to Indiana, and finally to Illinois. The subject of this sketch was about two years of age when the family landed in the territory that forms Douglas County. The marriage of Mr. Helm took place in January, 1873, to Miss Mattie E. Murdock, who was born in Douglas County, Ill. To this union has been born one child, viz., Maud E. In 1873, Mr. Helm settled at Murdock; here he has 160 acres of well-improved land; his residence was destroyed by fire January 6, 1884. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Helm began devoting some attention to blooded horses, and he now has three imported Norman stallions, and also the "Young Regalia" trotting stallion, purchased of Powers & Son, at Deca-

tur. This horse is one of the best in Eastern Illinois. Politically, Mr. Helm is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Tilden. In 1880, he was elected Commissioner of Highways in Camargo Township; he is one of ihe popular young men of the county.

SAMUEL A. HOWARD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., June 16, 1833, and is a son of Elkanah and Mary (Denton) Howard. The parents of Mr. Howard were born in Washington County, Tenn.; his paternal grandfather was John Howard. In his father's family were ten children, of whom he is the third, and is of German descent. In 1828, his father came to Vermillion County, Ind., where he resided until 1856, when he removed to Putnam County, Mo., and there he resided until his death, which occurred in 1873; his mother also died there six years later. When the subject of this sketch had gained his majority he began life's labors for himself, and for some time he worked by the month on the farm; he was married, in August, 1859, to Miss Susan E. Brown, also a native of Vermillion County, Ind. To this marriage were born ten children, viz., Parmelia A., Francis M. (deceased), Mary S., Elkanah J., Perlina, Samuel A., Nancy J., Herman C., Arthur I. and Tillman O. Mrs. Howard died in 1881, and Mr. Howard was married next, August 31, 1882, to Miss Matilda McMillian, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1856, Mr. Howard left his native State and went to Putnam, Mo., where he remained five years, and then came to Douglas County, Ill., and settled where he now resides. He began life in almost destitute circumstances, but he now has 440 acres of well-improved land, and has a life's competence. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Fremont. For thirty-three years he has been a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Howard is also a member of that church. Mr. Howard is one of the leading farmers of the county.

ABRAM JONES, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, October 16, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Cisna (Hamilton) Jones. Mr. Jones is the third in a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls, and is of Welsh-Irish lineage; his father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Ohio; his paternal grandfather was Ephraim Jones, a native of Wales, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and was

one of the "minutemen" in that war. In 1853, Mr. Jones left his native State, and came to what was then Coles County, Ill., and settled three miles southeast of Tuscola. His marriage took place in August, 1855, to Miss E. A. Eagler, who was also born in Ohio. To this marriage have been born six children, viz., Anna B., William W., Mary F. (deceased), Owen E., Carrie and Lula I. In 1882, Mr. Jones moved to Murdock, where he now resides; he owns eighty acres of good land northeast of Murdock. He is a Mason, a member of Newman Lodge, No. 369. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones is a self-made man, and has been successful in life. Through his own energy he has succeeded. The parents of Mrs. Jones are residents of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jones is a prominent man, and an honorable citizen.

JOHN V. JORDAN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermillion County, Ind., was born September 9, 1830, and is the son of Edward and Christiana (Van Duyn) Jordan. In a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch is the second, and is of English-German descent. The father of Mr. Jordan was born in Virginia in 1803, and his mother one year later; his paternal grandfather was Samuel Jordan, and probably a native of Virginia; he died in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1864. The father of Mr. Jordan died in the same county in October, 1869, and his mother in December, 1882. In childhood, his father left Virginia, and with his parents went to Kentucky, and there remained twenty-two years, when he came to Parke County, Ind., where he remained some time, and then moved to Vermillion County. Mr. Jordan began life for himself at twenty-one years of age; his marriage took place January 28, 1855, to Miss Lydia C. Lemon, who was born in Washington County, Ind. To this union have been born six children, viz., Lemon, Ella, Edward and John, deceased; Lucy and Dell are living. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Jordan came to what is now Douglas County, Ill., and began improvement where he now lives; here he has 314 acres of choice land, well improved. He is a thorough Republican; he has long been one of the representative men of the county. Mr. Jordan has much more than an ordinary education.

MRS. HANNAH E. MARSHALL, formerly Compton, whose maiden name was Ritter, was born in Vermillion County, Ill., October 17,

1845; is the only daughter of John and Francis M. Ritter, and is of German descent. The marriage of Miss Ritter to Mr. Thomas Compton took place in 1861. To them were born five children—Charles A., Ella M., John H., Ralph R. and Thomas (deceased). Mr. Compton died in 1877. Mrs. Compton was next married November 2, 1882, to Mr. William Marshall, a native of Polk County, Iowa, born January 30, 1853, a son of David and Sabra (Patrick) Marshall. In a family of fourteen children, Mr. Marshall was the seventh. When he was sixteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Southern Kansas, where they now reside; he came to Douglas County, Ill., three years ago. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Hayes. Mrs. Marshall resided in Philo, Champaign County, Ill., for ten years, and then came to what is now Murdock Township, Douglas County, where she now resides; here Mrs. Marshall owns 160 acres of well-improved land, and is in good circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are prominent people, and are well known.

V. M. MORGAN, lumber merchant and dealer in wagons and buggies, is a native of Fountain County, Ind.; was born March 19, 1861; is a son of Joshua and Susan (Jacobs) Morgan, and is of English extraction. The parents of Mr. Morgan were of Ohio nativity, but in very early life they emigrated from that State to Fountain County, Ind. They were among the early pioneers of the old Hoosier State, where they resided until the race of life was run. Mr. Morgan, at nineteen years of age, began business for himself. In December, 1880, he came to Murdock and began clerking in the general store of J. D. Murdock & Son. In this store he remained for twenty-seven months, at the close of which time he engaged in his present occupation. He is the pioneer lumber merchant of Murdock. The business last year greatly exceeded the expectations of Mr. Morgan. In 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie S. Bentley, a native of Missouri. To this union has been born one child, viz., Arvilla, who is deceased. Mr. Morgan is one of the energetic and enterprising young men of Murdock. He has a good common school education; is a Republican.

JOHN D. MURDOCK, ex-County Judge of Douglas, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, was born January 15, 1816, and is the son of

John and Rebecca (Little) Murdock, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The parents of our subject were of New Jersey birth. In the pioneer days of Ohio, his parents removed from the old seaboard State and settled in Butler County, and here his mother was accidentally drowned about 1819; his father remained in Butler County, Ohio, until 1820, when the family removed to Wayne County, Ind., where it remained until 1827, and then removed to Tippecanoe County and settled near La Fayette, on the Wea Plains, and there the father of Mr. Murdock died in 1843. March 21, 1837, Mr. Murdock was married to Miss Martha Morgan, a native of Ohio. To this union were born ten children, and the undernamed are the living: Watson M., Nancy J., Wilber F., Martha, Lydia A. and Emma. In 1841, Mr. Murdock left Tippecanoe County, Ind., and removed to Fountain County, and there remained until 1854, when he came to the territory that now composes Douglas County, Ill., and made settlement where he now resides. He is one of the most extensive land owners in Douglas County, and deals largely in stock. In 1877, he engaged in the mercantile and grain business at Murdock, and in it still continues. Politically, Mr. Murdock has always been an advocate of Democratic interests. In 1850, he was elected County Commissioner of Fountain County, Ind., which office he resigned on account of his removal to Illinois. After his arrival here, he served as Justice of the Peace for a time. In 1859, he was elected Associate Judge of the Douglas County Court, and was re-elected two years later to serve four years. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-four years. Judge Murdock is a Mason and one of the representative men of Eastern Illinois.

W. M. MURDOCK, merchant and grain dealer, was born in Fountain County, Ind., May 20, 1845; is the eldest son of Judge J. D. and Martha (Morgan) Murdock, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. When he had reached his twentieth year he took up life's duties for himself. His marriage took place February 14, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth A. Tenbrook, a native of Parke County, Ind. The Tenbrook family came originally from Pennsylvania and Virginia. To this marriage have been born three children, viz., John F., William D. and Lena. Of these children two are deceased. When the subject of this sketch was about nine years of age,

he removed with his parents from Indiana, and settled in what is now Douglas County, Ill. In 1872, he removed to Chrisman, Edgar County, and remained about five years, during which time he was engaged in the stock business. In 1877, he returned to Murdock, and in partnership with his father engaged in general merchandising and grain dealing, in which he still continues. The firm known as Murdock & Son is doing a most successful business, and have an invested capital of more than $6,000. He has 350 acres of well-improved land; he is a Democrat, and a man of public spirit and enterprise. Like his father, he is one of the solid men of the county.

L. M. PERRY, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Clark County, Ind., October 30, 1845, and is the son of Jesse and Louisa (Willey) Perry. He is the fifth in a family of eight children, and is of English descent; his parents were natives of Indiana. In 1853, the Perry family came to Illinois, and settled in what is now Douglas County; here the father died in 1883. He was one of the first settlers in the territory that now composes Murdock Township. Mr. Perry remained at home and worked for his father until twenty-seven years of age; he was married, November 23, 1870, to Miss Sarah A. Lewman, who is also a native of Clark County, Ind. To this union has been born one child, viz., Flora E. M. In 1871, Mr. Perry settled where he now resides; here he owns 275 acres of well-improved land; he has been successful. For several years he has given most of his time to dealing in stock. Mr. Perry is a Repubilcan, and had two brothers in the late war. Since the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in 1865, the eldest brother has not been heard from. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the old settlers of the county, and one of the leading business men of Murdock Township.

J. N. SHIRK, farmer, was born in Parke County, Ind., April 15, 1854, and is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Linton) Shirk. He is the fourth in a family of five children, and is of German lineage. The father of Mr. Shirk was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in Indiana; his grandfather was David Shirk, also a native of Pennsylvania; his great-grandfather was a native of Germany. The parents died—the mother in 1878, and the father in 1883. When the subject of our sketch was three

years of age, he came with his parents from Indiana and settled in Will County, Ill. Mr. Shirk began doing for himself at twenty-one years of age; he came to Douglas County in 1882, and settled where he now resides; here he owns 320 acres of well-improved land; his marriage took place October 10, 1882, to Miss Ella Tenbrook, daughter of William and Rachel Tenbrook, of Parke County, Ind. Mr. Shirk is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Tilden. Mrs. Shirk is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is one of the leading men of the township, and a prominent citizen. William Tenbrook, an uncle of Mrs. Shirk, has his home with Mr. and Mrs. Shirk; he was born on the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania, and is now seventy-five years of age, and for many years has been a resident of Douglas County, Ill.

F. W. SPEELMAN, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 10, 1839, and is the son of George and Nancy (Jones) Speelman. He is of German lineage, and the eldest in a family of six children. The father of Mr. Speelman was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother was of Virginia birth. In 1832, he removed from the old Pennsylvania State to Monroe County, Ohio, and there his death occurred in 1852. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Speelman was a native of Germany, and came to America since the Revolutionary war. At the early age of fifteen years, our subject began doing for himself in life. For a time, he worked on the farm by the month at wages ranging from $6 to $15. In 1874, he was married to Miss Sylvia A. Plowman, who was born in what formerly was Douglas County, Ill. To this marriage have been born five children, viz., Frank L., John O., Elmer E. and Everett L. (twins) and George F. The spring of 1864 dates the settlement of Mr. Speelman on the farm where he now resides. Here he has 240 acres of choice and well-improved land. He is a Democrat. In 1864 he was made a Mason, member of Newman Lodge, No. 369. Mrs. Speelman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Speelman is one of the leading and prominent men of the county.

LYMAN T. WELLIVER, farmer, was born in what is now Douglas County, Ill., September 4, 1858, and is a son of Charles and Sophronia (Tullis) Welliver. The Welliver family was first known in the old Penn State. In the early history of the county, this family emigrated west-

ward, and in 1855 we find the father of our subject engaged in improving a farm on the prairie in what was then Coles County, Ill. There he died in 1880. Lyman T. began life for himself at twenty-three years of age. His marriage took place in 1881 to Miss Rebecca J. Barkhurst, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio. To this union has been born one child, viz., Myrtle S. Mr. Welliver now owns 120 acres of what was a part of the old Welliver homestead, which he came in possession of at the death of his father. This farm is moderately well improved. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Garfield. He is one of the leading young men of the township, and an enterprising citizen.

PERCY WELLIVER, farmer, a native of Douglas County, Ill., was born December 4, 1860, and is a son of Charles and Sophronia (Tullis) Welliver. He is the fourth in a family of five children, and is of German lineage. The father of Mr. Welliver was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 23, 1813, and his mother in the same State. In early life, the father of Mr. Welliver left his native State, and came to Jennings County, Ind., and remained a short time; then went to Vermillion County, Ind. In 1855, he came to what is now Douglas County, Ill., and settled where Mr. Welliver now resides. His occupation was that of a tailor and farmer. He was one of the early settlers of the territory that now composes Murdock Township. His death occurred January 18, 1881. The subject of our sketch began life for himself at twenty years of age. At the death of his father, he came into possession of a part of what was the old Welliver homestead. Here he now owns 190 acres of moderately well-improved land. Mr. Welliver is a Republican. He has a fair common school education, and has a promising future.

WILLIAM C. WHALLON, farmer, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 18, 1830; is a son of Isaac and Jane A. (Aydelotte) Whallon; he is the second in a family of four children, and is of Irish-French descent. The parents of our subject were also natives of Butler County, Ohio. They lived and died in that State. The great-grandfather of Mr. Whallon came from Ireland to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and took a part in that conflict. His grandfather was Thomas Whallon, and was a native of New Jersey. The marriage of Mr. Whallon took place November, 1850, to Miss Sarah Oldfather, who was

born in Preble County, Ohio. To this union were born eight children; five are living, viz.: Lyda A., Mary F., Charles O., Mary J. and Nelia May. In 1854, Mr. Whallon left his native State, and came to Pike County, Ind., where he lived until the spring of 1859, when he came to Douglas County, Ill., and settled where he now resides; here he has 240 acres of good land. Politically, Mr. Whallon is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Fremont. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Whallon was elected (contrary to his will) Assessor of Murdock Township. Mrs. Whallon died in 1871. Mr. Whallon was married again the same year to Miss Lizzie Lyons. They have two children, viz.: William T. and Gracie. Mr. Whallon is a Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Whallon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the influential men of this county.

W. J. WISHARD (deceased), was born in Kentucky October 11, 1823, the son of Samuel and Margaret (Oliver) Wishard. He was the youngest boy in a family of ten children, and of Irish-German lineage. His marriage took place March 28, 1848, to Miss Mary Caufman, whose birthplace is Vermillion County, Ind., born March 25, 1828. To this union were born nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Margaret, Caroline, Mary (deceased), Matilda, Lydia, Oliver, Townsend and William J. Mr. Wishard was one of the early settlers of what is now Douglas County. The family came to Illinois about 1849, and underwent many of the hardships and privations of the then new and wild country. Politically, Mr. Wishard was a Democrat, and a member of the order of F. & A. M. He was an honorable and prominent man; his death occurred September 1, 1866; he was by faith a Universalist. In 1851, the family settled in Murdock Township; owns 120 acres of choice and well-improved land, and is in comfortable circumstances. The farm is worked by the sons of Mrs. Wishard, and success has attended their labor. Mrs. Wishard is an amiable woman, and one of the pioneer ladies of this section.